MURROW COLLECTION - MURROW ROOM

ENGAGEMENTS ACCEPTED - * With Script: 1956

SPEAKER - HONORED GUEST - SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS RECORDED

Folder #	1956			
	Jan	5		Delta Phi Epsilon - Dinner Speaker on tape
	Jan	16	*	Executives Club of Charlotte, N. Car. - Dinner Speaker
	Jan	30		NATO, Paris - Narrator 3rd reel "Alliance for Peace," revised (See 3/21/52 and 4/10/54)
	Apr	2	*	Boys' Club of America - Spot announcement for National Boys' Clubs Week
	Apr	26		Edgar Bergen Luncheon
	May	12		Gridiron Dinner - Guest
	May	26		Ambassador's Ball, The Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Eban, Committee
	June	6		The Buckley School, N.Y. Junior Closing Exercises - Speaker
	June	28		United Jewish Appeal Luncheon - Speaker
	June	29		United Nations - Narrator of film "Miracle in Java" for Solo Rehabilitation Center
	July	9		Overseas Press Club - International Press Conference
	Aug	17	*	Republican National Convention
	Sept	17		American Automobile Assoc. 54th Annual Meeting - Speaker
	Oct	7		Freedom House Anniversary Dinner - Toastmaster
	Oct	11		American Life Convention - Speaker
	Oct	12		Cerebral Palsy Telethon - Spot announcement
	Oct	29		Bob Trout 25th Anniversary Luncheon - Host
	Oct	-		Sports Broadcasters Dinner - Toastmaster
	Nov	21		Royal Society of the Knights of the Carrousel, Charlotte, North Carolina, 5th Annual Ball - Dubbed into Society's Dukedom

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Eng. Part

DELTA PHI EPSILON

55 WEST 42ND STREET NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

January 5, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the Sorority and all the Convention delegates and guests, I should like to thank you for a most challenging and timely message. As you can well imagine, all of us were thrilled to have such a distinguihsed after-dinner speaker with us, even on "tape".

I might add, off-hand, that my only regret was that I had to share the speakers' platform with you!

You might be interested to know that when we visited the Israeli Embassy in Washington we were shown a film on Israel and we were addressed by the Under-Secretary of the Embassy as the Ambassador was in Atlanta. Those of us who had been in your office, remembering the brief discussion we had had concerning that country, were indeed upset as it certainly shows "great promise on film".

Again our thanks and best wishes for the New Year.

Cordially yours,

Rita E. Rossner

Rita E. Rossner (Mrs. Howard G.)
International President

RER:yg

Eng Past

January 16, 1956

RICHARD E. THIGPEN
525 NORTH TRYON STREET
CHARLOTTE 6, NORTH CAROLINA

November 11, 1955

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Your telegram confirming the engagement for Monday, January 16, was received last night after the dispatch of my letter of November 10. We are very happy that you are coming to Charlotte.

I am sure that Mr. Crutchfield and all of us interested in the Executives Club will endeavor to make your visit with us a happy one. If there are any suggestions as to arrangements please let me know.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Richard E. Thigpen

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

cc: Mr. Charles Crutchfield
Mr. T. A. Aldridge
Col. J. Norman Pease

Eng Pass

J. NORMAN PEASE
119½ EAST FIFTH STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

January 17, 1956

My dear Mr. Murrow:

The Executives Club of Charlotte has never had such a rewarding evening. It was most gracious of you to be with us and as president of the Executives Club I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for being with us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Norman Pease

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

JNP:ej

Eng Past

RICHARD E. THIGPEN
525 NORTH TRYON STREET
CHARLOTTE 6, NORTH CAROLINA

January 18, 1956

4

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Since your appearance before the Executives Club the comments have been profuse in appreciation of your interpretation of the news and more particularly of your informative discussion at our meeting. I just wanted to give you one further word of thanks for coming to Charlotte.

With all good wishes for your health and happiness, I am

Cordially yours,

Richard E. Thigpen

?

RICHARD E. THIGPEN
525 NORTH TRYON STREET
CHARLOTTE 6, NORTH CAROLINA

November 10, 1955

My dear Mr. Murrow:

After some telephone conversations I understand from Mr. Crutchfield that you will come to Charlotte on Monday, January 16, to address the Executives Club. I will appreciate a confirmation directly from you so that we might make the necessary arrangements.

We are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to having you in Charlotte and I sincerely hope that the date of January 16, 1956, is fixed.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Richard E. Thigpen

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

cc: Mr. Charles Crutchfield
Mr. T. A. Aldridge
Col. J. Norman Pease

~~Thigpen~~ RE
Eng. Post
a PC

September 14, 1955

Dear Mr. Thigpen:

Thank you for your cordial letter of September 12.

I regret to say that it is not yet possible for me to say when I might be able to come to Charlotte in order to make an appearance before the Executives Club.

The opening of the new season finds me still very closely tied to New York by my radio and television schedule, and I therefore hesitate to make commitments which I might eventually find impossible to fulfill.

If, as the season progresses, I find that my schedule eases up to the point where I can accept pleasant invitations such as yours, I will certainly let you know without delay.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard E. Thigpen
525 North Tryon Street
Charlotte 6, North Carolina

fc

RICHARD E. THIGPEN
525 NORTH TRYON STREET
CHARLOTTE 6, NORTH CAROLINA

September 12, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

You will recall our correspondence last spring regarding your appearance before the Executives Club of Charlotte. We are now making plans for our winter meetings and would like very much to have you as one of our speakers.

As Charlie Crutchfield has written you, arrangements could be made for your broadcast from Charlotte. If you can get away from New York for one evening, I am quite sure that arrangements for suitable transportation can be made. Any date after October could be arranged.

I trust that you will give this matter further and favorable consideration.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Richard E. Thigpen

cc: Mr. Charles Crutchfield
Mr. T. A. Aldridge
Col. J. N. Pease

Crutchfield, Chas

July 7, 1955

(Dictated July 5)

Dear Charlie:

Many thanks for your very nice letter.

It is impossible to tell at this point just what the prospects are for my getting down to Charlotte in the fall or winter, or even in the spring; but you may be sure that if an opportunity does occur, I shall be more than happy to take it.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles H. Crutchfield,
Executive Vice-President and
General Manager
Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company
One Jefferson Place
Charlotte 8, North Carolina

fc

JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY

CHARLES H. CRUTCHFIELD
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

ONE JEFFERSON PLACE
CHARLOTTE 8, NORTH CAROLINA

June 3, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Dick Thigpen has told me of his correspondence with you in connection with his interest in getting you down here next fall or winter for the Charlotte Executives Club. — attached

I know how terribly busy you are; but if you do find it possible to get away for a day in the fall - - or during the winter - - I just want you to know that North Carolina and Charlotte will roll out the red carpet! And as far as your radio show is concerned, we of course will be delighted to take care of any and all of your requirements.

Another thing we'd like to do if this deal works out is send a plane for you and deliver you back to your doorsteps, at your convenience - - if you find the regular commercial air lines don't fit your particular timetable.

Frankly, Ed, having you down here would be the greatest thing that has happened in North Carolina since the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed where Trade and Tryon Streets cross!

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Charlie Crutchfield

chc/g

RICHARD E. THIGPEN
525 NORTH TRYON STREET
CHARLOTTE 6, NORTH CAROLINA

January 16, 1956

October 12, 1955

Call Oct 26

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Our mutual friend, Tom Aldridge, tells me that you have indicated a willingness to appear before the Charlotte Executives Club sometime in November or December. I hasten to suggest any one of the following dates:

November 11, 14, 18, 21, or 25; or
December 5 or 12

The Charlotte Executives Club meets at the Hotel Charlotte for dinner and the program immediately follows. Charlie Crutchfield has assured me that WBT would take care of your broadcasting requirements for that date. Just as soon as you fix the date, I will get behind Crutchfield to see that he takes care of the necessary arrangements for your broadcast that day.

We look forward with a great deal of pleasure to having you with us and I hope that you can find one of the above dates that would be convenient for your appearance at Charlotte.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Richard E. Thigpen

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Eng. Dec
Pas

May 13, 1955

Dear Mr. Thiggen:

Bob Swan of the Joseph E. Katz Agency was good enough to advise me of your very cordial invitation for me to come and address your group at some time this spring.

I delayed writing to you because I had hoped there might be some way in which this could be worked out despite my present very heavy schedule. However, I have found that the presentation and production of five quarter hours of radio and two half hours of television each week occupy almost all of my time and there have, during these past many weeks, been a number of extra-curricular duties which have complicated the situation.

It is with the greatest regret, therefore, that I must tell you that it will be impossible for me to come to North Carolina at any time during the remainder of the season. It is, of course, impossible to predict at this point just how crowded a schedule I shall have starting in the fall, but when I get back from vacation, let us at least hope that we can consider the possibility of my coming to visit you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard E. Thiggen
Charlotte, North Carolina

fe

cc: Mr. G.M. Glazier, Advertising Manager
American Oil Company
555 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Bob Swan
The Joseph Katz Company
10 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Thigpen

RICHARD E. THIGPEN
525 NORTH TRYON STREET
CHARLOTTE 6, NORTH CAROLINA

KC

May 16, 1955

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Your good letter of May 13 is appreciated and I trust that it will be possible for you to speak to the Executives Club of Charlotte sometime between September 1955 and May 1956. The current spring schedule has been completed and we are now thinking and planning for the next season. This far in advance, perhaps you can look at your schedule and find a probable date that would suit your convenience.

Tom Aldridge of the American Oil Company discussed the possibility of getting you to come to Charlotte and I am sure that the local CBS station would collaborate in making a broadcast from Charlotte at the time of your appearance before the Executives Club.

We would like very much to have you come to Charlotte as you have a host of followers and admirers here. I am sure that you would find the attendance and the interest worthwhile. The Club, of course, would provide a suitable honorarium.

I trust that we can have you with us next year.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Richard E. Thigpen

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Eng Post

WILLIAM H. BARNHARDT
P. O. BOX 748
CHARLOTTE 1, N.C.

PRESIDENT
BARNHARDT BROTHERS COMPANY
SOUTHERN WEBBING MILLS, INC.
TRYON PROCESSING COMPANY
BARNHARDT ELASTIC CORPORATION
AMERICAN TEXTILE CORPORATION
MOSS FOY TEXTILE COMPANY, INC.
COTSWOLD SHOPPING CENTER, INC.
JACKSON ENGINEERING COMPANY
BARNHARDT FOUNDATION, INC.

January 21, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York-22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed you will find the notes you used, when making your excellent talk before the Charlotte Executive Club. These notes were left on the speaker's stand, and I gathered them up, along with the other papers, after the meeting, not realizing that your notes were included.

You made a wonderful hit with the people in Charlotte, in all that you did and said. It was a real treat to have you with us. Thanks very much for taking time from your busy schedule to visit our city.

Enclosed you will find a few pair of elastic shoelaces which I hope you will enjoy wearing. If you get them in properly - not too tight or not too loose - you will find that you can remove your shoes without untying. Furthermore, the laces are very comfortable when properly adjusted. These laces are made up for us to be passed out to our friends instead of cigars, matches, etc.

Do not take time to acknowledge receipt of this letter as I know you are overburdened with correspondence.

Thanks again for coming down to Charlotte.

Sincerely,

William H. Barnhardt

William H. Barnhardt

WHB:dac

Encls-

HOME...BEST GREETING... FATHERS DESCRIPTION OF JOB..LOUD VOICE..

DIFFICULT TO START...DELICATESSEN.. VINTAGE PROFANITY...

NEED TO TAKE LONG VIEW...POSITION THIRTY NINE.....END OF WAR...

UNDERESTIMATE OF DAMAGE...IMMINENT COLLAPSE IN FORTY SEVEN....

MARSHALL PLAN...KOREA....NATO.. GERMANY....

PRESENT POSITION....NEW RUSSIAN TACTICS..NOT NEW..FIFTY TWO...

RUSSIAN ASSURANCE AND CONFIDENCE.. MEANING OF GENEVA...

GERMANY IS THE KEY...

IN ASIA IT IS INDIA....COMPETITION BETWEEN NEHRU AND MAO...

MAYBE THREE GREAT POWERS.....RECOGNISE CHINA...

WHAT MUST WE DO ...EXAMPLE...COLONIALISM...ASIA AND AFRICA...

STOP BEING PACT HAPPY...NEUTRALISM NO CRIME...NEHRU..STOP SHOUTING.

THE LONG HAUL...WILLINGMESS TO SACRAFICE...FAITH IN OURSELVES...

CHERISH ALLIES OR BE ISOLATED....HITLER QUOTE...TWO MEMORIES OF

WAR....

Eng Past

RECEIVED
1956 JAN 10 PM 1:14
C. B. S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N. Y.

195

WBTV JAN 10, 1956

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS NY

JUST FOUND OUT THE AFFAIR MONDAY NIGHT IS BLACK TIE. PLS ADVIZE MR ALDRIDGE. REGARDS.

CHARLES CRUTCHFIELD, WBTV

Have told Bob Swan, who will advise Aldridge.

K.C.

END END

Eng Pass

DECEMBER 12, 1955

MR. CHARLES CRUTCHFIELD
JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNSEEN AUDIENCE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE ONE THAT IS SEEN, AND WITH YOUR PERMISSION I WOULD LIKE TO DO THE RADIO SHOW FROM YOUR STUDIOS.

THANKS AND REGARDS

ED MURROW

414-43

RECEIVED
1955 DEC 12 PM 12:32
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

169

WBT DEC 12, 1955

EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS, NYC

U R G E N T U R G E N T

RE YOUR APPEARANCE HERE JAN 16. THE EXECUTIVES" CLUB HAS REQUESTED THAT I CONTACT YOU REGARDING POSSIBILITY OF DOING YOUR AMOCO PGM FROM BALLROOM OF HOTEL CHARLOTTE. ACOUSTICALLY & TECHNICALLY IT IS OK AS FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED. PLS ADVZ.

CHARLIE CRUTCHFIELD

File
cy for
a P C.
when arrive?
O.K.

CBS

RECEIVED
DEC 30 PM 3:31
TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

266

WBT DEC 30, 1955

EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS NYC

UNDERSTAND U ARE ARRIVING ON AMERICAN OIL PLANE JAN 16. AT UR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE PLS LET ME KNOW APPROX TIME OF ARRIVAL. WITH UR PERMISSION WD LIKE TO SET UP PRESS CONFERENCE WITH LEADING NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA PAPERS PRIOR TO THE TIME U BGN PREPARING UR 745 SHOW. HV INVITED GOV HODGES AND CARL SANDBURG TO OFFICIALLY WELCOME U HOME & WD LIKE TO DO THIS DURING PRESS CONFERENCE.

ALSO, IF U ARE NOT VIOLENTLY OPPOSED, I WD LIKE TO HV QUIET RECEPTION

FOR U FLWG UR SPEECH EITHER AT THE HOTEL OR CHARLOTTE CITY CLUB. I REALIZE OF COURSE THAT U ARE COMING HERE TO MAKE A SPEECH AT THE EXECUTIVES CLUB AND THAT THESE SUGGESTED EXTRAS MIGHT WELL BE MORE THAN U WANT TO FOOL WITH. I MEAN BY THIS THAT IF U SAY NO TO ANY OR ALL OF THESE SUGGESTIONS I WILL CERTAINLY UNDERSTAND. AM HOPEFUL, HOWEVER, THAT U WILL FIND A WAY TO GO ALONG WITH AT LEAST SOME OF THESE PROPOSALS.

REGARDS.

CHARLES H. CRUTCHFIELD

JANUARY 6, 1956

MR. CHARLES CRUTCHFIELD
JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

WILL ARRIVE ON THE 16th ~~XXXXXX~~ SHORTLY

AFTER LUNCH. PRESS CONFERENCE AND RECEPTION

OKAY WITH ME.

ED MURROW

444-43

Eng Post

NOVEMBER 10, 1955

MR. CHARLES CRUTCHFIELD
JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

HAVE TODAY WIRED RICHARD THIGPEN CONFIRMATION OF MY ACCEPTANCE FOR JANUARY 16TH STOP WILL CONTACT YOU LATER CONCERNING REQUIREMENTS FOR MY RADIO BROADCAST THAT NIGHT. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

kkkk
411-43
fe

NOVEMBER 10, 1955

MR. RICHARD E. THIGPEN
525 NORTH TRYON STREET
CHARLOTTE 6, NORTH CAROLINA

HAPPY TO CONFIRM ACCEPTANCE OF YOUR KIND INVITATION FOR JANUARY 16th.

REGARDS.

ED MURROW

444-43
fe

NOVEMBER 1, 1955

MR. RICHARD E. THIGPEN
525 NORTH TRYON STREET
CHARLOTTE 6, NORTH CAROLINA

GREATLY REGRET HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO FREE ANY OF THE NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER DATES YOU SO KINDLY SUGGESTED FOR OUR MEETING STOP CAN YOU OFFER ME CHOICE OF DATES DURING JANUARY? REGARDS,

ED MURROW

~~[illegible]~~

41L-43
fc

Eng Part
FEB 1 1956
NATO

FRENCH CABLE CO.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
TEL. PLaza 7-8157

DS 85 6001 PARIS 9 1 1635

EDWARD MURROW CBSINC NY

NATO RECORDING GRATEFULLY RECEIVED

POOLEY

EDWARD MURROW CARE OF CBS INC 485 MADISON AVE

FRENCH CABLE COMPANY
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, TEL. HA 2-7934
VIA FRENCH

FRENCH CABLE COMPANY
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, TEL. HA 2-7934
VIA FRENCH

Eng. Past

JANUARY 30, 1956

PARSONS
NATO
PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS

MURROW RECORDING AIRMAILED TO YOU.

R. HOLDER
SECRETARY

444-43

FRENCH CABLE CO.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
TEL PLaza 7-8157

Eng Part

JAN 21 1956

FRENCH CABLE COMPANY
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, TEL. HA 2-7934
VIA FRENCH

DS68/ORD8083 - PARIS 14 21 1320 - VIAFRENCH -

EDWARD MURROW CBSINC NEWYORK -

MOST GRATEFUL YOUR HELP STOP DEADLINE BEFORE ISRAEL

REGARDS

PARSONS

(485 MADISON AV)

FRENCH CABLE COMPANY
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, TEL. HA 2-7934
VIA FRENCH

Eng. Part

JANUARY 20, 1956

MR. GEOFFREY PARSONS
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS

WILL DO SOMEHOW STOP WHAT'S DEADLINE STOP

INFORMATIVELY I ISRAEL WIDING END NEXT WEEK

FOR FORTNIGHT STOP UNFORTUNATELY OVER-FLYING

PARIS STOP REGARDS YOU PUG.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43

ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS-XVI
Tél. : KLEber 50-20

GP/bjd

18th January, 1956.

Dear Ed,

We were very sorry to get your cable yesterday advising us that your commitments prevent you from taking on another chore for the Atlantic Alliance. I don't see how you get through your own work, so I was not surprised to get your cable and we sympathize with you so much that I hesitate even to write asking you to try to reconsider your decision.

As Peter Pooley wrote you on December 21st, we are revising the third reel of "Alliance for Peace", to take into account the accession of Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty last May. This film has had a very successful distribution and to the English version, your commentary and name contribute greatly to its authority. Other versions exist in at least seven of the other NATO languages, but none comes off quite as successfully as does the English language version with the Murrow commentary.

We can, of course, start out fresh with a new voice, remake our titles, and remix all three reels with a new and, almost certainly, less effective voice than yours.

So, abusing friendship and your own generosity, I am writing to ask if you cannot find the 10 or 15 minutes to record a third reel commentary for us. Just cable - yes or no.

You have already contributed more time and effort to NATO than we have any right to ask, and you are certainly entitled to say "no" to us. It may well be, also, that you feel that your name has been associated long enough with this film - useful though it continues to prove itself.

Forgive me, Ed, for putting you on the spot again and don't hesitate to turn us down if we are asking too much. Pug Ismay sends you his very best and says for us to leave you alone to do your own work with no nonsense from us!

The best, as ever to Janet and yourself.

George Parsons

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
New York City,
N.Y. U.S.A.

P.S. My dear Ed,
Kindest regards. Why not have us a visit? I'd enjoy doing a piece with you again.
Ever Pug

JANUARY 16, 1956

MR. PARSONS POOLEY
NATO
PARIS

MOST REGRETFUL BUT SCHEDULE DOES NOT PERMIT

MY RECORDING PIECE FOR YOU STOP REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43

ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS-XVI
Tél. : KLEber 50-20

21st December, 1955

Dear Ed Murrow,

We are in the process of revising the third reel of the now famous ALLIANCE FOR PEACE, to include the accession of Western Germany and to bring it generally up to date. I am wondering if you could possibly spare the time to record for us the necessary commentary, a script of which is enclosed.

I know you are impossibly busy until at least the end of the year, but perhaps you could find a moment some time in the first week of January. Any form of recording would do, but preferably on magnetic tape. The pace should roughly correspond to the two previous reels, a copy of which you have somewhere in your office. There is only one point that needs special attention - the list of towns in the last paragraph. These should be at the normal pace, but the safest thing might be to read the sentence more than once at varying speeds.

The film is in very wide distribution and in most NATO member languages. Needless to say, we are grateful to you for the part that you play in it and hope that you will forgive this out of the blue request.

Wishing you a successful New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Pooley

Peter Pooley

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
NEW YORK.

P.S. Geoff Parsons is on leave at the moment but here is his address

Avg Post

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

File Avg

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Ed Scott

October 14, 1957

Liberty 5-6700

General Clifton at the Pentagon has asked me to pass the following on to you:

Sometime ago, you narrated for them, "Alliance for Peace". The film has been re-worked and brought up to date and, as it stands now, you and a second voice do the narration. SHAPE has requested that the second voice be dropped and requests that you favor them by re-doing what they need.

Would you contact Major Cranston at the Pentagon, Extension 76655 and let him know whether it would be possible for you to cooperate with them.

Done
Tuesday April 15

ES

hlt

V.C. Tell them Eric do if can record Wild track

ALLIANCE FOR PEACE - REEL THREE

Edward R. Murrow

NATO's headquarters, like that of SHAPE, is in Paris. It's international staff is headed by the Secretary-General, Lord Ismay.

ISMAY SPEAKS:

[To be reshot and to be rewritten. The closing words will be "Their job and the job of the Council which they serve is to preserve the peace."]

MURROW:

The North Atlantic Council is the body that directs the affairs of NATO. This Council is in permanent session in Paris, meeting regularly to take day to day decisions. But two or three times a year the Foreign, Defence, and Finance Ministers of the member nations come together to decide policy.

It was at one of these Ministerial meetings, in the Spring of 1955, that press and delegates welcomed the chief representative of a new member nation - Doctor Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. With this nation taking her place, the fourteen became fifteen and western unity was immeasurably strengthened.

The defence of Western Europe is now the responsibility of four NATO Commanders-in-Chief. The Central Command, with headquarters at Fontainebleau, covers the area from Northern Italy to the southern borders of Denmark. The Northern Command covers the area from Denmark north with headquarters at Oslo. The

Southern Command, with headquarters at Naples, includes the area from Northern Italy through Greece to the eastern borders of Turkey. The Mediterranean Command, with headquarters at Malta, is responsible for the naval, maritime and air defences of the southern sealanes.

These commands are directed from SHAPE - from the office of the Supreme Allied Commander Europe - with a Deputy Supreme Commander - and deputies for Air - and for Navy.

For the Atlantic Ocean, NATO has created a separate command under the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic - SACLANT - with headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia. His task is to co-ordinate the defence of the vital Atlantic supply routes - though he does not directly control any national forces in peacetime. NATO has also the Channel Commands which cover the naval and maritime air defence of the English Channel and the southern North Sea.

Steadily the clouds of fear that have hung over Europe have been lifting. Vigilance and readiness - these are paying off. Surprise - disunity amongst his victims - the strongest weapons in any aggressor's arsenal, are no longer available to him. Each day finds NATO stronger - more prepared - more self-assured and more confident. Day by day the strength mounts - and though not yet what NATO would like, already any would-be aggressor must count the cost. And when in 1955, the Big Four meetings in Geneva failed to achieve all that

they promised, the very vigilance and readiness of NATO was a guarantee that West met East on equal terms.

For now, should attack come, the Atlantic Allies could call, not only upon conventional weapons, but also upon a whole new arsenal - guided missiles - the Nike .... the rocket ... and the fire-raiser .... long range bombers that could carry nuclear destruction to the very heart of an enemy's war potential. Yes, now to a would-be enemy, the cost of aggression looms large indeed.

But it is not the job of NATO either to threaten or intimidate. For the aims of this Alliance of the North Atlantic are the reverse. Its very existence is an assurance that each new dawn breaks over a western world at peace - over the countryside, villages, towns and homes of a community of peace-loving peoples - over London and Liverpool, Paris and Marseilles, New York and San Francisco, Montreal and Vancouver - over Athens, Istanbul, Rome, Lisbon and Reykjavik - over Antwerp, Bonn and Luxembourg, Amsterdam and The Hague, Copenhagen and Oslo. A bond welding the Old World and the New - an assurance that a family of four hundred and thirty million people remain free - free to make, from the best of past and present, a decent and prosperous future - free to live their lives as they wish to live them. To protect and preserve - by vigilance and readiness - these are the aims of the Atlantic Alliance - an alliance for peace.

END

RCA/TWXA9/ZB

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LT - EDWARD MURROW CBSINC NEWYORK

PLEASE BE KING ENOUGH TO RECORD TWO ADDITIONAL SENTENCES

AS FOLLOWS TO SERVE AS ALTERNATIVE LEAD IN OUT ISMAY QUOTE

THE COUNCIL IS SERVED BY AN INTERNATIONAL STAFF DRAWN FROM

ALL FIFTEEN COUNTRIES AT ITS HEAD IS THE SECRETARY GENERAL

LORD ISMAY UNQUOTE QUOTE THE

HEADQUARTERS OF NATO ARE IN PARIS AND THE BODY THAT DIRECTS

ITS AFFAIRS IS THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL THIS COUNCIL IS IN

PERMANENT SESSION MEETING REGULARLY TO TAKE DAY TO DAY

DECISIONS UNQUOTE BEST NEW YEAR REGARDS

PARSONS POOLEY NATO

Nato Rifle
Program Material?
NATO?

WEEI

CBS Radio—A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

182 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON 11, MASSACHUSETTS · HUBBARD 2-2323

CHARLES ASHLEY
Director of News

Dear Ed,

With Chadwell Price

Here are some suggested questions to ask Defense Department about so-called Nato rifle.

Best regards,

Charlie

1. Why is it that American infantrymen carry rifles which are obsolete in comparison to those of England, France, Belgium, Canada, Australia and Russia?

2. Is it true that the regulation M-1 is much inferior in fire power to that of the infantrymen of the countries listed above?

3. How long ago were the new lightweight rifles tested?

4. What happened to the plan for U.S. soldiers to carry the same new lightweight rifles as those of the NATO countries, after the United States was instrumental in causing the other countries of NATO to change their ammunition to the .30 caliber as the United States had specified?

5. Are rifles being forgotten in the highly publicized race for guided missile superiority?

6. How many "hot line" or "ready" plants are there equipped to turn out the new lightweight rifle in large quantities in case of a sudden emergency?

7. Is the balancing of the budget of more importance than adequate arming of U.S. soldiers?

8. What is a U.S. infantrymen's division's fire power when armed with the standard M-1 in comparison to a Russian division with the new automatic rifles their men carry?

9. How many M-1s are there on hand for the armed forces now?

10. What plans are there for the purchase of a new lightweight rifle?

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Shadel

To Ed Murrow
from B. Shadel

Subject: NATO Standardization, Rifles

A tentative deadline has been set for Army Field Forces and Marine Corps to face decision on the T-48 rifle, by around the 30th of June...but this is not a hard-and-fast ruling or order. One of my closer friends suggested cynically, however, that perhaps this is one reason the subject is called to my attention (actually your resume) There is some belief that more than military pressure is being put on the U. S....that there are some economic angles (and I haven't been able to check this)... while that/Fabrique Nationale of Belgium offers the T-48 to the United States without royalties, the same offer does not apply elsewhere. The immense prestige for the T-48 with full U. S. approval and adoption, would make this a premium item for sale by Fabrique Nationale among other nations, giving it, in effect, a monopoly on military rifles. This applies, apparently, to other than NATO countries.

This aside...(and it certainly has nothing to do with the relative merits of the various rifles nor of the causes for delaying standardization)....the actual reluctance to accept the T-48 stems from two or three major factors, the best I can learn.

In Arctic tests, a year or so ago (still classified) the rifle froze up... tolerances in a comparatively hand-made weapon of European manufacturing methods, did not allow for such temperature changes. There is some doubt, also, whether the European manufacture methods can be applied to the mass production of this country. My Pentagon sources say there are still "bugs" in the T-48, while they admit the M-1 Garand had many for years...still has. An Army Ordance officer tries to tell me that U. S. standards for a rifle are much higher than European. And to illustrate this point, he refers to the British Commonwealth use of the Enfield for so long, and through World War II. Ordnance claims the decision, however, is entirely with Army Field Forces. Within this outfit, there is still the basic argument, irrespective of rifles.

Should U. S. Infantry still go in for individual fire, or should it be mass fire without individual aim or target. The high command has been leaning toward the area-fire theory, to hell with an individual marksman. General Ridgeway, in stating his hope for standardization on the T-48 is considered of this school. The T-48, I am told, does not have the windage, elevation adjustments....but it's admitted it probably could have, altho the aimed-fire experts feel it would never be the accurate rifle, as much so as the M-1

My Marine friend, who went into this subject for me (incidentally, he's the guy who wrote the Commandant's report on Parris Island, and master-minded that strategy)...he points out more reasons, however, for delaying a decision, than the technical comparisons of T-48, T-44 or others. The Marine Corps doesn't want to be mentioned in this whole broad argument, but it definitely feels priority is being put in the wrong place. There's wide approval of the standardization on the new cartridge. But to make best use of this cartridge, the greatest need is for a new light machine gun, a replacement for the B. A. R. (not necessarily the same thing) for a new heavier machine gun...none of these replaced for decades. And until a new machine gun series is developed...they argue the rifle should wait. U. S. is satisfied with its M-1. In the case of Britain, however, she jumped at the acceptance of a new rifle, because of the acute need of replacing the Enfield, or chance being caught in another war without a semi-automatic. While the cost of re-placing the Garands is called only a minor argument, the re-placement of the M-2 ammunition is much more important. Small arms manufacture is a steady, year-by-year process, and the stocks on hand are said to be tremendous, a most valuable back-log. While the new standardized cartridge has its advantages, it is best realized in the machine guns...and therefore, until the new family to come along someday can employ this feature, only then would the cost of re-placing the M-2 ammo be justified.

I have stressed these Marine Corps arguments, for I don't feel they're influenced to any marked degree by the Army Ordnance "pride of authorship"...or the Ordnance Association's industry representatives. As far as the previously-

neutral source....the dear old N. R. A. is concerned..I was annoyed and/or amused, to find its technical division, bristling even more than Ordnance at any suggestion of U. S. delays because we didn't invent the T-48. I was really told off over there/by (NRA) retired Ordnance officers who said I couldn't expect to get information when I worded my questions as I did, obviously prejudiced, needling, implying un-pure motives on the part of the U. S. Army. I recalled to them the time when the NRA had the guts to criticize the Garand, when that rifle needed some bugsx removed. The Marines tell me the T-44 is an improved version of the Garand. One technical fault of the T-48 they say,is that the plunger in the gas chamber is not directly hooked up with the bolt but depends on some kind of a relay mechanism to open and close. AndI assure you, sir, I am not including this stuff for any use in your public dissertations, but only because I understand you are a technical expert with guns, although a lousy marksman. Very truly and respectively yours.....

Resume of

NATO Ammunition and Combat Rifle

Standardization Program

In the mid-1940's (1944, I believe) a NATO Committee was created to study the problem of having a standard infantry rifle and ammunition for all the NATO countries. Each country represented on the committee was invited to submit prototypes of both items so that from the study the best possible infantry weapon and ammunition would evolve.

The desirability for such standardization was brought out by World War II when the Allied Nations were using several different types of infantry rifles and ammunition, and although fighting side by side were unable to help each other when supplies of rifles and ammunition ran low.

Various countries in the NATO developed a new cartridge. Britain had its caliber .280, Canada its caliber 7 mm, United States its caliber .300. After considerable study and testing the United States T-65 cartridge caliber .300 was adopted on December 15, 1953. This new cartridge is one-half inch shorter and ten percent lighter than the caliber .30 M2 cartridge used in the Garand Rifle. However, because of new methods developed for producing the propellant or powder it propels the bullet, which is equal in weight to

the Garand cartridge bullet, at the same muzzle energy, or speed.

Following the adoption of the T-65 cartridge (now known as the M-60) prototypes of new light weight combat rifles were submitted by the various countries. Standardization was not the only objective. The new rifle must also have greater fire power. (The Garand has an eight shot clip and is semi-automatic. The rifle used by Britain, Canada and the British Commonwealth nations in World War II was the Lee-Enfield which was bolt action and slow firing). In addition it was desired to have this new weapon be capable of replacing the carbine, the sub-machine gun, the light machine gun, and the Browning Automatic Rifle with minor conversion from the basic infantry combat weapon.

Development of new light weight rifles was also carried on during the development of the new cartridge. The United Kingdom developed, adopted, and actually mass produced a caliber .280 weapon. Canada brought forth a new rifle (C.A.L. EX-1) using its new ammunition. Belgium submitted the FN (now known as the T-48). The United States offered its version (presently designated as the T-44).

From the start it was evident that the FN (from now on I will call it the T-48) met with the greatest favor.

Belgium of course readily adopted it since it was developed by a Belgian gun company -- Fabrique Nationale of Liege, Herstal, Belgium. In January 1954 Britain announced it had abandoned its .280 light weight rifle and adopted the T-48, after aggressively trying for nearly two years to have its gun adopted by NATO.*

Shortly after Britain's announcement the United States released information that it had ordered 3,000 T-48's from Belgium for test purposes.

In an article entitled "The Belgian Rifle Case" appearing in the February 4, 1954 issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, written by the famous Hanson W. Baldwin, the military writer, the whole subject of the light weight rifle is thoroughly discussed. Baldwin said:

> "...There appears to have been some sort of informal agreement, or unwritten understanding, that seems to have coupled standardization of the United States-designed T65 .30-caliber cartridge with standardization of the Belgian rifle.
>
> "The source of this agreement is hard to trace. In any case the British have now officially adopted the Belgian weapon and there is heavy pressure to have the United States follow suit.

- - -

*Sir Winston Churchill himself was primarily responsible for Britain's prompt action. He appeared in person before the House of Commons and debated the subject successfully after having tried out the gun personally.

"But the Pentagon and Capitol Hill are divided.

"Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff and formerly Supreme Commander, Allied Powers in Europe, apparently favors the Belgian rifle and has praised it before Congress. About 3,000 have been ordered for field tests. The Infantry School in Fort Benning, Ga., has tried out the FN and likes it.

Ordnance Favors U. S. Rifle

"But Army Ordnance, which has developed several types of automatic rifles, tends to favor its own."

Baldwin's final comment in this same article is worthy of note. He said:

"There are earnest convictions on both sides of the controversy and the world "standardization" has a magic spell in Washington as well as Paris. But it looks as if Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, will have to emulate Sir Winston and take up rifle shooting as a hobby in his spare time."

General Ridgway is not alone in his position of favoring the T-48. In the Worcester SUNDAY TELEGRAM of July 25, 1954, Edward R. Sheehan in a "Special to The Telegram" from Belgium quotes Colonel James E. Foxx then Chief of Ordnance Procurement in Belgium for the U. S. Army as saying,

"...'Although a changeover to a new rifle as standard for the U. S. would involve a lot of money,' explained Col. James E. Foxx, U.S.A., Chief of U. S. Ordnance Procurement in Belgium, 'It would not mean a loss in the long-run. Our present models have become old and outmoded and there has not been any appreciable manufacture of new rifles for the Army in some time. New arms have to be made soon anyway, and they might as well be of the best design.' "

Following Britain's adoption of the T-48, other countries followed suit. Canada made its announcement in June, 1955 and at about the same time Australia and New Zealand joined the group. Although I have not seen an official statement, it is generally understood that Holland and France have also adopted the gun (T-48). So now, even though the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Holland, New Zealand, Australia, and Canada have done their part in standardizing, the United States has not yet kept its obligation to NATO after seven years of controversy on the light weight rifle.

There are several reasons contributing to the delay. One is the competition of the Ordnance Corps' own T-44 Rifle developed over the past six or seven years at Springfield Armory. It used the same new standardized M-60 ammunition but it would not be the same rifle as the standard NATO weapon.

A second delaying action is the attitude of the American Ordnance Association. At its February 5, 1954 meeting the Rifles and Carbine Committee of this association voted to have the President of the association send a letter to Major General B. L. Cummings, Chief of Ordnance expressing its opposition to the adoption of any new rifle without giving American industry an opportunity to develop and submit prototype rifles for tests along with the T-44 and T-48.

On March 5, 1954 such a letter and a copy of the Minutes of the February 5th meeting were sent to General Cummings and Secretary of Defense Wilson.

Replies of appreciation for the Association's interest were received from General Cummings and Assistant Secretary of Defense Frank A. Newbury dated May 11th and May 17th respectively. Cummings said, "Unfortunately time will not permit undertaking a complete new development cycle through contract with industry as you suggest."

The action of the American Ordnance Association was the result of vigorous speeches by representatives of Winchester (Olin Industries) and Remington (Dupont Corporation) who were members of the Committee.

On May 6, 1954 the foregoing action was discussed by Hanson W. Baldwin of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said:

> "...Suggestions from various quarters, including the American Ordnance Association, that comparative studies of all rifle projects be undertaken from the technical, tactical, and particularly the design, production and cost points of view have received considerable encouragement from the office of the Secretary of Defense.
>
> "It is probable that such studies will be made and, at the same time, industry may be asked to compete in designing entirely new rifles, instead of limiting the competition to the three present competitors -- the M-1, T-44 and FN.
>
> "The standardization of a new rifle, therefore seems some distance off."

Great Britain, Belgium and Canada have already embarked on T-48 Production Programs. Britain or Canada

will supply the other British Commonwealth nations and Belgium will probably supply France and Holland for at least the time being.

The program at Harrington & Richardson on the T-48 since the contract started in June of 1954 would indicate the desire of the United States for a standard NATO Rifle. Under the guidance and instruction of Boston Ordnance District in accordance with orders from the Chief of Ordnance there was maximum cooperation between the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, Springfield Armory and H & R. Any and all changes in the T-48 or its specifications suggested by any of these groups had to be mutually agreed upon in advance, and said changes incorporated in the standardized drawings. Innumerable meetings of personnel from all these groups were held in Worcester, Springfield, Boston, Canada, London and Belgium! Why would this costly procedure be followed if standardization were not the objective?

As stated above, the light weight rifle controversy is now in its seventh year! The T-48 meets the requirements for greater fire power. It can be made to fire full automatic or semi-automatic with a change lever. It can be made as a universal weapon, that with slight conversion can replace the carbine, the sub-machine gun, the light

machine gun and the Browning Automatic Rifle. All other major NATO countries have standardized on it. Why does the United States lag back?

It took Sir Winston Churchill to break the ice in Britain. Perhaps only the Secretary of Defense, or the President himself can break the ice in the United States.

What will we do with the M-1 Garand Rifles we have in stock? Do the same as we did with the inventory of Springfield rifles when we adopted the Garand. An inventory of rifles did not deter our NATO allies in making their decisions. Why should the United States use this as an excuse for failing to fulfill its part of the almost complete standardization program?

Eng Post

April 2, 1956

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February 14, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
57 East 52nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have learned through Mr. Don Fallon, of our office, that you are favorable toward doing a taped recording for us that will aired over 2400 radio stations during National Boys' Clubs Week, April 2 through 8. As Mr. Fallon mentioned to you, this is not a fund-raising drive, as each club is maintained by local civic groups.

Among the prominent men in business who have generously agreed to make the taped recordings for us this year are Herbert Hoover, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, Albert L. Cole, and Alfred Wallenstein.

We have attached a suggested script, one minute in length, which you may vary in any way you like, of course. Mr. Fallon will call you tomorrow; we will certainly be appreciative of whatever you can do for us.

Sincerely,

Frank Corwin

Frank Corwin, Director
Public Information

FC/dee

Boys Club of America
Feb. 195

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA

Suggested Script for Edward R. Murrow
1 minute

THIS IS EDWARD R. MURROW REPORTING about ALMOST A HALF MILLION BOYS -- AGES 7 TO 20. CURRENTLY, THESE AVAILABLE AMERICAN YOUNGSTERS ARE SERVING AS BACKGROUND FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL BOYS' CLUBS WEEK, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS OPERATION: JUVENILE DECENCY -- DECENCY, NOT DELINQUENCY, FOR A CHANGE. IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY MEMBERS OF THE 435 BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA ARE BEING POINTED OUT AS THE END RESULT OF A WORKABLE FORMULA FOR CREATING GOOD CITIZENS. FIRST TESTED SOME 90 YEARS AGO, THIS FORMULA IS A SUCCESSFUL AND SIMPLE ONE. IT MEANS GIVING A BOY SOMETHING CONSTRUCTIVE TO DO -- MUSIC, ARTS, ATHLETICS, CRAFTS, HOBBIES -- AND A PLACE TO DO IT IN. IT MEANS ADULT LEADERS TO GUIDE, TO ADVISE, TO TEACH, AND LOW DUES -- LITERALLY, JUST PENNIES A YEAR. BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, ~~MAX~~ A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION WITH A HISTORY, A PHILOSOPHY, AND A TRADITION IS NOW CELEBRATING ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY. THIS MIGHT BE AN IDEAL TIME FOR ANY COMMUNITY WITHOUT A BOYS' CLUB TO CHECK ON THE POSSIBILITY OF STARTING ONE.

######

2/15
9-7:45

February 1956

Reader's Digest

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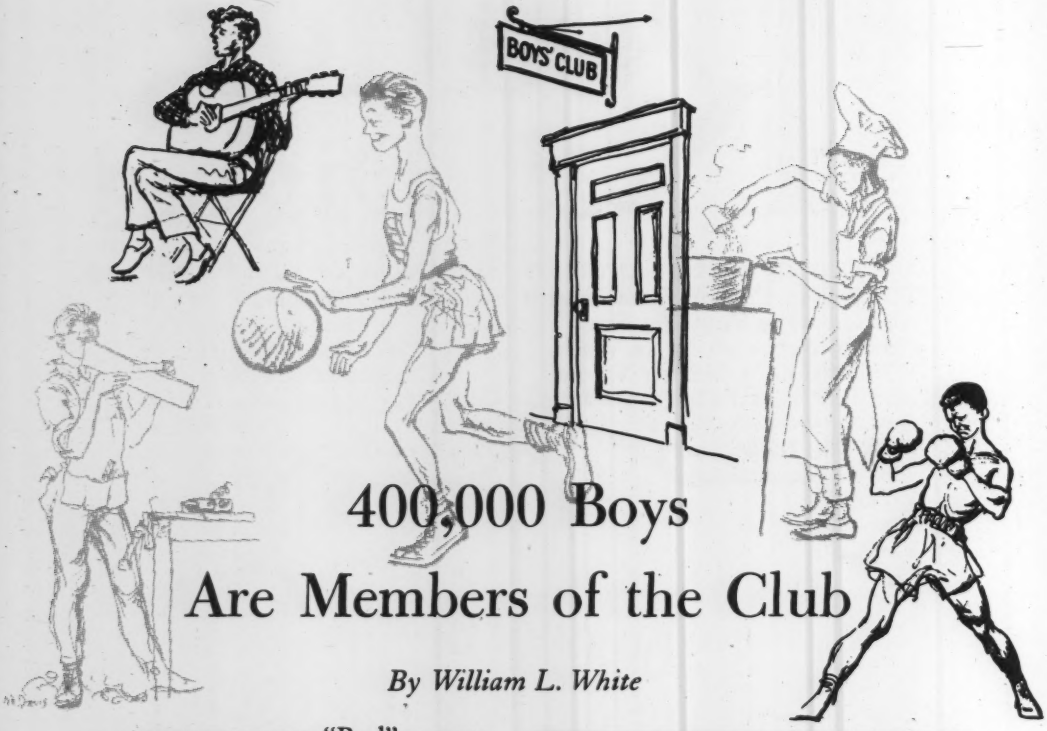
400,000 Boys Are Members of the Club

By William L. White



400,000 Boys Are Members of the Club

By William L. White

Why is a boy bad? The Boys' Clubs know the answer—and are winning a shining victory over delinquency

SEVEN YEARS ago "Red" was statistically an average 14-year-old boy. Like other average boys, outside the time he spent sleeping, eating and in school he had at least 3650 free hours per year in which to get into trouble. And like a lot of other boys he got into it.

Red had a particular skill with which to win the praise of his fellows. Carefully he would pick out a rock and station himself under a street light where he could see a patrolman coming down the street. When the cop appeared, Red would send the rock crashing into the street light. His skill lay in waiting until the cop was close enough to see the light shatter and give chase—but not close enough to catch up.

Red was a member of San Francisco's Mission Street Mob, which consisted of himself, Joe, Jimmy and Eddy, the leader. One evening Eddy proposed that they "knock over" an old woman who lived alone and was reputedly wealthy. Red, however, held back; if the old woman got badly hurt there could be trouble. They compromised on going down to the Syrian market to steal fruit.

Suddenly Jimmy, the lookout,

shouted, "Scram—the cops!" The boys scattered.

Up to this point the story of Red was that of any "bad" boy destined to move steadily downward, from breaking street lamps to thievery, ultimately to a life of petty or major crime broken only by jail sentences of increasing length. Now, suddenly, his course changed.

Knowing his red hair would be easy to spot on the street, he ducked into a doorway. There was a man standing there and Red sort of stood behind him. The cops came by, but they didn't see Red.

A few minutes later the man introduced himself. He said that he was Harold Meyer, and he told Red that this doorway was the entrance to the Boys' Club. When he asked Red to come inside and play basketball, Red said yes. That, he figured, would give him a chance to hide out longer. When Meyer, the club's leader, then a volunteer worker, asked him at the end of the evening to join the club, Red said yes again. He had seen the shower room and locker setup. It would be easy to get the Mission Street Mob in, and they could get some cash by frisking the clothes in the lockers.

But it didn't quite work out that way. Not long ago Red, now 21, turned up at the clubhouse. He was wearing a brand-new policeman's uniform.

"I have always wondered," he said to Harold Meyer, "how you failed to spot me as a young crook that first day."

"I spotted you," said Meyer. "I just thought we might be able to do something for you."

"Maybe you were right," said Red. "By the way, have you ever heard what happened to the rest of the Mission Street Mob? Jimmy died in San Quentin prison. Joe was killed in a stickup. Eddy is up on burglary charges. Me—I hope they put me on the Youth Patrol. That's something I know about."

Successful salvage jobs on problem boys like Red are taking place each day among the more than 425 Boys' Clubs in the United States. But boys who are "bad" or on the way to becoming bad form only a minute percentage of the more than 400,000 average youngsters, from every background, whom the Boys' Clubs keep busy, happy and out of mischief. Though in some areas the majority are products of underprivileged homes, in others—as at Mount Kisco, N. Y.—80 percent or more of *all* the boys in the community may be members.

On a local level, Boys' Clubs were launched in New England nearly 100 years ago. The national organization, the Boys' Clubs of America, formed in 1906, celebrates its 50th anniversary this year.

Boys of all races and creeds are members. Even if they cannot afford the fees of other groups they can belong to this one. But though they may pay as little as 25 cents a year, depending on their age, they must pay something. "Otherwise," explains Herbert Hoover, national

chairman, "they wouldn't feel it was their own club."

The dues of course do not begin to cover costs. Operating funds are contributed locally, often through Community Chests, sometimes during a separate fund drive. Each individual Boys' Club is run by a board of directors made up of leading citizens, including educators, clergy, businessmen and labor leaders. In a typical situation at Dayton, Ohio, the CIO and AFL recently joined hands with business groups to raise $527,000 for a new club building.

"We give a kid something better to throw than a rock," says Arthur Burger, executive director of the Boys' Clubs of Boston. "We give him a basketball. His reward is the yell of his pals as he makes a basket. Sooner or later he finds it's more fun than busting a street light. Character is something that is caught, not taught. If a boy doesn't catch it from his parents, it rubs off on him from other boys and club leaders."

One of the Boys' Club's most vital tasks is to substitute for bad or missing parents. One boy has never heard his father's name; every night he must pull his mother out of a bar. He is able to get straight A's and play on his high-school basketball team through the stability and comradeship he gets from his club director.

The mother of another fatherless 15-year-old is a whining hypochondriac who nags at him to quit school and learn a trade so that when he is 18 and she no longer gets Government money for his keep he can support her. He is a brilliant student and should go to college. The conflict was making an old man out of him; now he talks it out with his Boys' Club director as he would with a wise father.

Again and again, the root of a child's trouble lies in a broken or unhappy home. In Pasadena, Calif., two boys caught stealing bikes from the Boys' Club were brought to the director's office. As they entered, one said to the other, "Don't tell 'em nothing, not even your name." Finally one blurted out, "You couldn't take us home—not even if you knew where we live." Why not? "Because Pop works and Ma works. The house is locked and we're not supposed to be home until supper." The stepfather, informed of their theft, was unconcerned; the kids, their mother and the marriage, he said, were no good anyway. The mother was upset, but there was nothing, she said, that she could do. Charles Thompson, club director, had the answer.

"We started them in our craft shop," Thompson recalls. Before long they found that if they wanted something they didn't have to steal it, they could *make* it. Day after day they came in. Their mother began picking them up on her way home from work. Finally she came into the director's office with tears of gratitude in her eyes. "A miracle," she said, "has happened in the lives of our boys."

The supervisors learn to look beyond the boy until they can see the problem which is warping his character. Once Arthur Burger, standing in the game room of the Boston Boys' Club, saw a boy deliberately abusing a pool table, "with one eye on me, waiting for me to crack down." Burger knew the boy's father came home drunk three times a week and that he would beat the first kid he could catch, while the others hid. "This boy was challenging not me but his father. It would be wiser to let him win—he had lost so often! So instead of cracking down I only said, 'It's your table; do what you want with it.'

"Next day I heard the kid shouting at another boy who was abusing the table: 'Go easy, will you? We got to take care of this stuff.' "

A Boys' Club branch in Pasadena serves the trailer camps of factory workers and migratory fruit workers, as well as the swank San Marino district. Club members may arrive either barefoot or in Cadillacs, and the rich kids are often the worst problems. Joe, son of a movie writer, expected club members to wait on him like servants. It took a beating by a trailer-camp boy to convince him that he was no better than the rest. Now he is inviting his trailer-camp friends to share his swimming pool.

Throughout the country, boys and girls between 10 and 17 last year committed 57 percent of all auto thefts and 49 percent of all burglaries. Eighty percent of these delinquents were boys. The record shows that few of them were members of any church or character-building organization. The record also shows that in localities where there are Boys' Clubs the crime statistics are measurably better.

The New York City Youth Board reports that the delinquency rate for all Manhattan is 48 cases per thousand children. But in the area of the Avenue A branch of the New York Boys' Club the rate is down to 27 per thousand. In the tough area served by the Kips Bay Club the rate is 25 per thousand; just outside that area it is 44 per thousand.

Board chairman Herbert Hoover recalls that in Chicago's old "Hinky Dink" district magistrates estimated that 80 percent of the boys were in the hands of the police at least once a year. But after the Union League Club of Chicago opened a Boys' Club in this district juvenile offenses dropped to 12 percent of the former average. The big booster for Boys' Clubs in Chicago is General Robert E. Wood of Sears, Roebuck. Chicago is now raising five million dollars for a string of clubs, one of which will be a living tribute to him.

In Los Angeles, the All Nations Boys' Club was formed in a section afflicted with poverty and disease. Parents would get their children out of bed at three o'clock in the morning, give them sacks and send them out to steal from a big local market. Such theft was costing the market $30,000 a year. Three years after the

founding of the Boys' Club, juvenile arrests had dropped 65 percent in a four-mile radius, and the market had few thefts to report.

One Louisville area had formerly had 327 arrests in one year. In seven years the Boys' Club in Louisville had helped to pull the figure down to 54. In South Boston, Mass., cops once went in pairs in a neighborhood which for three generations had been dominated by the Augustine gang. After the South Boston Boys' Club opened, the police were amazed to see delinquency drop 70 percent. Today this area has fewer cases than any other in greater Boston.

The nearby Charlestown district is a square mile, bounded by two rivers and a harbor, noted for its tough characters. Many broken families live here, and it has the fourth highest adult crime rate in the state. Yet because it also has a Boys' Club it is third from the bottom in juvenile crime, which last year dropped another seven percent while its adult crime rate rose.

All Boys' Clubs are anxious to get their boys young. "If we get a boy of nine or ten," says Arthur Burger, "he presents no later teen-age problem. But a new boy at 14 can be a headache. Usually the 'bad' boy is behind in school; his dread of failure keeps him out of athletics; he has lost so often that he cannot bear to lose again. The Boys' Club offers a variety of activities so that any boy can find at least one field—woodworking, checkers, drawing, ping-pong, basketball, stamp collecting, boxing or whatever—in which he can win the praise for which he is starved."

In the Lincoln Boys' Club, Chicago, director Malcolm Shanower had 12 boys who were heading for trouble: six were not in school regularly; only one had a job; all had been hauled in by the police at one time or another. Their only interest? Cars. They loved "peeling": starting off in second gear, you gun the engine so that the wheels spin and scream. Also "drag racing": from a dead stop you try (in two blocks through city traffic) to get up to 75 miles an hour.

"This interest in cars," says Shanower, "turned out to be our opening. We found a garage owner who loved kids but had none of his own. Once a week he showed these boys how to fix their jalopies. He also showed them what 'peeling' and 'drag racing' do to tires and engines. After that, those kids handled their wrecks like 21-jewel watches."

Where are these boys now? "Six are in the Army with good records. Three are working at good jobs which the garage owner helped them find. Two are back in school. One is in college."

The Pasadena Boys' Club found that many of the town's juvenile-delinquency cases also involved cars—speeding or stealing. The reason appeared to be that the boys just plain loved cars and the feeling of power they provided. The Boys' Club latched onto this by establishing a "Road Hawk Car Club,"

supervised by a skilled mechanic. Under his guidance, boys have built up some beautiful dreamboats, and take elaborate care of them.

On week-ends the Road Hawks patrol the county. If they find a stalled Sunday driver they raise his hood, adjust the mixture, drain water from the carburetor, tighten a battery terminal, or whatever they find necessary. If they can't locate the trouble they attach a towline. They refuse money, but always give a printed card: "You have been helped by the Pasadena Road Hawks." Juvenile car cases are now a rarity in Pasadena.

Boys' Clubs do more than just keep their members out of trouble. They lay the groundwork for healthy, law-abiding lives—and often for remarkable accomplishment. Boys' Club alumni include Edmund Brown, Attorney General of California; Joe DiMaggio; George Gobel; George Burns; mayors, Congressmen, ministers, doctors, writers.

Writes Congressman Albert P. Morano of Connecticut: "It was the Boys' Club that gave me my first supervised playing, my orientation in competitive sports and sportsmanship. Through it I absorbed dedication to high principles and respect for my community. It was a privilege the other day to designate for appointment to West Point a member of the Bridgeport Boys' Club."

But far more rewarding to club directors than the cases of outstanding achievement are the scores of men who today are leading useful lives based on principles instilled in them by the Boys' Club. David W. Armstrong, executive director of the national organization, recalls a 14-year-old boy who broke a kneecap by getting in the way of a man running from the cops. Asked if he knew who the man was he replied, "Yes, but I won't tell you. I'll get him myself someday."

The Boys' Club took Jimmy over. When he was out of the hospital he became an active member. Recently he came to see Armstrong, reported he owned his own home, showed a picture of the "finest girl in the world." Asked what he did, he replied, "I haven't risen very high, Mr. Armstrong—but I'm the best damn truck driver in Worcester, Mass."

A city Boys' Club needs a minimum staff of three: a director wise in the ways of youth; under him a director of athletics and one for program activities. But around these three are gathered many part-time workers who lead little clubs within the club: a carpenter who will teach boys to handle tools; a photographer who gives an evening each week to teach them to develop film.

The directors know that physical activity, resulting in sound, strong bodies, is necessary not only to hold the boys' interest but to develop wholesome habit patterns. Boys' Clubs therefore offer a complete physical program ranging from darts to football. Nearly every club has a gym; the largest ones have pools. Some operate summer camps.

Typically, each club has a library, game room and craft shop. The library is an essential feature. Boys often do their homework there (when a big family lives in a few rooms you can't study much at night), with reference books to help. Arthur Burger reports that educators are stunned by the job the Boston clubs do in "remedial reading" without calling it that. Instead of giving the boy books which someone else thinks he should have, they supply what he really wants—Wild West thrillers. Entranced by these stories, the boy learns to read in spite of himself.

There is also music. The Boston Boys' Clubs' 105-piece orchestra has placed graduates in the Boston Symphony, the Pops Orchestra and the Army Band. Herbert Hoover remembers a fine performance by a 140-piece boys' orchestra led by a 13-year-old conductor, in a club in Chicago's old Italian district.

Every director knows that boys have unlimited enthusiasm, if you can catch it and channel it. Albert Hines, the late director of New York's Madison Square Boys' Club, was struggling one day with an unusually tough group and striving to find for them some club interest short of manslaughter. Finally he said in desperation, "All right, what *do* you want to do?"

"Oh, Mr. Hines," said the toughest, affecting a lisp, "what *we* want is a class in cooking!"

All roared with laughter. But that night Hines gave them spoons, bowls, some cake mix, and aprons. It was a howling success! At the year's end, Oscar of the Waldorf was invited to judge the cakes. Each year since, the three winners have received a dinner at the Waldorf.

Why is a boy bad? Mostly to win attention. The "bad" boy is usually a neglected boy who is eagerly looking for someone, something, he can admire and copy. The Boys' Clubs of America provide him with just that.

The other day a young man out West spoke for thousands of others. A sullen, bitter truant in his early life, he had become a newsboy in Los Angeles. He was just about to sign up as a professional boxer when he was drawn into the All Nations Boys' Club. Slowly, Charles Thompson, then the club's director, persuaded him that it was senseless to hate the world. More, Thompson and his wife tutored the boy through high school and then into college. Today he is a high-school teacher.

"I've a good idea," he says, "where I'd be if it weren't for the Boys' Club!"

When tough kids jeer that Boys' Clubs are strictly for sissies, Boston gives them this to chew on: In World War II, servicemen from Boston's Boys' Clubs won medals for bravery at a rate 500 percent higher than the national average. How much tougher can you get?

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BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA

381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

1906 GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY 1956

HISTORY

The first Boys' Clubs were established in New England in the late 1860's by community groups which felt the need of a non-sectarian organization providing after school and evening activities and leadership for the less privileged boys. Today Boys' Clubs are located in the poor and crowded areas of many cities and also in many small communities where they serve all boys.

Boys' Clubs of America was founded in 1906 by the then existing Boys' Clubs for their mutual benefit and the promotion of the movement. It was incorporated as a non-profit organization in Massachusetts in the same year.

PURPOSE

To promote the health, social, educational, vocational and character development of boys throughout the United States of America.

EXTENT

Boys' Clubs of America include approximately 425 Boys' Clubs in operation coast to coast with more than 400,000 boy members ranging in age from 7 to 20, and with assets of over $100,000,000. These Clubs meet minimum standards established by the national organization.

ORGANIZATION

The policy-making body is the National Council, made up of a lay and a professional representative of each Boys' Club. The National Council elects the officers and members of the Board of Directors.

The organization is managed by an outstanding board of directors, headed by Herbert Hoover. A professional staff under David W. Armstrong, executive director, is employed.

NATIONAL SERVICES

Boys' Clubs of America maintains national offices in New York and regional offices in New York, Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles and San Francisco. A national staff of experts in Boys' Club operation works in and out of these offices.

Several national committees and a professional staff establish standards of personnel and operation, originate and develop programs, and plan personnel training, institutes and conferences.

The professional staff furnishes information, recruits, trains and furnishes personnel; carries on training courses, institutes and conferences; conducts national programs and projects; plans buildings, camps, equipment and furnishings; publishes periodicals, bulletins and pamphlets concerning programs, personnel, operations and the problems of boys; advises and assists Boys' Clubs in their problems and plans; and generally publicizes and promotes the Boys' Club movement throughout the United States.

A field staff, working out of regional offices, meets with Boys' Club boards of directors and professional staffs to advise and help them. It also guides and assists local groups in the organization of Boys' Clubs.

SUPPORT OF SERVICES

The principal income of Boys' Clubs of America comes from contributions by corporations, foundations, and individuals, chiefly raised by prominent men throughout the country called National Associates. The Boys' Clubs pay small membership dues and a small amount is realized from income on investments.

The Boys' Clubs

Each Boys' Club is an autonomous, non-profit organization managed by a volunteer board of directors and supported by Community Chests and United Funds, or by direct contributions.

A Boys' Club usually has games rooms, a gymnasium, a library, and rooms for arts and crafts, and rooms for meetings and groups. Some have swimming pools. Some have athletic fields. A large proportion have camps.

Besides the executive or director, the Boys' Clubs have staffs of full-time, part-time and volunteer workers in proportion to the number of boy members.

They carry on recreational, physical training and arts and crafts activities. They have organized groups of various kinds under leadership. Their activities often include music and dramatics. Those that have facilities conduct resident, day and overnight camps. Some make medical examinations of their members and follow up to correct handicaps.

They are concerned with individual boys, their needs, the development of their skills and ambitions, their behavior and attitudes. A definitely planned and organized individual service and guidance program is conducted. This program is effective because it is a continuous one carried on everyday in a friendly and informal atmosphere.

The Unique Characteristics of a Boys' Club

A CLUB FOR BOYS

It satisfies the age-old desire of boys to have a club of their own. It attracts and can serve large numbers of boys because its facilities are reserved for them. Its leaders are wholly concerned with understanding boys and their problems. Special activities, such as dances and other social affairs, meet the desires of older boys for association with girls.

LESS-PRIVILEGED BOYS OF SPECIAL CONCERN

In cities, the Boys' Club members are from crowded areas. In towns where other similar opportunities are not available, its members are of all economic levels. In either case, the poorest boy can afford to belong on an equal basis with his fellows.

LOW COSTS

Its membership fees and other costs are low, not only so that the poorest boy in any community can afford to belong, but also so that boys with little original interest in constructive activity are not kept from joining by the costs.

FULL-TIME OPERATION

Most Boys' Clubs are open every weekday. There is always "something to do at the Club."

OPEN ACTIVITIES

While much of the Boys' Club program is conducted in classes, teams, and other groups, there are open activities at other times and for the boys who do not belong to a group.

VARIED PROGRAM

The program is varied to attract boys of differing inclinations and to meet their varying needs.

GUIDANCE PROGRAM

The guidance of the staff and its influence are exerted with individuals and groups through a friendly, informal, everyday relationship. The ultimate purpose is the development of character and the building of good citizens.

NON-SECTARIAN

A Boys' Club is completely non-sectarian in its management and staff as well as in its membership.

Preventing Delinquency

The Boys' Clubs' program for preventing juvenile delinquency is a positive one called, "Design for Juvenile Decency," of which the "Behavior and Attitude Guidance Program" is a part.

Its purpose is to develop character and good citizenship in the boys who participate in club activities.

In an atmosphere of decency the Clubs' leaders guide the boys toward right thinking and good behavior.

Vocational and Hobby Skills

The Boys' Clubs' arts and crafts classes, their musical groups, their dramatics and other similar activities are designed to give boys, who are willing to use their free time for self-improvement, the opportunity to develop vocational and hobby skills. In these classes and groups boys discuss aptitudes and ambitions which often lead to choice of vocations and successful, happy lives.

Camping Program

In day, overnight and residence camps the boys live in the woods near lakes and streams. They eat good food regularly. The relationship between them and the leaders becomes very close.

Building Physical Fitness

The Boys' Clubs health and physical training programs are designed to build healthy, strong bodies. Physical examinations by doctors discover physical handicaps which are corrected. Health instruction is provided for groups as well as individuals.

Competitive athletic games are conducted for various ages. The boys, and especially the weaker and less skillful boys, are encouraged to develop strength and skills through a non-competitive "Standards of Accomplishment Program." Each boy strives to attain carefully established goals of physical performance. Over 40,000 boys were tested in determining these goals.

Boys' Club Week

Each spring Boys' Clubs of America conducts a national Boys' Club Week to call attention to its work and objectives through a concentrated press, radio and television campaign.

A special feature of Boys' Club Week is the selection of the annual winner of the Junior Citizenship Award. The Junior Citizen, known as the "Boy of the Year," is chosen by a national judging committee from among nominees submitted by Boys' Clubs over the nation.

The Junior Citizenship Award program is an important part of Boys' Clubs of America's overall program for teaching boys the responsibilities of citizenship. The award is based on service to the family, church, school, club and community. It is designed to stimulate such service.

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What They Say About Boys' Clubs

HERBERT HOOVER

From an address made in San Francisco, California at corner stone laying of Columbia Park Boys' Club
August 28, 1955

The Clubs have become one of the great character building institutions of our country. They turn out every year thousands of assured, loyal and patriotic citizens. And every Club is a voluntary institution supported by the generosity of the citizens of their city. There is no governmental hand in them.

These Clubs are the greatest cure for delinquency in our country. I could prove it to you by the statistics from 300 cities. In one Chicago district alone, the number of boys in the hands of the police every year decreased from 80 percent to only 12 percent.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
March 20, 1955

The theme of this year's Boys' Club Week, "Operation Juvenile Decency," is extremely appropriate. It brings out, most clearly, the very heart of the problem of juvenile delinquency in the Nation today; the need to encourage the concept of decency among our boys and girls.

The Boys' Clubs of America have made a notable contribution, over the years, to the building of decency among our youth. The faithful work of these Clubs in community after community has shown that juvenile delinquency can be defeated.

SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER

Letter received from Washington, D. C.
March 25, 1955

Your theme for this week—"Operation Juvenile Decency"—is particularly well chosen. By stressing this positive aspect of the problem, you have taken one further step towards the eradication of juvenile delinquency from our vocabulary. I venture to say that if organizations like yours were to spring up in every city of this country, then the rate of juvenile delinquency would take a decided downward turn.

IRA L. HARBISON

Judge, The Justice Court, San Diego, California
February 17, 1954

". . . I feel that now, due to our having a Boys' Club, we, for the first time, have the equipment to do a real job for the boys, and that there can only be one answer—less juvenile trouble.

I have been a judge here for more than twenty-five years and for my book the National City Boys' Club is the greatest single movement for boys' work that National City has ever had."

EDITORIAL

The Hamilton Journal, Ohio
January 25, 1955

It is the most effective, most valuable and most highly regarded organization in the sphere of youth services that this city has ever known.

EDITORIAL

Everett, Washington, Labor Journal
October 8, 1954

. . . the fifth anniversary of the Boys' Club observed, and during this five years of operation, only one boy holding membership in the Boys' Club has been a visitor of Tom Warnock in his office in the County Court House.

Prior to 1947 over 1,000 juvenile complaints were being handled by the sheriff's office each year; this figure has decreased year by year . . . one of the lowest delinquency rates in the state.

JOSEPH C. McNEIL

Attorney, Burlington, Vermont
March 24, 1955

I know that the Burlington Boys' Club has been waging an excellent fight, despite unfortunately, limited facilities, personnel, and resources, against this cause of juvenile delinquency. It provides for boys a facility for healthy, wholesome activity, under proper supervision during their leisure hours.

From their experiences as members of the Boys' Club, juveniles can learn the necessity and importance of fair play and democratic procedures. From their participation in organized activities, they can come to understand the need for cooperation and mutual understanding—which knowledge will prove valuable when, in but a few short years, they enter into the competition of community life.

WENDELL H. HOWES

Chief of Police, Nantucket, Mass.
March 4, 1954

Since the erection and establishment of the Nantucket Boys' Club in 1950, the Boys' Club program and its influence on boys is proving to be a determining factor in reducing our juvenile delinquency here on Nantucket.

Not only have arrests been reduced, but complaints for undue acts of vandalism have been very negligible. I highly endorse the Boys' Club movement as an effective organization in dealing with juvenile delinquency.

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA

381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

1906 GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY 1956

EDITORIAL

Herald Leader, Menominee, Michigan
March 19, 1955

The DAR Boys' Club has been an influence on Menominee youth for more than 30 years. Juvenile Judge Katherine Stiles Laughton said: "My father before me commented on the good influence of the Boys' Club in reducing juvenile crime in Menominee and so have I on several occasions. We seldom get a DAR boy in Juvenile Court. That is also true of Boy Scouts."

W. F. PEACH

Chief of Police, Newport News, Virginia
October 27, 1954

In 1946 our Boys' Club was established here in Newport News. We immediately noted a decrease in our juvenile delinquency. Later on Mr. Harry Shoff was appointed as an Executive Director and under his able guidance our juvenile delinquency continued on a decrease until we have done away with our Juvenile Department, which was part of our Police Department. I am sure it was a result of the Boys' Club in our City and the work that they are doing that has reduced our juvenile delinquency to almost nothing so that we were able to eliminate the Juvenile Department.

I know of no other organization that has been as helpful in preventing juvenile delinquency in the City of Newport News as our Boys' Club.

HARRY SMITH

Chief, National City, Calif., Police Department
July 25, 1955

A few years ago, we had been confronted with a rampage of juvenile delinquency, but immediately after the Boys' Club opened, juvenile cases dropped from 25 to 30 percent. The Club is keeping many boys occupied who might otherwise get into trouble and come into contact with authorities in the enforcement agencies.

W. W. WOLFOLK

Judge, Fulton County Juvenile Court, Atlanta, Georgia
May 19, 1955

Youngsters join street gangs because of deep-rooted desires to belong to something and because they need friendship. The Atlanta Boys' Club satisfies both needs for several thousand youngsters who might otherwise get into trouble.

FRED NAHAS

Station KXYZ, Houston, Texas
March 21, 1955

To understand what has happened—let's examine the facts. Probation Department studies in 1952 showed the area of the Variety Boys' Club to be filled with juvenile gangs with a high incidence of delinquency. The area of Montie Beach Park was feared by the good citizens as being a hangout for the hoodlums.

Today—little children play in Montie Beach Park without fear of being robbed of their nickels. The juvenile gangs are conspicuous by their absence, the delinquency figures for the area are sharply lower.

PONTIAC PRESS

Pontiac, Michigan
March 10, 1954

Since the completion of the Club on Pontiac's East Side, authorities report that juvenile delinquency has been negligible in that area. Sgt. Henry Hoyt, Pontiac Police Juvenile Officer, said, "The rate of juvenile delinquency in the Boys' Club vicinity has fallen from the highest number to the lowest in Pontiac."

WILLIAM A. GOLD

Judge, Supreme Court, Niagara County, N. Y.
August 31, 1955

". . . Presiding over both the County and Children's Courts, I found from my case histories that the background of the boys as delinquent under the age of 16 was practically identical with the background of the boys over 16 charged with a felony. It was my desire to salvage, so to speak, the ones under 16 so that they never would get into the crime classification after they reached their sixteenth birthday. I had to have a full time Juvenile Probation Officer prior to the organization of the Boys' Club in Niagara Falls, but that has since been dispensed with because there is not a sufficient number of cases to justify a full time Juvenile Probation Officer. I have every reason to believe that it has worked out the same in other cities in the country."

EDITORIAL

The Record-Pilot, Glen Cove, New York
March 24, 1955

. . . We all realize that there is no ready-made, miraculous answer to the widening problem of juvenile delinquency.

. . . The records of the Nassau County Police Department show that juvenile delinquency in Locust Valley has decreased to a point where it is practically non-existent since the Grenville Baker Boys' Club was formed.

EDITORIAL

The Times Union, Albany, New York
April 11, 1955

Our greatest profit in America is achieved when young minds center upon the achievement of skills and talents capable of building constructive lives and of doing the useful work of the country.

. . . There are at least two splendid organizations in the country doing a great deal about it.

One is the magnificent organization of Boys' Clubs of America, consisting of more than 400 local groups and having a membership of more than a third of a million youngsters.

. . . The Boys' Clubs of America are channeling young lives into the activities of good citizenship and fruitful careers in a manner that reflects great credit upon the organization and augurs well for the happy future of the country.

EDITORIAL

Raleigh Register, Beckley, W. Virginia
March 18, 1955

. . . Beckley and the tri-county area should engage in some soul-searching thought with reference to organizing such Clubs for boys.

We grown-ups are often prone to believe that juvenile delinquency is somehow not a problem of ours, that it's the exclusive headache of the police and the courts.

Of course, that isn't so . . . and parents can frequently do a great deal toward nipping delinquency in the bud and contributing to good citizenship by learning about the Boys' Clubs of America.

ELIZABETH B. HAMILTON

Chief Probation Officer of Juvenile Court, Augusta, Georgia
March 25, 1955

I am more than happy to endorse the theme of Boys' Club Week—"Operation Juvenile Decency." As probation officer of the Juvenile Court I have seen thousands of our youth over the years and I am still convinced that they have a sense of decency no matter how far astray they have gone. . . . Our own Boys' Club has reduced the incidence of Juvenile Delinquency in its area by 90 percent in the past two and a half years.

FEATURE STORY

Cheboygan, Michigan, Tribune
October 26, 1954

The Boys' Club is helping the Police Department by helping boys to stay good, according to Chief James Demaray. "I am much in favor of the Boys' Club," he declared and he told why. "The Police Department has less complaints about trouble by juveniles when the Club is operating," he explained.

EDITORIAL

Fresno, California, Bee
March 20, 1955

". . . Juvenile delinquency in West Fresno dropped immediately after the Club was started," said Police Detective Sergeant Ralph Moon, the organizer of the Club. "A busy boy does not have time to get into trouble."

FEATURE STORY

Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
March 24, 1955

. . . Delinquency is hard to measure. Waltham has had its share of it, like other cities and towns. But its chief of police, Asa McKenna, is convinced that if it were not for the Boys' Club, the delinquency rate would soar.

"All you have to do is stand around the streets and watch those youngsters flock into the Club for swimming and athletic events," Chief McKenna says. "It's a wonderful thing. It keeps thousands of kids off the streets and out of trouble. There's no doubt about it."

BURLINGTON, VERMONT, FREE PRESS

March 26, 1955

Police Chief Donald P. Russell yesterday gave the Burlington Boys' Club a pat on the back and said he hoped their work could be expanded.

"Millions of words have been said and written regarding the cause of juvenile delinquency. . . .

"This problem was recognized in Burlington some 13 years ago with the creation of the Burlington Boys' Club, by a group of civic minded persons who were and are interested in the welfare of the youth of Burlington.

"From my position as Chief of Police, I fully realize the splendid work the Boys' Club has accomplished in this city by their assistance to youth."

MRS. THEODORE S. CHAPMAN

President, General Federation of Women's Clubs Washington, D C.
January 26, 1955

. . . "The clubwomen of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have repeatedly, from coast to coast, interested themselves in the Boys' Club movement. They know it is constructive for the boys themselves, particularly when the nation has so great a need to combat juvenile delinquency. They know the country must have the enthusiastic interest of the people behind the Boys' Clubs—and of their supporters—if the movement is to be enabled to do the really big job which today's juvenile situation calls for. The Boys' Clubs have the Federation's cordial interest. I believe I can add that the 15,000 member clubs will be happy to be asked to look after specific tasks in behalf of your movement.

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

Resolution Adopted in Convention Miami, Florida
June 21, 1955

Whereas, the record and accomplishments of the Boys' Clubs of America in preventing juvenile delinquency by the moulding of good character and the building of good citizens have been nationally recognized and acclaimed, be it

Resolved, that the National Sheriffs' Association commends and endorses the Boys' Clubs of America for their accomplishments and urges its membership to assist and support existing Boys' Clubs and, wherever possible, assist in the establishment of additional Boys' Clubs.

WILLIAM McCRAW

Judge, Special Criminal District Court
Executive Director of Variety Clubs International
Dallas, Texas
February 4, 1955

. . . "We know that Boys' Clubs offer constructive activities and guidance to all boys at a cost which all boys can afford; that they conduct their programs on an every-day, every-boy basis.

Perhaps never before in history has the challenge of citizenship been so significant. We feel that Boys' Clubs are making a substantial contribution to the real wealth of our community and our nation by the guiding hand they offer to the citizen of tomorrow.

We wish to commend the continued good work of Boys' Clubs of America."

GEORGE MEANY

President, American Federation of Labor
Washington, D. C.
March 11, 1955

"The Boys' Clubs of America, through their program of physical training and vocational guidance, are working for the welfare of boys of all nationalities, races and creeds throughout the nation. In carrying out their program, the Boys' Clubs of America seek to encourage character building and to safeguard the boys of the nation against delinquency and subversive influences.

I wholeheartedly endorse the work of the Boys' Clubs of America and urge the continued cooperation and support of the American Federation of Labor affiliates in the efforts these clubs are making to safeguard the boys of the country."

SEABORN P. COLLINS

Past National Commander, The American Legion
Indianapolis, Indiana
February 7, 1955

. . . "The theme which has been selected for this year's "Week," "Operation Juvenile Decency," is particularly appealing since it emphasizes the fact that the great majority of American boys are essentially decent. The choice of this theme is typical of the philosophy which permeates every aspect of the Boys' Club program."

E. LAMAR BUCKNER

President, United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Tulsa, Oklahoma
February 8, 1955

. . . "Jaycees throughout the nation are well aware of the successful accomplishments of the Boys' Clubs of America. Certainly, the very future of America rests with our nation's youth—who will tomorrow be accepting the responsibilities and demands of leadership—on local, state and national levels.

"I know that the Boys' Clubs of America will continue its fine work with the nation's youth, and I sincerely hope that Jaycees will continue to work in close harmony with your organization."

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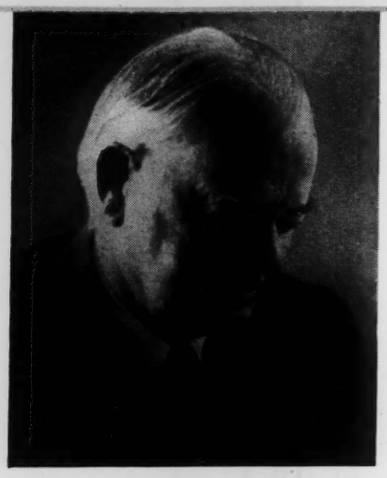
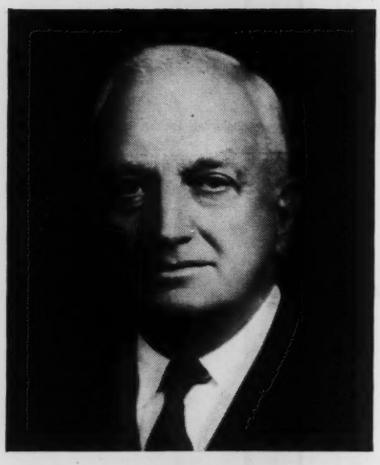
FEBRUARY 1956



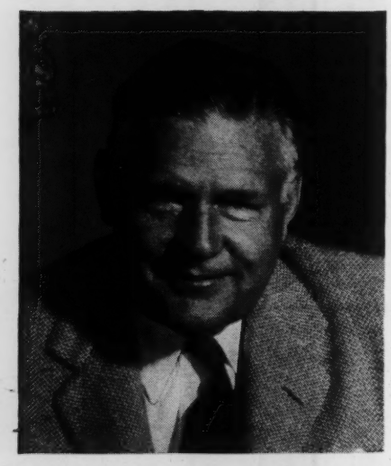
Chairman of the Board
HERBERT HOOVER

"I have been on this team for only twenty years as Chairman of the National Board. In my time alone I have witnessed the number of clubs double.... The clubs have become one of the great character building institutions of our country. They turn out every year thousands of loyal and patriotic citizens."



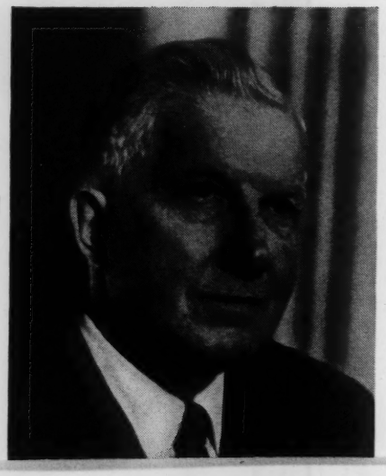
Honorary President
WILLIAM EDWIN HALL

"When in 1954 I resigned as President and was elected Hon. President and a member of the Executive Committee, after more than thirty-eight years in office, I did so that I might help my capable successor. The welfare of boys remains still next to my heart. I take great satisfaction in the growth from 63 Clubs when I became President to the present 435. The credit in growth, however, must go to our matchless leader, David W. Armstrong, his devoted staff, and Herbert Hoover."



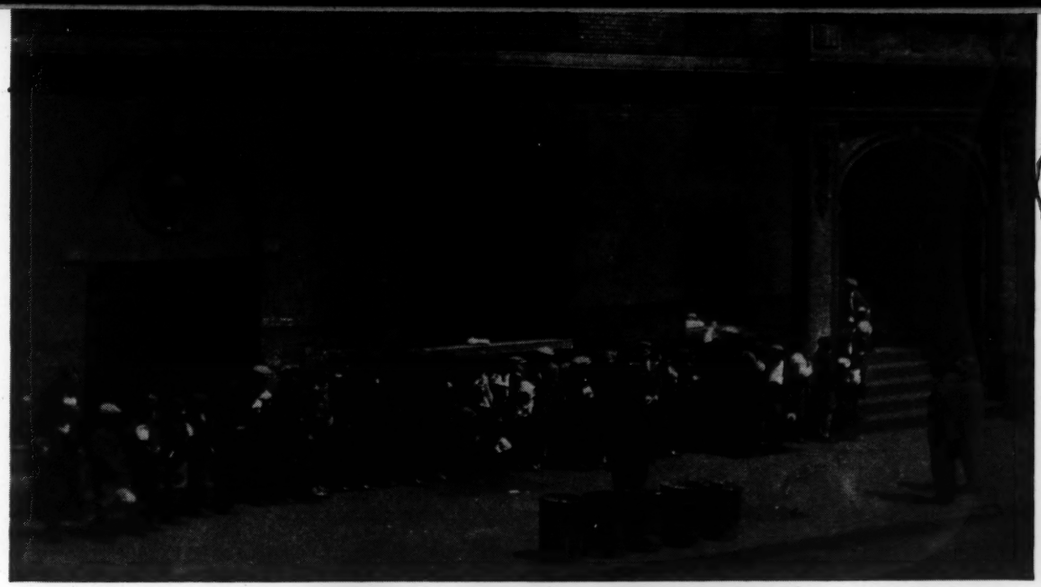
President
ALBERT L. COLE

"The effect of Boys' Club atmosphere on boys who have time to spare seems almost magical. If 'the devil finds work for idle hands' it is equally true that good things result when boys are kept busy doing things they enjoy, in places they like to be, with people they admire. Almost invariably a Boys' Club boy grows up to be a pretty substantial citizen."



Executive Director
DAVID W. ARMSTRONG

"There is a growing awareness that a Boys' Club fills a gap in a community's efforts to provide free-time activity and guidance for its boys. It reaches many boys who would otherwise be unreached either because of costs or lack of interest. As a result, the number of Boys' Clubs, their facilities, and staffs of leaders are being rapidly expanded."



Old Tompkins Square Building of the Boys' Club of New York, Avenue A and 10th Street.

Boys' Clubs of America Fifty Years Old

THIS year Boys' Clubs of America celebrates its fifty years as a national organization. When it was formed in 1906, there were some fifty Boys' Clubs in operation. These clubs banded together to establish a national organization. A number of these clubs had been started in the 1860's when organizations and groups of people in various New England communities opened rooms to give boys a place for safe recreation during afternoon and evening hours.

How Boys' Clubs Started

The men and women who opened these rooms had watched restless, adventurous boys roaming the streets with nothing to do and getting into trouble because of it, and they had been determined to do something about the situation.

Various independent organizations were formed under different names, but they all came to be known as boys' clubs. In 1876, the words, "Boys' Club" were used as part of the name of one of the organizations—the Boys' Club of New York. Today "Boys' Clubs" have come to mean a national organization whose member clubs serve boys from seven to eighteen in towns and cities throughout the United States.

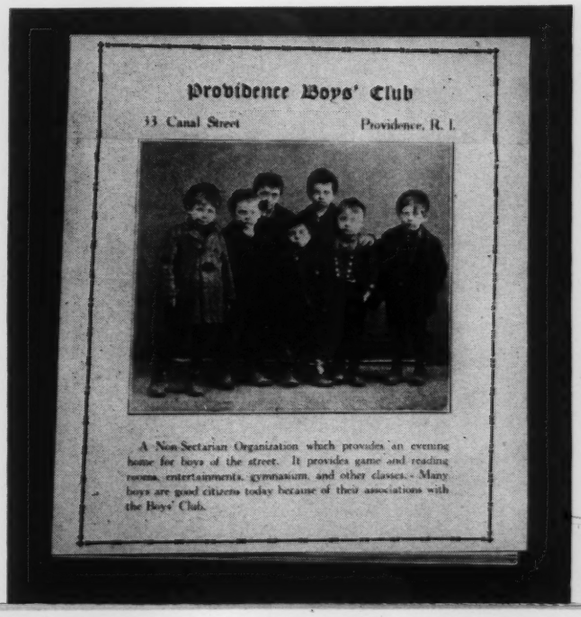
The Movement Grew

Although there was little publicity and promotion until recent years, the movement grew and spread across the country. Today there are 435 Boys' Clubs with a membership of more than 400,000. These clubs have buildings and other assets valued at over $100,000,000. A new Boys' Club is being added every ten days.

There are Boys' Clubs not only in the crowded and poor areas of cities, but also in small communities where boys have needs and problems as well as the boys in cities.

Guiding Fundamentals

From the beginning, Boys' Clubs have been guided by certain fundamentals: *Low costs* so no boy need be barred or deterred from joining because of them. The *Open Door* to safe recreation and constructive activity usually any weekday afternoon and evening. *Varied program* so that any boy may find an interest. *Non-sectarian* control, leadership and membership. They are clubs for boys—the Boys' Club, a separate and unique organization with its own attraction for boys, its own methods, and filling a special need in the community.



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Purposes and Activities

These fundamentals have not changed, although the emphasis is no longer simply on taking boys off the streets and on recreation. The programs are planned to "promote the health, social, educational, vocational and character development of boys." This is the purpose for which the Boys' Clubs of America was organized.

Programs include a wide range of activities in physical training and athletics, arts and crafts, and groups of various kinds, organized around the different interests or the already established friendships of boys. A quiet place for reading and study is usually provided. At the older age levels, boy-and-girl activities are carried on. Many Boys' Clubs have camps for day, overnight, and resident camping. An important part of the program is training in citizenship and community service. The extent and variety of programs depend upon facilities, staff and the support given the club by the community.

While the Boys' Club is not a religious organization in any sectarian sense, its teachings are rooted in religious principles. The greatest emphasis is on leadership and guidance. In the day-to-day association with boys both in groups and informal contact, Boys' Club leaders have unparalleled opportunity for guidance of boys in behavior, attitude, as well as their general development.

The administration of Boys' Clubs and the guidance of boys is a profession. Men who enter the field not only have basic qualifications, but they are also especially trained for the work. Instructors and leaders are selected for their ability to guide and influence boys in addition to their teaching and organizing skills.

Boys' Clubs of America

Each Boys' Club belonging to Boys' Clubs of America is an autonomous organization. It is managed by a board of public-spirited citizens and supported by Community Chests or United Funds or by contributions made directly to the club.

Boys' Clubs of America, composed of member clubs banded together in a national organization, establishes standards and methods; develops programs and program materials; plans buildings and equipment; recruits, trains and places club workers; publishes periodicals, booklets and bulletins; carries on a national interpretation and publicity program and furnishes guidance, plans and materials for the use of the Boys' Clubs themselves, and, in general, promotes the development of the whole movement throughout the country.

There are seven regional offices with field staffs who visit Boys' Clubs and communities to give guidance and assistance to Boys' Clubs in their plans and problems, and to aid communities in the organization and establishment of additional Boys' Clubs.

The Delinquency Problem

Boys' Clubs attack the delinquency problem where it begins in barren and broken homes, and by building juvenile decency among boys. Police and court figures in many places show conclusively that where there is a Boys' Club there is less delinquency and that providing boys with constructive activity and guidance in an atmosphere of decency results in boys who are decent.

Here are a few recent examples of the testimony which bears out what has been found true of Boys' Clubs from their earliest beginnings in the 1860's—they are one of the most effective agencies in the prevention of delinquency:

W. F. Peach, Chief of Police, Newport News, Virginia, stated: "In 1946 our Boys' Club was established. We immediately noted a decrease in our juvenile delinquency . . . our juvenile delinquency continued on a decrease until we have done away with our Juvenile Department, which was part of our Police Department. I am sure it was a result of the Boys' Club in our city and the work that they are doing that has reduced our juvenile delinquency to almost nothing."

From an editorial in the Everett, Washington, *Labor Journal*: ". . . the fifth anniversary of the Boys' Club observed, and during this five years of operation, only one boy holding membership in the Boys' Club has been a visitor of Tom Warnock in his office in the County Court House. Prior to 1947 over 1,000 juvenile complaints were being handled by the sheriff's office each year; this figure has decreased year by year . . . one of the lowest delinquency rates in the state."

From Fred Nahan of Station KXYZ, Houston, Texas: "Probation Department studies in 1952 showed the area of the Variety Boys' Club to be filled with juvenile gangs with a high incidence of delinquency. The area of Montie Beach Park was feared by the good citizens as being a hangout for the hoodlums. Today little children play in Montie Beach Park without fear of being robbed of their nickels. The juvenile gangs are conspicuous by their absence, the delinquency figures for the area are sharply lower."

An editorial in *The Times Union*, Albany, New York, stated: "Our greatest profit in America is achieved when young minds center upon the achievement of skills and talents capable of building constructive lives and of doing the useful work of the country.

"...There are at least two splendid organizations in the country doing a great deal about it.

"One is the magnificent organization of Boys' Clubs of America, consisting of more than 400 local groups and having a membership of more than a third of a million youngsters.

"...the Boys' Clubs of America are channeling young lives into the activities of good citizenship

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and fruitful careers in a manner that reflects great credit upon the organization and argues well for the happy future of the country."

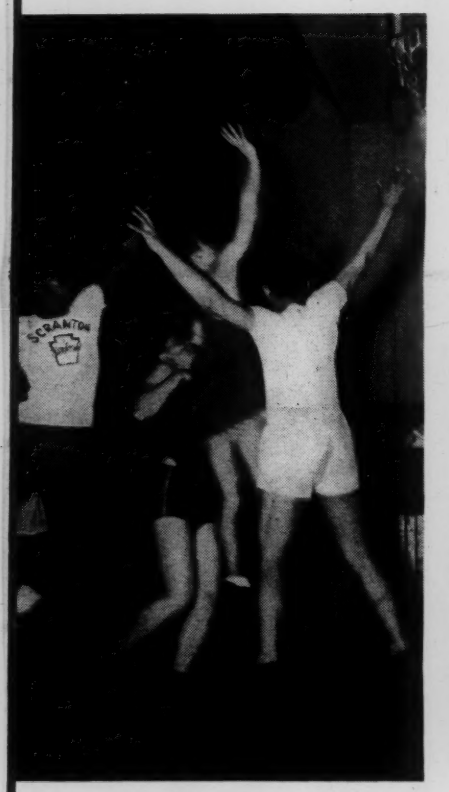
As J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., sums it up: "The theme of *Operation Juvenile Decency*, is extremely appropriate. It brings out most clearly, the very heart of the problem of juvenile delinquency in the nation today; the need to encourage the concept of decency among our boys and girls.

"The Boys' Clubs of America have made a notable contribution, over the years, to the building of decency among our youth. The faithful work of these clubs in community after community has shown that juvenile delinquency can be defeated."

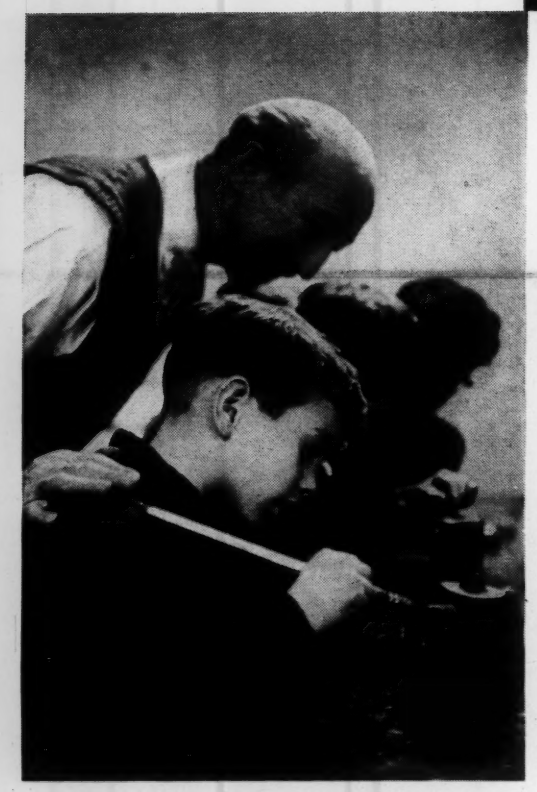
(continued on page 8)

. . . Hobbies like radio open occupational fields for the future

. . . Or developing a talent—perhaps in music

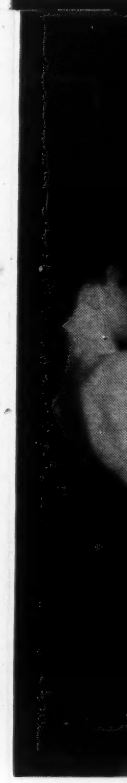


. . . Body skills acquired

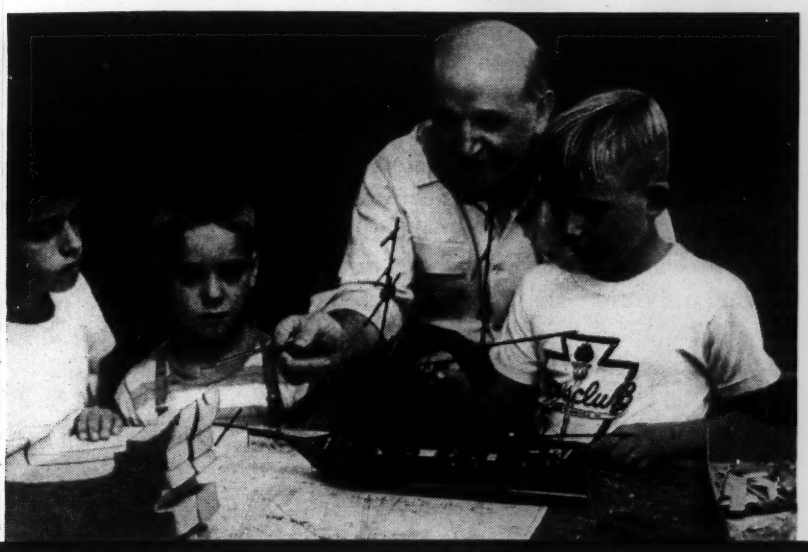


. . . Creative experiences enrich lives

. . . Exploring vocations helps to choose life-work



. . . Learning to make things grows into a lifelong enjoyment



. . . In club camps boys have close companionship with fine leaders

IN AN ATMOSPHERE of fun and companionship boys in Boys' Clubs all over the country have daily opportunity to take part in a wide variety of activities.

A Boys' Club boy always has a place to go and something to do.

Competitive sports provide a constructive outlet for boy energy.

There is quiet in the club library for reading and studying.

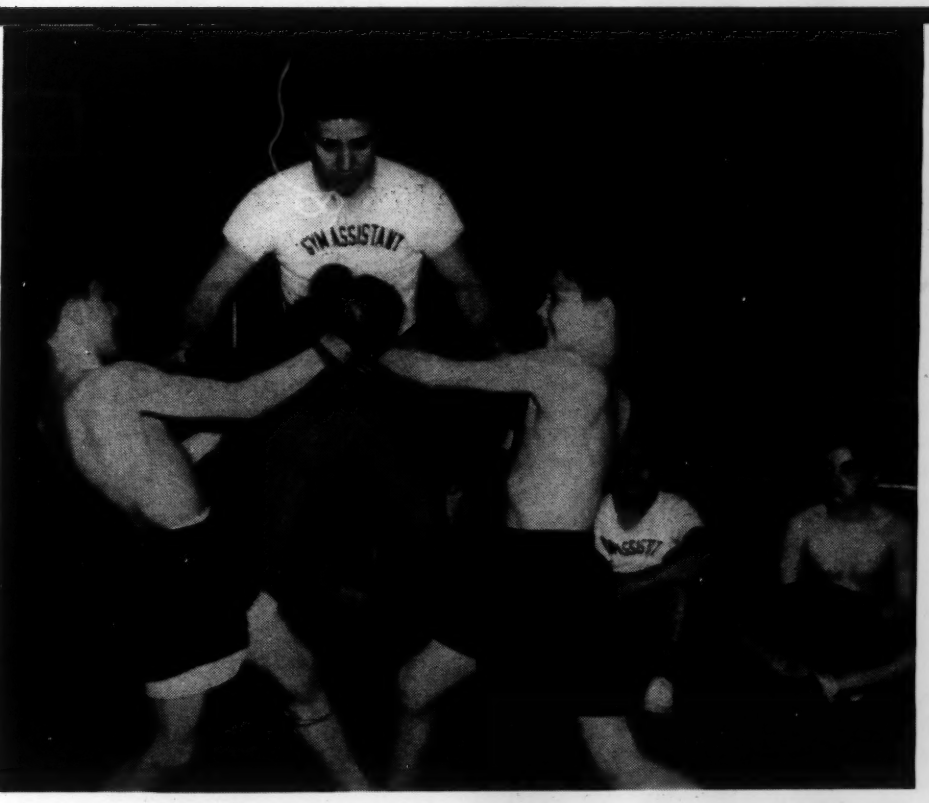
Older boys and girls enjoy companionship in special activities in pleasant, wholesome surroundings.

Groups of boys under leadership find common interests and close friendships grow.

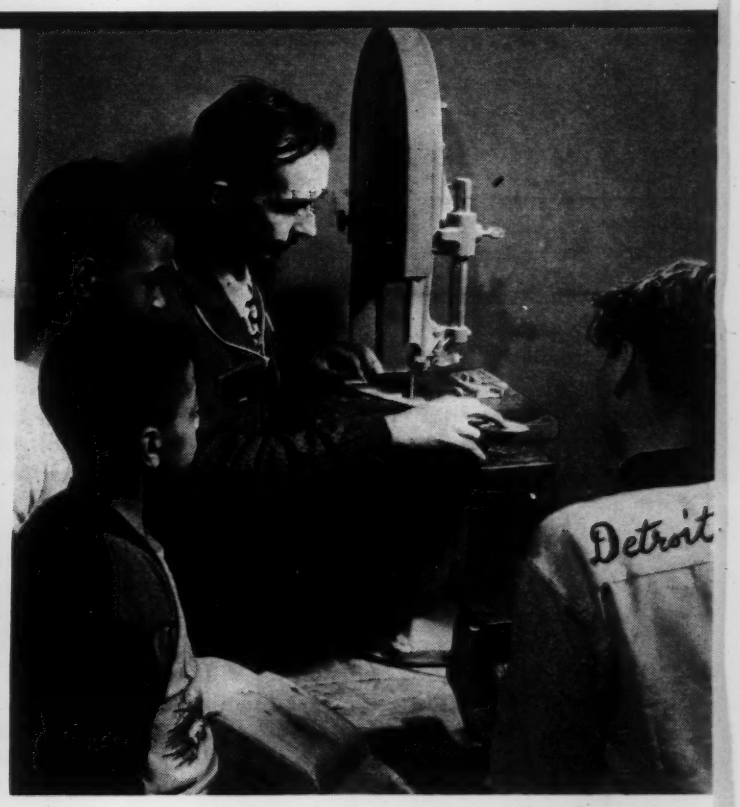
Day, overnight and residence camps provide never-forgotten experiences in the out-of-doors with grass, trees and a pond, where fresh air and good food help to build healthy bodies.

Trained leaders help boys with their problems and guide them daily in behavior and attitudes.

And any boy can afford to have them.



. . . Physical activities develop vigor, stamina and general good health



. . . Boys get an early start in learning a trade or skill

(continued from page 5)

The Physical Fitness Problem

Another of the serious problems of youth and the nation is physical fitness. Recent figures show that 50% of those examined for service in the armed forces since 1948 were rejected. Figures from Boys' Clubs indicate far less rejections of their members and graduates than of the general population. Boys' Clubs carry on an effective health and physical training program. The physical handicaps of boys in many clubs are discovered and corrected.

In addition to their athletic programs, the clubs use the "Standards of Accomplishment" program, developed by Boys' Clubs of America to stimulate physical training on a non-competitive basis. This program is especially designed for boys who lack the strength and skill for successful competition. Each boy strives to attain certain goals for which he receives recognition. In order to establish these goals, Boys' Clubs of America tested more than 40,000 boys. So far as is known, Boys' Clubs of America is the only youth organization which has made such tests and carries on such a non-competitive program.

Graduates of Boys' Clubs

Graduates of Boys' Clubs are in high places and low, in business, industry, government, the professions, sports and entertainment. Most of the graduates of these clubs are law-abiding and good citizens in every sense of the word.

According to their own testimony, some of them were saved from missteps that might have ruined

The history of Boys' Clubs of America is highlighted throughout by outstanding contributions of funds, equipment, and service through the generosity of many national organizations and their local units. But the story is not alone one of the millions of dollars in funds and equipment. Nor in the thousands of hours in free labor and service. The real story is a thousand stories — repeated daily in communities all over America.

It is a story of sponsoring Boys' Clubs in communities badly in need of service; of providing increased facilities to serve more of the many boys who need the Boys' Club guidance and leadership; of being there with a helping hand to solve the problems and the immediate needs. It is a story of service to boys, to the community, and to the nation.

In looking to the future, there is every indication that these great national organizations will continue and increase the vital support and cooperation so necessary to the operation of the Boys' Club and the Boys' Club movement.

American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations
The American Legion
AMVETS
Association of the Junior Leagues of America
Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks
Civitan International
Fraternal Order of Eagles
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Improved Order of Red Men
Kiwanis International
Lions International
Loyal Order of Moose
National Exchange Clubs
National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs
National Federation of Music Clubs
Optimist International
Rotary International
Sertoma International
Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America
United States Junior Chamber of Commerce
Variety Clubs International
Veterans of Foreign Wars

their whole lives, through right guidance by the right man at the right time.

Many of these Boys' Club graduates say that they received their start toward success in the club's arts and crafts classes and through the guidance they received. Many of them spent the happiest hours of their lives in a Boys' Club.

Those who devote their time and energies to the management and operation of Boys' Clubs and support the clubs say there is no greater satisfaction than the helping of boys in the often upward struggle toward success and happiness.

Need for More Boys' Clubs

While the Boys' Club movement has spread across the country and its value is constantly demonstrated in hundreds of communities, there still remain countless numbers of boys in many communities, who have no chance for wholesome activities or the development of physical and vocational skills, and lack the leadership and guidance of friendly men. Much of their growing of necessity takes place in the streets under the wrong leadership.

It costs money to establish and operate a Boys' Club, but it is still far cheaper than the cost of delinquency and crime. Building the health, skills and character of boys is the sure way of building men for our industries and businesses, for service to the people, and for participation in our government.

Boys' Clubs are organized by civic organizations and other groups of individuals. Boys' Clubs of America is always glad to answer inquiries and to provide without cost the services of trained men who will advise such groups on how to start and operate a Boys' Club.

[redacted]

1860's Leisure time activities for boys provided in Hartford, Providence, Salem, and other places, which developed into the Boys' Clubs now in operation.

1871 Boys' Club rooms opened in New Haven, Conn.

1876 First organization with "Boys' Club" in its title was Boys' Club of New York.

1896 First Boys' Club to have building especially designed as a Clubhouse was the Boys' Club of Fall River, Mass.

1906 Federated Boys' Clubs (now Boys' Clubs of America) organized. Jacob A. Riis first President.

1907 First Annual Conference, Pittsfield, Mass.

1914 First permanent Executive Director, C. J. Atkinson, appointed. Office opened in New York City.

1915 William Edwin Hall of New York elected Treasurer.

1916 William Edwin Hall became President.

1919 First Field Secretary, Alexander Campbell, employed.

1931 Name changed to Boys' Clubs of America.

1936 Herbert Hoover became Chairman of the Board.

1937 Sanford Bates appointed Executive Director.

1940 David W. Armstrong became Acting Executive Director on leave from Worcester, Mass., Boys' Club.

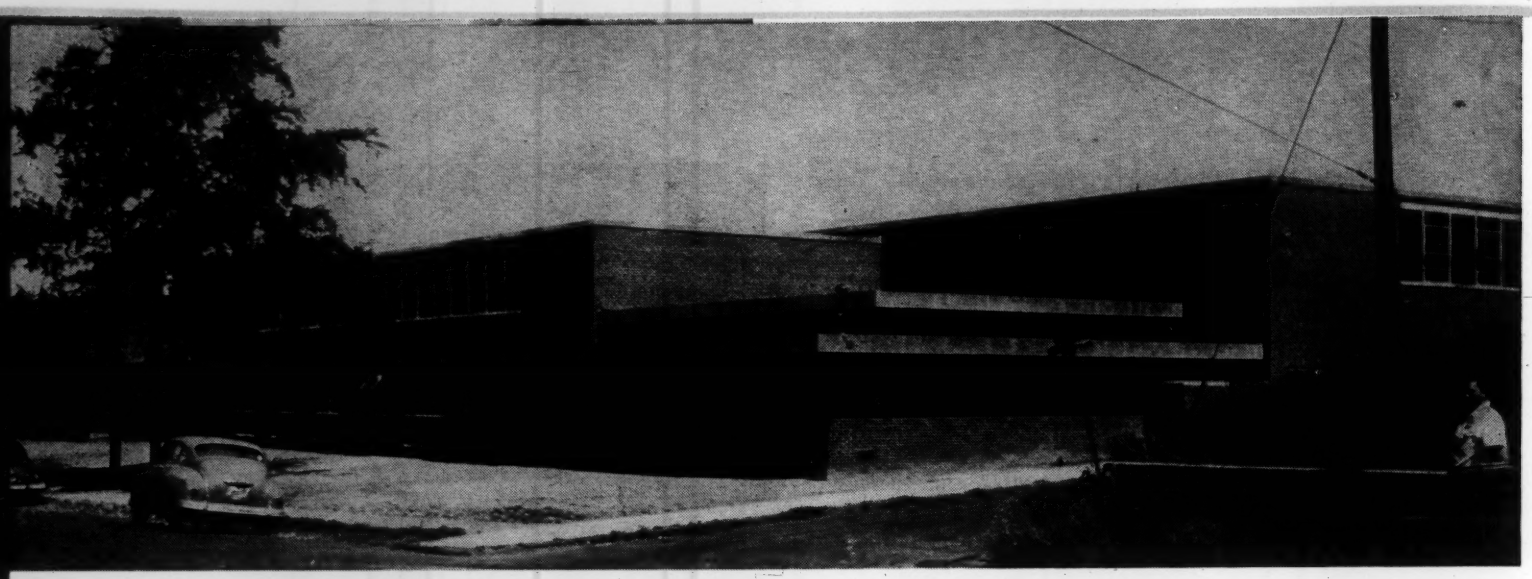
1941 David W. Armstrong became Executive Director. Victory Volunteers organized among boys to aid in the war effort.

1944 New constitution and requirements for member Boys' Clubs adopted, establishing Boys' Clubs of America as an all-Boys'-Club organization.
National Council representative of Boys' Clubs created.

1945 Regional Offices established.

1954 William Edwin Hall retired as President after nearly 40 years of service.
Albert L. Cole of Pleasantville elected President.

1956 Golden Anniversary Boys' Clubs of America celebrated by 435 Boys' Clubs and more than 400,000 boy members.



The new $350,000 clubhouse of the Boys' Club of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Recent developments across

DURING 1955 thirty-five additional Boys' Clubs qualified and became part of Boys' Clubs of America—a new club about every ten days. Building operations reached an all-time high. Reports for the year have indicated almost seven million dollars worth of Boys' Club construction which has either been completed or is underway.

Areas of development were not limited to any one section but were evenly distributed across the country. Not only were new clubhouses being built, but dozens of clubs were engaged in new construction—a new gymnasium in California, a new wing for arts and crafts in a North Carolina club, interior remodeling in a Wisconsin club. Building Service of Boys' Clubs of America rendered valuable assistance to the clubs, architects and contractors.

The Boys' Club of Queens, New York, completed a $750,000 building. Chicago Boys Clubs have a million dollar memorial to General Robert E. Wood under construction. In Knoxville, Tennessee, the Boys' Club completed a building costing $350,000, which could not be duplicated now for much more.

All buildings are not in the high price bracket. Many projects range between $100,000 and $200,000, and some erected for less than $100,000.

Six of the building projects which have been completed have swimming pools, and three new pools are under construction. The new water level deck design with concrete trench covers, conceived by Building Service, helped make many possible.

More and more clubs are receiving help from building trade unions, service clubs, contractors and building supply houses.

At present the Field Staff of Boys' Clubs of America is assisting groups in 170 cities.

Through national contests and projects, Boys' Clubs of America keeps its program dynamic and makes boy members aware of their close relationships with thousands of other boys in the nation.

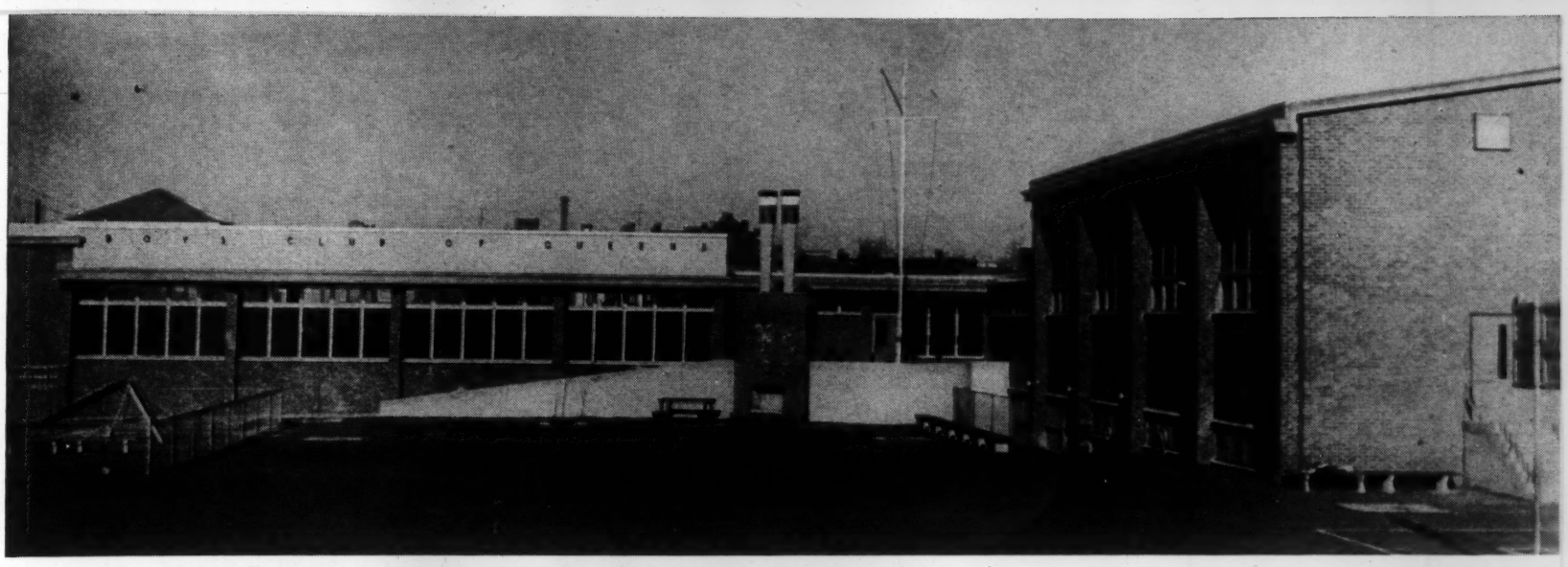
The annual Junior Citizenship Award calls national attention to Boys' Clubs of America's planned program of developing interest in service as part of the responsibility of citizenship.

"*Questions Boys Ask,*" written by David W. Armstrong, Executive Director of Boys' Clubs of America, published by E. P. Dutton in 1955, is designed to answer questions troubling boys and their parents.

Through the Steven David Epstein Memorial Foundation, Boys' Clubs of America continues to give assistance to Boys' Club members talented in the arts and crafts. So far close to sixty boys have been receiving the necessary help to develop their unusual talents. One of the most outstanding of the boys who are being helped is Earl Carlyss, 15-year-old member of the Boys' Club of Pasadena, California. The violinist made his debut last year with the Pasadena Civic Symphony Orchestra. He is now studying in France and is the youngest person to be accepted in the Superior Class of the Paris Conservatory of Music—a remarkable achievement.

Looking Forward

With the advice and guidance of the Field Staff, Area Councils are extending even further the network of clubs. Spearheading the establishment of new Boys' Clubs, in many cases, are laymen already



Recently completed $750,000 building of the Boys' Club of Queens, New York.

the country...

associated with one of the clubs. Extension and expansion committees have been created and many more are being formed.

Recent examples of such committees are in Indiana and in Ohio. The Ohio State Committee meeting was attended by lay representatives from Boys' Clubs in the state and representatives of fraternal and service organizations as well as executive directors of each Boys' Club. In Indiana, the Northern Indiana Extension and Expansion Committee meeting was attended by laymen and executive directors from every club in Northern Indiana.

In the Midwest as a result of the participation of laymen, in encouraging the establishment of Boys' Clubs, nine clubs have come into being.

The growth of the Boys' Club movement is not only physical. Through frequent in-service training institutes, Boys' Club workers are kept abreast of the best and newest techniques in work with boys.

In groups like this boys learn good citizenship.

Older boys and girls enjoy social activities.

There is quiet in the library for reading.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

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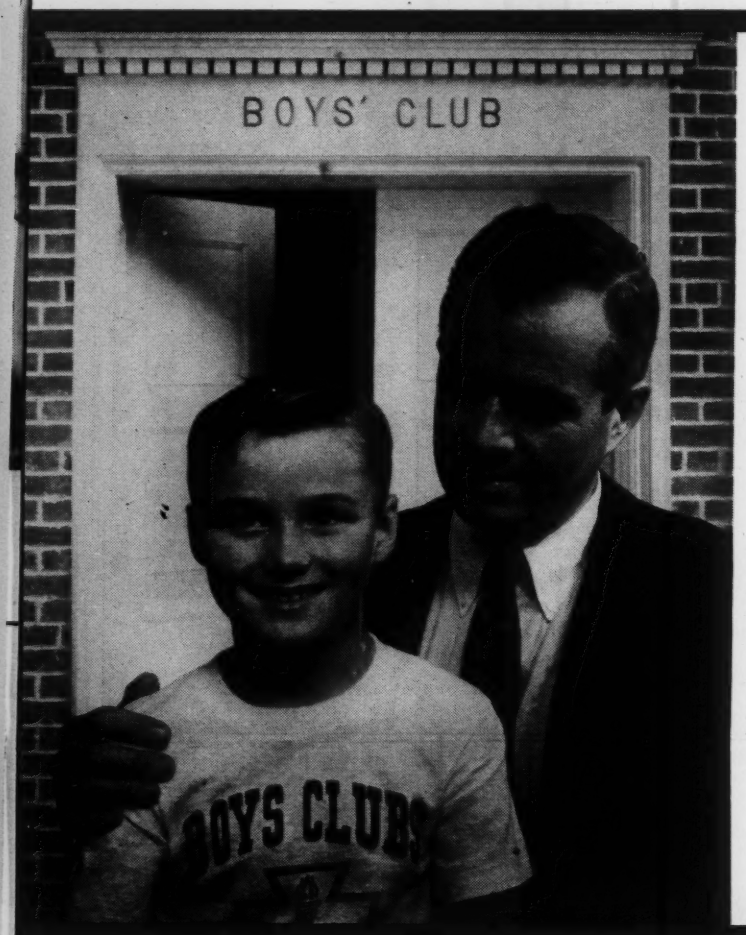

The Boys' Club Code

I believe in God and the Right to worship according to my own faith and religion.

I believe in America and the American Way of Life . . . in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

I believe in fair play, honesty and sportsmanship.

I believe in my Boys' Club which stands for these things.

The Boys' Club Bulletin
Published by
BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC.
381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
HERBERT HOOVER....*Chairman of Board*
WILLIAM EDWIN HALL...*Hon. President*
ALBERT L. COLE.....*President*
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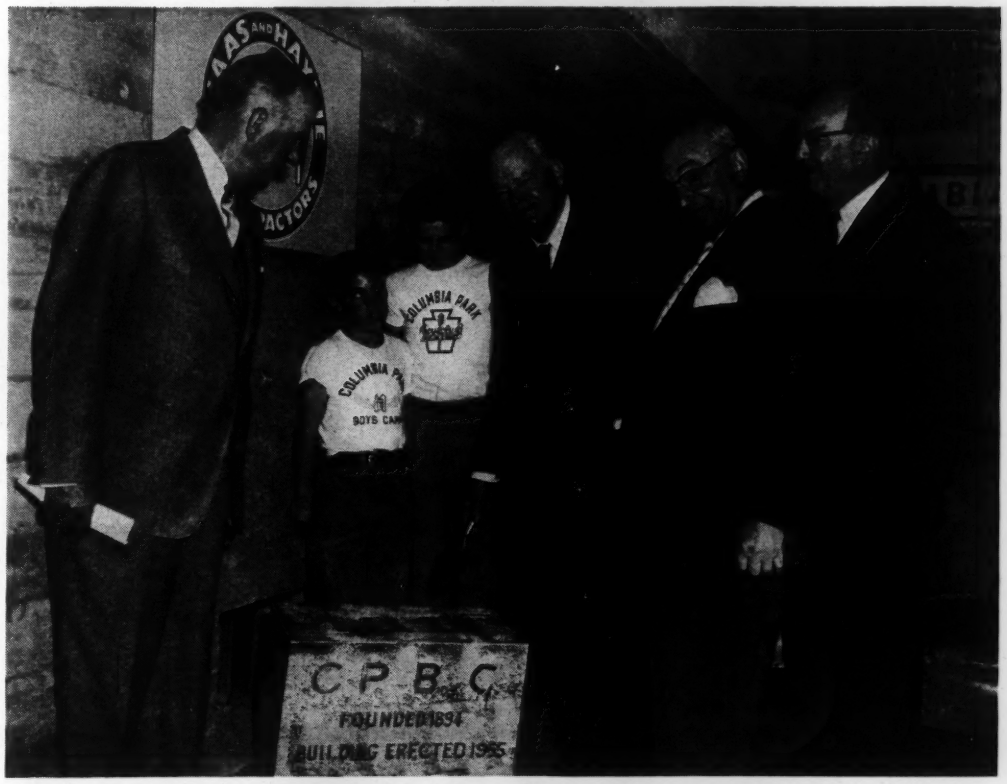
THE Boys' Club BULLETIN

VOLUME 28 NOVEMBER, 1955 NUMBER 3



Boys' Clubs "are the greatest cure for juvenile delinquency in our country." Ex-President Herbert Hoover told his audience at the cornerstone laying for the new Columbia Park Boys' Club. Shown are John D. Costello, President, Board of Directors; two members of the Boys' Club; Herbert Hoover; A. J. Shragge and Benjamin H. Swig, co-chairmen of the New Building Committee.

HERBERT HOOVER ON DELINQUENCY

IN SPEAKING AT the laying of the cornerstone of the new building of the Columbia Park Boys' Club, San Francisco, Calif., Mr. Hoover said that the Boys' Clubs are "the greatest cure for delinquency in our country."

"I have been on this team (Boys' Clubs of America) for only twenty years as Chairman of the National Board," he continued. "In my time alone I have witnessed the number of clubs double—from 200 to about 400. I have seen them established in 300 towns and cities. This is no paper organization. To build and equip a club like this costs from $300,000 to $500,000. We have in this twenty years had the satisfaction of the growth of nation-wide investment in these clubs from $20,000,000 to over $120,000,000.

"The clubs have become one of the great character building institutions of our country. They turn out every year thousands of assured loyal and patriotic citizens. And every club is a voluntary institution supported by the generosity of the citizens of their city. There is no governmental hand in them.

"Our country is greatly agitated over the growth of teen-age delinquency. There are a multitude of proposed remedies. Most of them gyrate around ideas of how mothers and fathers and teachers can do a better job. Most of these remedies ignore four primary forces insofar as our congested districts are concerned.

"First. These boys are endowed with dynamic energy. The world is new and must be fully explored. They have an impelling desire for adventure, discovery and great undertakings. They have competition and combat in their bones. Their primary instinct is to hunt in a pack in search for adventure and joy.

"Second. We have laid pavements and cement over most of their out-of-door space in our congested city districts.

"Third. These boys can no longer find outlets for their energies in the woods or on the streams and the animals to be captured.

"Fourth. We send these youngsters to school for six or eight hours during the day and we leave them to the paved streets for the evenings, and Saturdays and Sundays.

"Do you wonder that with these innate qualities and the surroundings that these boys conspire by gangs to engage in destructive joy and the excitement of battle?

"This is where the Boys' Clubs come in. Here we provide a place where gang spirit and competition expend themselves in organized games. If the youngsters need to do combat, they are given the gloves and operate under rules of sportsmanship. Here in these clubs they expand their creative spirits through the mysteries of wood working, machine tools, books, and musical instruments. Here they find their bent for future life. Here they conduct their own government and their own discipline. Here they receive constant sympathetic friendliness and guidance from a trained staff of devoted men and women. When they are in these rooms, mother has no anxieties and father broods over no home-coming chastisement. *(continued on following page)*

(continued from page 1)

"These clubs are the greatest cure for delinquency in our country. I could prove it to you by the statistics from 300 cities. In one Chicago district alone, the number of boys in the hands of the police every year decreased from 80 percent to only 12 percent.

"These are facts which cannot be ignored. The boy members of these clubs cannot afford street car or bus fares. Their walking distance is about one mile. Thus the clubs become a bright spot of decency within a two-mile radius or a little more. And there are 3,000,000 pavement boys in the United States. The nation needs, and San Francisco needs, more of these clubs."

Mr. Hoover paid tribute to Major Sidney Peixotto, who founded the Columbia Park Boys' Club 61 years ago; and complimented John Costello, President of the club, and Julian Hargrove, Executive Director; A. J. Shragge and Benjamin H. Swig, co-chairmen of the committee which raised the funds; as well as members of the Board of Directors. Both Mr. Costello and Mr. Shragge were members of the Boys' Club when they were boys.

The Columbia Park Boys' Club building will cost about $500,000. Mr. Hoover praised the generous citizens for their contributions, the labor unions for free labor they supplied, the manufacturers and contractors for the many gifts of materials.

Mr. Hoover finished by saying, "The club needs more support to complete its new building and its operation. That support costs less than police, the courts and the reformatories, for here is a white spot in delinquency, a stimulant and a training and creation of good citizens. This will be a better city because of it.

"My admiration goes out to all who have a part in it."

L to R: Phil Magner, Sr., Wabash; Ira McGuire, Muncie; Howard Whitcomb, Noblesville; Mac Nowak, Gary; H. G. Miller, Wabash; Frank W. Campbell, Noblesville; Jessie Newkirk, Kendallville; C. P. Miller, Kendallville; Raymond E. Bogden, Boys' Clubs of America; Catlin Whitehead, Anderson; Robert Patton, Kendallville; Tom Werbe, Anderson; George Berg, Hubert Oswalt, Dudley Lavengood, Jim Beers, all of Wabash; Clyde Cory, Muncie; and Pete Thorn, Warsaw.

Zone Meeting of Northern Indiana Extension and Expansion Committee

THE NORTHERN INDIANA EXTENSION and Expansion Committee held a dinner meeting at the Honeywell Memorial Center in Wabash, Indiana. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss how each Boys' Club board, through its representatives, could help in expanding the Boys' Club Movement in Indiana.

Laymen and executive directors from every Boys' Club in Northern Indiana attended the meeting. A plan involving the establishment of Extension and Expansion Committees on each Boys' Club board was adopted.

The many local Extension and Expansion Committees will cooperate with the Field Staff of Boys' Clubs of America in promoting new Boys' Clubs in the State.

Clubs Give Aid in Disaster Areas

BOYS' CLUBS located in or near areas struck by Hurricanes Connie or Diane or suffering flood damage gave a good account of themselves in aiding their community, in spite of sustaining damage and in some cases losses to their own property.

In New England, five clubs reported a total damage of $24,900. Reports of aid given communities during the emergencies came in from four clubs in that area and are illustrative of the kind and extent of service made available.

In Ludlow, Mass., the executive director of the Stevens Memorial Boys' Club worked with the police, Civil Defense director, Selectmen, and the Red Cross from early one morning until past noon of the following day, helping to shelter families in the Boys' Clubs.

The force of the Naugatuck River in Connecticut, reinforced by excessive rainfall, caused great devastation along the whole Naugatuck Valley. On the afternoon of the flood, the Boys' Club of Dixwell Community House, New Haven, Conn., took two station wagons, a trailer truck, four boats and 25 young men to Ansonia, which is located in the lowlands of the valley. The group worked throughout the night and brought to safety 60 men, women and

Left—Principals in Ohio State Committee and Ohio Area Council joint project expanding Boys' Clubs in the State. L to R (seated): Harry L. Olden, Chairman, Ohio Area Council; Jack Stoehr, Regional Director, Loyal Order of Moose; (standing) J. William Pettit, Executive Secretary, Ohio Area Council; Paul Lemmon, Assistant Regional Director, Boys' Clubs of America and coordinator of project; Gordon Jeffery, President, Ohio State Committee and Chairman of State Area Council Expansion Committee. Right—Chairmen of the local Boys' Clubs Expansion Committee. L to R (front row): A. L. Baker, Toledo; E. J. Henry, Columbus; George E. Sheer, Dayton; (standing) John E. Young, Massillon; H. S. Leyman, Jr., Cincinnati; Gordon Jeffery. Toledo; C. Wesley Newkirk, Hamilton.

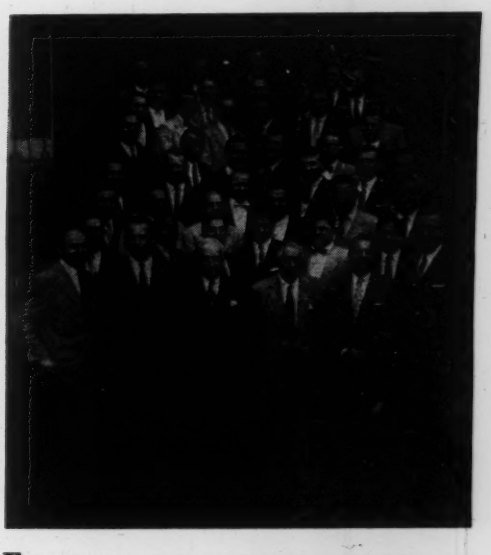
Ohio State Committee and Ohio Area Council launch expansion plan

AT A JOINT luncheon meeting of the Ohio State Committee and the Ohio Area Council of Boys' Clubs of America, which was held at the Deshler-Hilton Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, a plan for the expansion and development of the Boys' Club Movement in Ohio was launched.

Attending the meeting were lay representatives from Boys' Clubs in Ohio and the executive directors of each Boys' Club in the State. Also in attendance were representatives from the Buckeye Sheriff's Association, Ohio Elks Association, Glen Echo Child Welfare League, Kiwanis, Loyal Order of Moose, Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, Lions Clubs, Optimists, Ohio Veterans of Foreign Wars, Order of Pythagorans, and Joseph Scalon, the Executive Secretary to Governor Lausche of Ohio.

The plan provides that each Boys' Club in Ohio create an Extension and Expansion Committee to work with the Regional Staff of Boys' Clubs of America in the promotion of new Boys' Clubs. As of this date, such committees have been established by every Boys' Club in the State and the plan is now in operation.

The Loyal Order of Moose served as hosts at the luncheon in Columbus when the plan was launched.



FOUR-WEEK TRAINING COURSE AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Boys' Club of America held its 33rd training course at New York University from September 12 to October 7. Thirty-nine men were enrolled in the course. They came from twelve states, with nine men coming from Canada.

Included in the group of graduates shown above, are the four men who have been accepted in the one-year professional training course—Duane A. Valine, Danbury, Conn.; Paul Staudenmaier, Chicago; John J. Bullaro, Los Angeles; and James Nolin, Staten Island, New York.

William E. Hall, Honorary President, and David W. Armstrong, Executive Director, Boys' Clubs of America, are shown in the front row of the photograph with (on left) Alex A. Maleski and William J. Lavery, Assistant Directors, and (on right) Edward W. Pastore, Director, and Howard G. Gibbs, Associate Director, all of Program and Personnel Service, Boys' Clubs of America.

children. The club reported that it had $800 damage done its summer camp.

The Stamford, Conn., Boys' Club workers were able to secure two cottages by means of cables and prevent their loss. In addition, they moved furniture, hauled boats out of the river, provided and delivered food to the feeding stations which had been set up.

The Boys' Club of Waterbury, Conn., was kept busy feeding those in the club's charge and in taking care of transportation problems.

Reports from other disaster areas are not complete, but two examples from North Carolina and Pennsylvania indicate various aid given.

When Hurricane Diane hit Wilmington, N.C., the Disaster Committee of the Wilmington Chapter, American Red Cross, set up active centers for evacuees. One of the five such centers was the Brigade Boys' Club, where food was available and people were sheltered. Cots and blankets were provided by the Army from Fort Bragg. Red Cross workers were in charge, with the Boys' Club cooperating in various ways.

Boys' Club-Big Brother Organization, Scranton, Pa., used its station wagon to shuttle victims, food and supplies to the South Scranton High School. The executive director and a number of his camp staff worked in the kitchen at one of the Red Cross Food centers. The club also provided a tape machine to furnish recorded music to flood victims, a power mike, and PA system for use at the public meeting held at the center.

Float used to promote fund raising campaign for the Grandview Park Boys' Club, Oak Lawn, Ill.

Developments across the country

Locust Valley, Long Island, N.Y. Grenville Baker Boys' Club broke ground for its new $142,000 gymnasium wing addition in June. Most of the funds were acquired in a quiet campaign which was climaxed by a "One Day Campaign" door-to-door canvass, to bring the building fund up to $149,000. Another quiet campaign is underway for funds to equip the building.

Gadsden, Ala. Local plumbers and electricians, members of the A F of L, are contributing labor to remodel a building in East Gadsden for Boys' Club use. The Junior Chamber of Commerce and the people of East Gadsden are all behind the project.

Chicago, Ill. Ground was broken in June for the new $750,000 General Robert E. Wood Memorial Boys' Club. Local A F of L building unions, several contractors and suppliers are contributing labor and materials.

Orlando, Fla. Boys' Club dedicated its remodeled building September 11. Building remodeling was sponsored by the City of Orlando, civic clubs of Orlando, trade unions, businesses and individual citizens. Estimated value of the building and equipment is $100,000. Amount of cash expended was $25,000. The remainder was in donated labor and materials.

Winston-Salem, N.C. Construction of a $100,000 swimming pool addition to the Red Shield Boys' Club is underway. Money was raised in a capital funds drive which lasted only two weeks.

Hollywood, Calif. Boys' Club fund raising campaign for a swimming pool and gymnasium was successful. Construction has started on these $200,000 additions.

Bethlehem, Pa. A $100,000 renovation to the Boys' Club building has been completed. The club now has improved crafts facilities and adequate dressing and shower areas.

Louisville, Ky. The Red Shield Boys' Club has just purchased a 175-acre site for a camp.

Bedford, Ind. A new $150,000 Boys' Club building is under construction.

Shell Blanscet, executive director and the members of the Boys' Club of Hilo, Hawaii, are welcomed by Boys' Clubs of America Southern Pacific Regional Director, Aaron H. Fahringer, as they arrive in Los Angeles, Calif.

Hawaiian Boys' Club Members Visit California Clubs

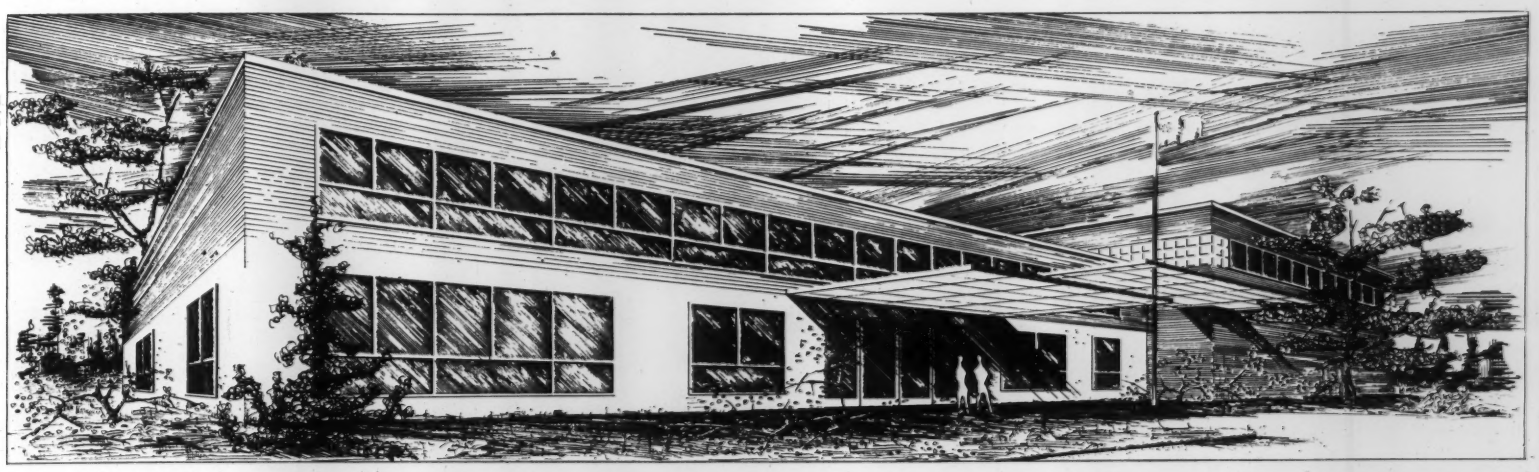
NINETEEN members of the Boys' Club of Hilo, Hawaii, aged 10 to 15 years, recently visited Boys' Clubs in California. It was the first time that any of the boys had been to the mainland.

The newspaper, *Pittsburg Post-Dispatch,* cooperated with the Pittsburg, Calif., Boys' Club in a hospitality program for the Hawaiians. The Optimists, Rotarians, Lions, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Cerrito City Club were among the organizations which planned entertainment for the boys.

Headquarters for the group in Southern California was the Hollywood Boys' Club. The Los Angeles Times Boys' Club furnished sleeping bags and other equipment for the boys' stay at the Hollywood club and made available a bus with a driver for two days, to take the visitors on sightseeing tours to Disneyland and other points of interest as well as to other Boys' Clubs in the area.

The boys attended TV shows and baseball games, and were guests at various other affairs, among them a visit to movie studios, Cinerama, a tour of movie stars homes.

The trip was a combination award for the club's championship Little League baseball team and an educational junket. Accompanying the boys was Shell Blanscet, executive director, Boys' Club of Hilo, which is the first Boys' Club to be organized in Hawaii and a member of Boys' Clubs of America.



Meriden Campaign for new building tops goal by $153,000

THE $250,000 minimum goal of the Meriden, Conn., Boys' Club Building Fund was exceeded by more than $153,000. Total amount subscribed was $403,247.52.

The middle of April, the campaign got off to a $50,000 start with advance individual and corporate gifts. The city-wide appeal for funds got underway a month later. At the opening of this phase of the campaign Charles M. Gearing, II, the general chairman, told the public:

"Everybody has a stake in the new Boys' Club, and it will take a large number of subscriptions from people in ordinary circumstances, investing generously in proportion to their means, to complete this capital fund for community purposes."

More than 2,000 subscribers, made up of several thousand families and small business establishments in the city, contributed over $70,000 to this part of the campaign alone.

The memorial plan, which offered the people of Meriden an opportunity to dedicate a section of the new clubhouse in the names of their families and loved ones, brought in well over $115,000. Through this plan, a subscription served to establish a specific room, shop or section. The unit is marked by a suitably inscribed bronze tablet and stands as lasting evidence of the donor's concern for the welfare of the youth of the community.

The largest of the memorial gifts, $50,000, was made by Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Cuno, for the erection of the gymnasium in memory of Mr. Cuno's parents. In 1923, Charles F. Cuno, the father of Charles H., donated land and funds for the operation of Camp Cuno, the Boys' Club's first summer camp.

President of the Meriden Boys' Club, Carl A. Schultz, emphasized the responsibility of corporations in supporting the building fund as an investment in the community.

"To put it as plainly as possible," Mr. Schultz said, "the corporation has a very real dollar-and-cents stake in seeing the new Boys' Club completed as soon as possible, as an additional guarantee of the stability of the population of this area and consequently of the corporations themselves.

"I think that every far-sighted business in this community will recognize the logic of this statement," he declared.

Various corporation subscriptions brought in over $109,000. The largest contribution from an industrial firm, however, came at the end of the campaign when, in July, the New Departure Division of General Motors Corporation pledged $45,000 towards the new clubhouse.

In presenting the $45,000 pledge, Harry T. Burgess, the GM Division's Meriden plant manager, said, "New Departure, like all other divisions of General Motors, is deeply interested in any movement designed for the guidance of young Americans.

"We are pleased to cooperate with other industrial and business firms of Meriden, along with the thousands of citizens who are filled with community spirit, and want to provide the best possible recreational and educational facilities for the youth of this city.

"New Departure is well aware of the great work our Boys' Club is accomplishing year after year and is most pleased to help in achieving a long-awaited goal—bigger and better facilities in this particular program."

This division of GM is very well acquainted with the work of the Boys' Club, for a great number of the parents of club members work in the New Departure plant.

Other large corporation gifts included one for $35,000 from a large national firm, and several for $15,000.

A most unusual gift was that of the Professional Nurses' Club of Meriden and Wallingford, which contributed $100 to the building fund for the purchase of a first-aid cabinet and supplies. Once the new building is erected the Nurses' Club will keep the cabinet stocked.

The new Meriden Boys' Club will be located on a high bluff, overlooking the Post Office just below and the rest of the town. The lights, shining high on the hill, will stand out like a beacon. The new building will stand as a tribute to the people who believed that "Kids don't wait—they grow," and did something about it.

At this time, the new clubhouse is in the working drawings stage. Typical plans, furnished by Building Service of Boys' Clubs of America, have been adapted by the architects. After a great many years in an old, outworn, gloomy building, the Boys' Club of Meriden will be moving out into a new, modern, well-equipped clubhouse with plenty of light and sunshine, and trees and grass around.

The Grand Army of the Republic of Meriden plans to erect and maintain a flag pole and to furnish flags. The GAR members plan to contribute $1,000 for this project. When the club is ready, they will be on hand to hoist the first flag above the club grounds.

Gifts and Bequests

Boys' Club of Asbury Park, N.J., received $5,000 from the estate of Maria Mihas. The club now has $22,000 in its gymnasium fund.

Boys' Club of Ypsilanti, Mich., was given $1,500 by the Ford Motor Company, toward the first year's operating budget of this new Club.

Worcester, Mass., Boys' Club. Sterling Health Camp officially passed out of being recently with the transfer of the camp property deed to the Worcester Boys' Club. The deed to the camp was given by the Southern Worcester County Health Association which had operated the camp for 30 years. Established as a camp to prevent tuberculosis, it was given to the Boys' Club by the health association, following the finding that such camps have no effect on incidence of the disease. Club directors plan to use facilities for full camp purposes next summer.

Boys' Club of Redford Township, Detroit, Mich., was given an $18,000 frame building by the Detroit Bank, and immediately announced plans to move the structure to a vacant lot, which would be a better site for the Club. The building was a former branch office of the bank.

Shadyside Boys' Club, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Hillman Foundation contributed a 50-acre tract of land for the Day Camp and material for the erection of a dining shelter. The 125-ft. well was made possible by the Layne-New York Company, an industrial water treatment firm. Bulldozing of the athletic field and service roads was made possible by the Bechwith Machinery Company, Burrell Construction Company and an Operating Engineers' Union #66. Other contributions to the camp were a tepee and Indian hogan from East End Junior Women's Club; $250 from the Shadyside Presbyterian Church; and $125 from the Women's Auxiliary of the Boys' Club. The Hillman Foundation also supplied many of the tools with which to develop the camp site.

Syracuse, N.Y., Boys' Club received a legacy of $100,000 from the late Carl Amos. Mr. Amos had been a member of the Board of Directors of the club for 41 years. This gift will enable the old clubhouse to be torn down and the completion of the Shonnard Street branch after the new $100,000 gymnasium is finished. The new gym was made possible through sale of playground property at the Main Club and Community Chest assistance.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Boys' Club contributed seven new boats for Camp Zerbe, at a cost of $1,100; and gave $1,250 for camperships and the camp improvement program.

Boys' Club of St. Louis, Mo., was left a camp personally owned by the late Father Maxwell, former executive director of the club.

Milwaukee, Wisc., Boys' Club. Executives of the Allen Bradley Company contributed $4,500 for a camp council ring as a memorial to their president, Fred Loock, who is also president of the Boys' Club. The gift was in honor of Mr. Loock's birthday and also his 45 years with the company.

Don and two pals take blankets and thermos real early to the front door of the Boys' Club.

It's Great to Be a Boys' Club Boy

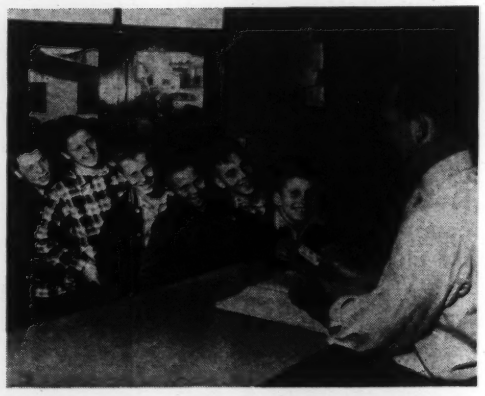
When it came time to re-new memberships this year in the National City Boys' Club, National City, Calif., getting Membership Card 1 wasn't easy. But Don, aged 10, got it.

He took his blankets and thermos to the front door of the Boys' Club early and waited until the doors opened. Later he was joined by Billy and his brother Dicky.

After hours of waiting, Don was first in line and the Boys' Club director gave him his hard-earned card. The line for cards stretched way down and around the block. Practically every boy in National City thinks it's great to be a Boys' Club boy. This past year the club reached an all-time high in membership with 1,496 members, at least 90 percent of the eligible boy population of the city.

The National City Boys' Club was the first club to be assisted by the Anderson trusts. The club is now about five years old and every year at membership renewal time, the place has been swamped by old members who want to be the first to get their new cards and newcomers who want to be sure to be on hand to get their first membership cards.

The Anderson trusts which have aided a considerable number of communities in California with their Boys' Clubs were established by the late Mrs. Arthur C. Anderson of San Diego. One trust was created for the purpose of "assisting the Boys' Club Movement in San Diego and Orange Counties." The other trust, established in the names of Gertrude H. and Arthur C. Anderson, was created for the purpose of assisting underprivileged children to become better and more useful citizens. Its money has been applied for that purpose in the two counties, including assistance to the Boys' Club Movement.



When the director opened the doors, the line went clear around the block, but Don and his friends were right up in front.

Richard Greene, star of new CBS-TV series "The Adventures of Robin Hood," filmed in England, is inspiration for this fall's Robin Hood events supporting United Community Campaigns.

Robin Hood Events Aid United Community Campaigns

THIS FALL between Hallowe'en and mid-November, Boys' Clubs in 25 major cities from Portland, Maine, to San Diego, California, are staging a series of special events in support of their local United Community Campaigns.

In each city a contingent of 50 to 100 Boys' Club members, dressed in Robin Hood costumes complete with forest green jerkin and befeathered headgear, is participating in a parade, a rally, a meeting with city fathers, or other similar public event to dramatize the local Community Chest or United Fund drive. In cities where the appeal has been concluded, the Robin Hood event is being conducted as a means of publicly thanking contributors to the campaign on behalf of all the health, welfare and community services which the "united way" makes possible.

In the different communities, the type and time of the events are planned locally by Boys' Clubs in cooperation with CBS television stations and the Community Chest or United Fund organizations.

The idea of using the legendary folk hero of England as a theme for community service was inspired by the new television series, "The Adventures of Robin Hood," currently being aired weekly over the CBS network. The show, filmed in England and starring Richard Greene in the title role with Bernadette O'Farrell as Maid Marian, is also being telecast in Canada and England.

Robin Hood costumes worn by Boys' Club members are of the "do-it-yourself" kind made from discarded clothing and inexpensive materials to resemble the garb of the Merry Men of Sherwood.

Local CBS stations are cooperating in the program by arranging for guest appearances by Boys' Club members, spot announcements, news, and other coverage.

As a special feature, boys participating in the Robin Hood events are eligible to enter a "community service contest" by submitting six suggestions on a simple form, headed, "If I were Robin Hood, I would do these things for my community."

Prizes for the best suggestions will be awarded later in the fall to each of the 25 winners and one national winner, as well as to the participating Boys' Clubs. Johnson & Johnson and Wildroot, the show's alternate sponsors, Raleigh Industries and Official Films, distributor of the series, are providing the prizes.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A MOTHER in Troy, New York, wrote recently to the editor of *The Times Record* newspaper, the following letter, after her son had joined the Boys' Club:

"I have just put a very glowing six-year-old to bed. It was one of the happiest days of his very few years. His birthday, you ask? No. Better than that. Why, he became a member of the Boys' Club today. You might ask, 'Is that all?'

"I answer that it opened up a new world to him. He's one of the fellows now. Kind of young? I thought so, too. But then I realized he had to go about his business—his business of growing up, of learning how to be a man. With the help of the Boys' Club I know he will learn his lesson well and will be a good man. He'll be a good sport, know how to get along with others and racial prejudice will be minimized.

"So may I, the mother of one small boy who has a long road to travel, say thank you to all those kind, generous people who are giving him a lift by supporting the Troy Boys' Club. Also those wonderful men who work with the boys day after day. I'm sure God is smiling on these grand people in a special way."

— "MRS. D. B."

Joint Project with Jaycees and *Life Magazine*

THE OBSERVANCE of National Olympic Day on October 22 was of special interest to Boys' Clubs. This year's observance was under the sponsorship of *Life Magazine* and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the United States Olympic Committee.

October 22 was the kick-off for a drive that lasts until the Olympic Games in Melbourne. This National Olympic Day had real importance because it alerted the American people to the lasting human values of amateurism in sports, and in this, the Boys' Clubs have a stake.

The emphasis that Boys' Clubs put upon amateur sports made their cooperation with this Olympic Fund Drive extremely logical. National Olympic Day was a rededication of America's belief in the ideals of sportsmanship.

Boys' Clubs cooperated by joining with other local groups in their communities in planning a National Olympic Day event. They planned programs within the Boys' Clubs which tied in with the day, such as Junior Olympic Programs, Olympic Ball for teenagers, dramatics programs with sports, an aquatics show, special showings of a color movie (prepared by *Life Magazine* in cooperation with the U.S. Olympic Committee, titled "The Pan American Games") to which parents and neighbors as well as boys were invited, and displays of posters in the clubs as well as outside.

Any proceeds which were derived from activities such as the Junior Olympic Program, Olympic Ball, the movie, or the aquatics show were turned over to the U.S. Olympic Committee as the Club's demonstration of its support of the program.

50TH ANNIVERSARY

Boys' Clubs of America, which was founded in 1906 by the then existing Boys' Clubs, will commemorate its 50th Anniversary during 1956. Plans for celebrating the Golden Anniversary are being made.

National Boys' Club Week
April 2-8, 1956

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA
381 FOURTH AVENUE
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World's Heavy Weight Champ Rocky Marciano accepts Man and Boy Award from Alex Groppe, executive director of the Boys' Club of Asbury Park, N. J.

World Champion Wins Man and Boy Award

BECAUSE of his "constant example of sportsmanship and fair play which serves as an inspiration for all the young people of our country," Rocky Marciano has been presented with the Man and Boy Award by Boys' Clubs of America.

Presentation was made on behalf of the national organization by Alex Groppe, executive director of the Boys' Club of Asbury Park, N.J., at a recent ceremony attended by the World's Heavy Weight Champion.

The Brockton, Mass., world champion, who is interested in the Boys' Club movement, made a tour of the Asbury Park club about a week after his successful defense of his title against Archie Moore, on September 21.

His visit to the club was one of a series of events planned in connection with an appeal for funds to build a new gymnasium.

The Boys' Club Bulletin
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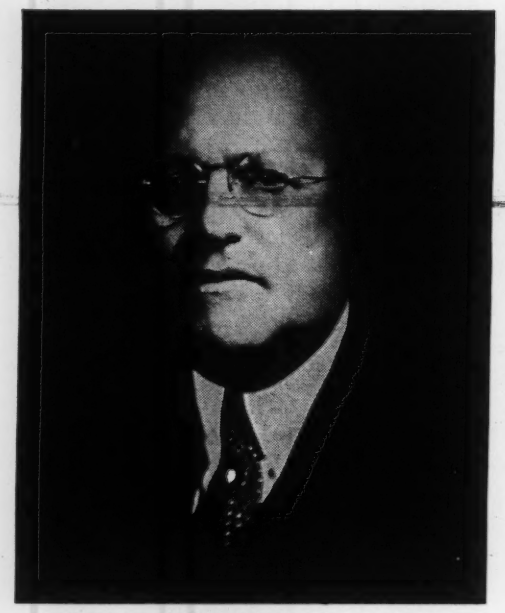

J. Willard Hayden

J. WILLARD HAYDEN, 81, president of the $70,000,000 Charles Hayden Foundation, died June 15, of injuries suffered in an automobile collision.

Since incorporation in 1937, Hayden devoted all his time to the presidency of the Foundation, established by his brother Charles, who was deeply interested in boys and was a member of the board of directors of Boys' Clubs of America for many years.

During this time the Foundation made generous grants to Boys' Clubs of America for its projects, including the training program, assistance in the construction of several fine Boys' Club buildings in the metropolitan New York and Boston area, and financed camp costs for thousands of boys. He had a personal and sincere interest in boys.

Eng Pas
accepted
Thomas, Lowell

March 7, 1956

Dear Tommy:

Just a note to tell you that we are reserving the evening of April 10th and look forward to seeing the Premiere of SEVEN WONDERS.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
Pawling
New York

rh

LOWELL THOMAS

ROCKEFELLER CENTER · NEW YORK

February 14, 1956

Dear Ed:

Many thanks to you and your Person-to-Person associates for the ashtray. It will be a constant reminder of your superb show.

Hope to see you when you get back from the Near East. I'll be particularly interested in hearing Janet's version.

Yours,

Tommy

I wonder premiere has been set for Tues. Apr. 10th. How will that be for Janet, and you and Casey too?

Like to go to Premiere

Eng Past Accep

CBS RADIO

Edgar Bergen Lunch

Office Communication

to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

from: George Crandall

April 25, 1956

Bob Burton, president of the Radio and Television Executives Society, has requested that you assemble with other dais guests for the Edgar Bergen luncheon tomorrow, April 26th, at the:

Madison Room,
(off mezzanine),
Hotel Roosevelt

at 12 Noon, sharp.

AC

693

NEWS FROM
CBS RADIO
485 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

2

April 11, 1956

EDGAR BERGEN CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY
AS RADIO STAR WITH SPECIAL PROGRAM

Radio-Television Executives Society of New York,
Northwestern University to Honor CBS Radio Star

Edgar Bergen will celebrate his 20th anniversary as a radio star in early May, with a threefold celebration which will include:

A luncheon celebration in his honor, given by the Radio-Television Executives Society of New York at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York, Thursday, April 26, to be attended by top stars and executives of show business;

A luncheon and a dinner given in his honor by Northwestern University, his alma mater, in Chicago Wednesday, May 2;

A special gala anniversary broadcast of his CBS Radio "Edgar Bergen Hour" Sunday, May 6 in the program's regular time, 7:05-8:00 PM, EDT, recreating some of the greatest comedy in the history of radio, gleaned from the ventriloquist's finest presentations over the years.

The Radio-Television Executives luncheon will pay homage to Mr. Bergen for his substantial role in making radio entertainment of high quality an intergral part of the American household.

(More)

The events at Northwestern University will be not only in recognition of his status as a distinguished alumnus but a tribute to his unflagging interest in his alma mater, at which he maintains 12 speech scholarships.

The 20 year broadcast will recreate some of the greatest comedy passages in radio history, selected from the hundreds of Bergen-McCarthy performances which have made America laugh through years of war and peace.

Mr. Bergen first emerged as a radio star in his own right on May 9, 1937 in the "Chase and Sanborn Hour." Earlier he had undergone his baptism in radio as guest on the "Rudy Vallee Hour" on Dec. 17, 1936, and quickly established a following of his own as a regular weekly guest on the Vallee series.

In the succeeding years Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd not only became household names by their own merit but their radio broadcasts gained added luster from the visits of the most glamorous names in show business who came as performing guests. These included Fred Allen, Jack Benny, Tallulah Bankhead, John Barrymore, Robert Benchley, James Cagney, Claudette Colbert, Ronold Colman, Marlene Dietrich, W. C. Fields, Clark Gable, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Al Jolson, Charles Laughton, Groucho Marx, Marilyn Monroe, Sir Laurence Olivier, James Stewart, Mae West and dozens of others.

From such memorable material producer-director Sam Pierce is constructing the retrospective broadcast of Sunday, May 6.

Other events and activities in connection with the observance of Mr. Bergen's 20th year in radio are to be announced.

* * *

FYI
For Your Information
CBS RADIO NETWORK · 485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

EDGAR BERGEN AND CHARLIE McCARTHY, 1937-1956

Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy were working the night club circuit in 1936, a moderately successful comedy team. Elsa Maxwell spotted them at the Waldorf-Astoria's Rainbow Room and asked Bergen to perform at a party for Noel Coward. She admired Bergen's panning of his night club audience and wanted him to give Coward the same treatment. At the party, Rudy Vallee's agent, Tony Stanford, saw Bergen, liked the brash, noisy McCarthy and invited Bergen to do a guest spot on Vallee's radio series, then one of the top network programs.

It was a daring experiment. Could a ventriloquist and his dummy get through to the unseeing audience? Bergen and McCarthy got through. Their first performance on Dec. 17 was an instant triumph. Bergen was signed as a regular. On May 6, 1937, he launched his own network program, sponsored by Chase and Sanborn. In the 19 years that followed Bergen made radio history.

It was slam-bang, rough-and-tumble humor that put Bergen across. Charlie's challenging, raspy-voiced opener set the pace. Every Sunday night millions of Americans turned their radio dials for that famous line:

"I'll clip you. So help me, Bergen, I'LL MOW YOU DOWN!"

Now, at 53, Bergen still stands at the top of the radio comedy heap. Bergen's position is a comfortable one. He has hedged his future with a television venture, the weekly "Do You Trust Your Wife" quiz-giveaway that's already a favorite. Bergen is one of the few in the business who's eating his cake and having it too. Radio is his dish but television's a tempting dessert.

RADIO AND MOVIES SPLIT THE ENTERTAINMENT DOLLAR

In the late 1930's and '40's radio and the movies cut the big entertainment dollar between them. It was a family affair for some performers who crossed the lines from radio to movies or from movies to radio.

(More)

Bergen himself crossed several times for spot appearances in movies(*) but he was never trapped into thinking that film drama was the best medium for a ventriloquist's act. It wasn't, and Bergen knew it. But he was showman enough to recognize one of the great Hollywood potentials for radio -- the "guest star" routine

Today, that first Edgar Bergen series is remembered for the brilliant, week-by-week duels between McCarthy and Bergen and the endless stream of comedy routines and situations. It's remembered for the brilliant performances of the "Farm Forum" where Mortimer Snerd came alive as the foolish, bumbling idiot who fed America's inferiority complexes. And for its "End Table" discussions where Bergen, McCarthy, Snerd, Jack Kirkwood, Ray Noble and others kidded a hundred serious topics.

But even more clearly Bergen is remembered for developing the fine art of what he calls "humanizing Hollywood." It was a simple process. Take a big Hollywood star, mix him with equal parts of Charlie McCarthy's incisive wit, pan him for five minutes, needle him while he is still warm and then roast him over some rapid-fire jibes and you have a well-done program.

The public loved it. Hollywood ate it up, and the listeners mounted weekly by the thousands.

BIG STARS STOOD IN LINE TO GET ON THE SHOW

A roster of the stars who have been heard on Bergen's radio shows is a roster of big time Hollywood.

"It's easier to make up a list of the stars who DIDN'T appear," Bergen said. "They stood in line to get on the show. We took our pick, and paid them well."

The list included Fred Allen, June Allyson, Don Ameche, Edward Arnold, Gene Autry, Lucille Ball, Tallulah Bankhead, John Barrymore, Wallace Beery, Jack Benny, Joan Blondell, Robert Benchley, Humphrey Bogart, Billie Burke.

James Cagney, Madeleine Carroll, Rosemary Clooney, Irwin S. Cobb, Claudette Colbert, Ronald Coleman, Dan Dailey, Linda Darnell, Marlene Dietrich, Irene Dunne, Nelson Eddy, Alice Faye, W. C. Fields, Errol Flynn, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Clark Gable, Paulette Goddard, Rita Hayworth, Susan Hayward, Edward Everett Horton.

(*) "Goldwyn Follies," "Look Who's Laughing," "Here We Go Again," "Song of the Open Road," "Fun and Fancy Free," "Pirate," "Captain China" and "I Remember Mama."

(More)

Al Jolson, Bert Lahr, Hedy Lamarr, Dorothy Lamour, Charles Laughton, Carole Lombard, Ida Lupino, Groucho Marx, Jeanette MacDonald, Maureen O'Hara, Marilyn Monroe, Sir Laurence Olivier, Dick Powell, Ginger Rogers, Charles Ruggles, Rosalind Russell, Shirley Temple and Spencer Tracy.

There were guest celebrities from other professions: former California governor, now Chief Justice Earl Warren, baseball's Lou Gehrig, Louis Bromfield, Louella Parsons, Elsa Maxwell, Lee de Forest, Tony Galento, Jose Iturbi and Rose Bampton.

Many returned again and again to joust with McCarthy and Bergen, and America rocked with laughter when Charlie let the hot air out of a stuffed shirt with a shaft or two in the right place.

THE McCARTHY-W. C. FIELDS CLASSICS

The McCarthy-W. C. Fields clashes stand as classics of the comedy art.(*)

"Fields made half-a-dozen appearances on the show," Bergen recalls. "He was like a fighter on the program. He came prepared to take some punches and give some in return.

"We worked from a script but this was really only a guide line. One ad lib was enough to start Fields off, and we'd throw the script away."

This is a sample of the McCarthy-Fields feuding:

CHARLIE: "What makes your nose so red?"
FIELDS: "That's a very good question, Charles. My scarlet proboscis is a result of an unfortunate accident in my youth."
CHARLIE: "What did you do, fall off a wagon?"
FIELDS: "Very funny. Tell me Charles, is it true your father was a gate-leg table?"
CHARLIE: "If it is your father was under it."

McCarthy's wooden head and Fields' love of the cup that cheers were the catalysts for comedy.

"Why you little stunted spruce," Fields would rasp, I'll throw a Japanese beetle on you."

(*) Bergen's own rating of his best shows: (1) The W. C. Fields-McCarthy clashes in 1938-41-44; (2) the Marilyn Monroe-Charlie McCarthy engagement and wedding skits in November 1952; (3) the Don Ameche shows in 1942-51; (4) the Mortimer Snerd-Jimmy Stewart "Farm Forum" skits; (5) the "End Table" discussions from Washington D.C. in 1954-55, featuring the nation's political brass.

(More)

"Why, you barfly! I'll stick a wick in your mouth and use you for an alcohol lamp."

Bergen said McCarthy's favorite gibes dealt with Fields' huge red nose.

"Is that you or are you eating a tomato?" Charlie would ask innocently. And Fields would retort, "Quiet, wormwood, or I'll whittle you down to a coat hanger."

CLAUDETTE COLBERT WAS CARRIED AWAY

None of the other regular or occasional guests stood up to McCarthy as Fields did.

"Some were completely swept away by Charlie," Bergen said. "They played directly to him, not to me, and often confessed later their foolishness. Claudette Colbert was one of his greatest foils. She was completely carried away and always played to Charlie. Irene Dunne did the same thing. Once she complained that Charlie didn't get fresh with her as he did with others. She wanted him to take a swing at her too."

John Barrymore was on the program on Sept. 22, 1940. Even then the great tragedy of his lost career and approaching death was evident in the lines and in the way Barrymore delivered them.

Bergen and Barrymore were next-door neighbors on Tower Road in Beverly Hills and were friends. Bergen today has much of Barrymore's film and the sword he used in "Hamlet."

Bergen's admiration for Barrymore's genius showed up in Charlie's gentle ribbing and use of "mister," a form of address normally foreign to the acid-tongued dummy.

"Chee, the great profile," said Charlie. "You know, Mr. Barrymore, your profile is so fine it looks like you've been chiseled."

Slowly, from the depths of his sickness and suffering but from a great comedian and actor too, came the answer:

"I have, my lad, many times."

CHARLIE McCARTHY FOUND THE SOFT SPOTS

Other victims didn't get off so easily. McCarthy's slashing wit probed for the soft spots and usually found them. He worked them over like a puppy dog does an old shoe, and didn't let go when he sank his wit into a vulnerable ego.

But only a McCarthy, a dummy, could have gotten away with it. The victims stood still for their ribbing, and came back for more, because "after all -- he IS just a dummy, you know." And because McCarthy

(More)

was only a lifeless stick of wood he could say preposterous, insulting things, things Bergen or any other human never would have dared to say.

At a White House dinner Charlie McCarthy turned to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt when the entree came on and said: "What a delightful surprise! I expected New England Boiled Republican."

To Admiral Halsey he cracked: "Hi ya, sailor! You don't have a dirty little spare yacht, do you?"

Of a Hollywood columnist, he remarked, "That old blabbermouth! Everything'll be all over town tomorrow."

A heckler at the austere Waldorf-Astoria hotel one night caught a savage "It takes one jerk to turn a nice place into a saloon," and to Emily Post he said, "It's been charming. Incidentally you don't have a toothpick on you, do you?"

FIRST COMEDY PROGRAM ORIGINATING AT MILITARY BASE

The "Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy Show" was the first major comedy radio program to originate at a military base in World War II. The programs came from March Field at Riverside, Calif., San Diego, Camp Roberts and Camp Pendleton.

Bergen did one-man overseas junkets in Alaska, Greenland, Newfoundland and Iceland.

"They were always sending me up to the ice," he said. "Maybe they thought because I was Swedish I could take that cold better." In Alaska he did 13 shows in one day, shuttling back and forth between two halls and a couple of Navy ships anchored in the bay.

When the Korean War came along Bergen was ready with another project, "Operation Santa Claus." In 1951 he appealed to his radio audience and through the newspapers for Christmas gifts for hospitalized veterans. In the first appeal he received 32,000 gifts. He visited 23 hospitals in 23 cities, distributing food, clothing and gifts and putting on shows. Secreatry of the Air Force Thomas K. Finletter and Air Force General Hoyt Vandenberg awarded him the "Citation of Merit" for the campaign.

Next year he repeated the project. Florida sent four carloads of oranges and grapefruit, the public contributed 45,000 pounds of gifts and the Air Force again flew him on a Santa Claus tour of hospitals. He visited 27 hospitals and did 540 shows in 12 days.

Bergen has never allowed publicity around his philanthropies or charities. One of them is his foundation for nurses, founded in 1939 when Bergen was a patient at St. Vincent's Hospital in Los Angeles. A student nurse there said she was quitting school to help her sick mother. Bergen made her a loan and later decided to establish a fund for student nurses. Some 500 girls have received loans under the program. The fund also has made 16 mm color movies on training procedures. The film was adopted by the Army for use of its Medical Corps.

(More)

"GREATEST LISTENING AUDIENCE IN RADIO HISTORY"

In its years on the air Bergen's show has always been among the first ten top-rated comedy and variety shows. Between 1939 and 1943 he held the No. 1 Hooper rating every year except 1941, when he dropped to No. 2. His was the first program to hold the No. 1 rating for two years in a row on both Crossley and Hooper. He received the Crossley citation for the variety program "with the greatest listening audience in radio history."(*)

Today he still reaches out to a vast Sunday night audience, holding old listeners and picking up new ones. Basically his program formula is the same -- more diversified perhaps, faster moving, but with the same major ingredients: McCarthy ribbing Bergen, a guest or a member of the cast; McCarthy in a comedy situation; Mortimer Snerd in a farm bit or up against the city slickers in an "End Table" discussion; Effie Klinker with her beauty hints, advice for the lovelorn and hilarious accounts of her attempts to snag a man.

Bergen thinks his programs today are even better than those in the late thirties and pre-war forties. "They move faster. The jokes are sharper and better. There is more variety," he says.

His writers, Zeno Klinker and Si Rose, agree. Zeno has been with Bergen for 18 years and helped shape the personalities of Mortimer Snerd and Effie Klinker. Charlie McCarthy's brilliant ego is the product of Edgar Bergen and a long, long grind on the Chautauqua circuit in 1922-25, the Lyceum circuit and vaudeville and night clubs in the thirties.

Zeno writes the McCarthy, Snerd and Klinker bits; Rose does the "End Table" discussions, guest spots and Jack Kirkwood's "Do It Yourself" and "Poet Laureate" pieces.

Zeno Klinker and Bergen have remarkably parallel lives, interests and personalities. Bergen was born Feb. 16, 1903, the second son of John and Nellie Bergren, in Chicago; Klinker was born two days later. Both are pilots and amateur photographers; both were bachelors for several years; both married late (Bergen married Powers model Frances Westerman in 1945). They are of the same shy, retiring temperament, soft-spoken, and don't make snap decisions.

In the complicated and delicate job of building a script they read each other's minds with uncanny sureness, quickly driving to the heart of a comedy situation with unerring skill. Their story conferences are swift, smoothly-flowing and never marred by disagreement.

(*) Bergen was sponsored 1937-1948 by Chase and Sanborn coffee; 1949-1952 by Coca Cola; by Richard Hudnut, 1952-53, Lanolin and Chicken of the Sea, 1953-54; and Kraft Foods, 1954-55.

(More)

Their personal relationship has the same felicitous qualities.

"In 18 years we have never talked salary," Bergen said, "and in that time Zeno's paycheck has fluctuated from $35 to $1000 a week, depending on the state of our sponsorship."

Dozens of assistant writers have drifted in and out, but Klinker has remained. Rose and Klinker also share the writing chores for Bergen's television show.

RAY NOBLE'S HIDDEN DEPTHS OF PIXIE HUMOR

The steady, almost routine-like quality of Bergen's personal and professional life is reflected in other relationships. Ray Noble, composer, conductor and arranger of music on the program, joined the party in 1941. His bright British voice and lighthearted humor have never been dulled or blunted in hundreds of encounters with the rough-tongued McCarthy.

Noble too is of the same mold as Bergen and Klinker; more mercurial perhaps, but he is basically a shy, retiring personality with hidden depths of pixie humor that bubble up before the friendly informality of a microphone.

The Bergens and Nobles are repelled by crowds. They'd rather curl up with a good book or hobby of an evening than go out on the town. Bergen has projected his personality through the "alter ego" likeness of Charlie McCarthy, and millions of Americans went along for the ride, cheering on their hero, McCarthy, laughing and loving Mortimer Snerd because they are glad they are not so dumb, and identifying themselves with Effie Klinker, whose search for Love everyone understands.

In recent years Bergen has experimented with the program formula in two ways. In the 1954-55 season he broadcast from Washington, D.C. In the present series he has almost entirely eliminated the "big name" guest.

The Washington experiment was not a complete success. Charlie McCarthy had a great time ribbing Washington stuffed shirts and government red tape, but many of the politician guests were flops.

"We were non-partisan," Bergen said. "We took cracks at both the Democrats and Republicans. The Democrats, by and large, were better guests. Republicans were conservative, more careful in what they said."

At Washington dinners and state affairs Bergen and McCarthy often were guests but the audience never knew when to laugh.

"They were too wound up in themselves," Bergen recalled. "When Rosemary Clooney sang a new song they applauded politely, but when an unknown concert singer warbled an ancient ballad they brought down the house. They knew it was safe to clap for <u>that</u> one."

(More)

At a big Republican affair Charlie McCarthy kidded Defense Secretary Charles Wilson, who had just sold his General Motors stock after Democratic complaints. Martin Durkin, AFL Plumber's union official, then was Secretary of Labor, and Charlie wondered out loud if Durkin perhaps shouldn't "sell his plumber's friend."

A NEW THEORY -- "INFORMATION CAN BE FUN"

Broadcasting again this year (1956) from Hollywood, Bergen is relying on off beat program guests. The list has included a woman who runs a sea weed factory, an entomologist, earthquake expert, traffic engineer, food faddists, humorist Richard Armour, a government farm advisor and the President of the Audubon Society.

The guests still are kidded, but for the most part interviews are informative.

"We're operating on the theory that information can be fun -- but doesn't have to be funny," Bergen says.

The Bergen-McCarthy specialty still is heckling stuffy institutions or stuffy individuals. Recently McCarthy presented his annual "Cavalcade of Flops," a takeoff on Hollywood's Academy Awards. Charlie's "Flops" won Mickeys instead of Oscars, and were produced by Putrid Pictures. His three entries this year were "The Kentucky Sun Shines Bright on My Old Kentucky Home in Old Kentucky Far Away," a story which takes place in Georgia, of course. The second was "A Few Cotton-Picking Seconds!" patterned after Hollywood's "The Desperate Hours." His last was "How Green Was My Face," or "Who Stole the Dramamine from Davy Jones' Locker."

Effie Klinker tells about the woman who had her face lifted so often "that now every time she blinks it raises her kneecaps," and Jack Kirkwood, the poverty stricken poet, reports there were 15 children in his family and "I was nine years old before it was my turn to get into the bathroom."

Almost invariably the program opens with Bergen and McCarthy dueling about something. Charlie's been in trouble at home, or he's in the pest extermination business ("We Guarantee to Make Your Ants Say 'Uncle'."), or the candy business (with health authorities requiring that the product be labeled "For external use only"), or dodging Uncle Sam's tax agents. Bergen is the patient butt of Charlie's gibes, as he has been through the years, and other members of the cast step up for their drubbing.

CHARLIE WAS CARVED AFTER CHICAGO NEWSBOY

Charlie McCarthy came alive 35 years ago while Bergen was still a student at Lake View High School in Chicago. Bergen sketched an impudent Irish newsboy, took the drawing to wood-carver Theodore Mack and described the boy. Mack produced Charlie for $35. His name

(More)

was compounded from the newsboy's first name and the wood-carver's last name, converted from Mack to McCarthy. Charlie was Bergen's second dummy. His first had been a papier mache Negro, but Bergen's flat Midwestern voice couldn't be converted to a Southern dialect, and Bergen gave the Negro up.

Bergen had been interested in ventriloquism since he was 11 years old, when he discovered he could do tricks with his voice. He was born in Chicago, where his father operated a dairy store, but the family moved to Decatur, Mich. when he was five. Bergen's father bought a farm where Bergen lived until he was 16, returning then to Chicago. A 25-cent booklet called "Hermann's Wizard's Manual" taught him ventriloquism and some magic tricks. Bergen still works at his magician's trade, for parties and amateur theatricals.

Young Edgar practiced his black arts secretly and one day sent his mother to the door to answer a call from the outside. When she opened the door no one was there. Edgar explained his voice trick and from then on annoyed his friends, relatives and teachers with unexpected demonstrations.

Bergen made his debut as a professional entertainer when he was only 19 in Chicago's New Mabel Theatre in 1922. It was a one-man show encompassing ventriloquism, magic tricks and cartooning.

For the next three summers he toured the Chautauqua circuit with the same act, going to Northwestern University in the off-season. There he studied voice and took pre-medical school training.(*) His act with Charlie helped pay the way and when he was graduated in 1927 he had already decided on a career in show business.

Bergen hit the two-a-day vaudeville circuits, the Lyceum and others, and with the approaching death of stage entertainment he put Charlie into his famous top hat and tails. The Bergen-McCarthy act wasn't a sensation in those days. The manager of one theatre summed up Bergen with this notation for future reference:

"Interesting novelty. Bergen doesn't look like much, but excellent voice thrower. Good performance, if too much strength is not expected."

Bookings were hard to come by in an entertainment world hit by the Great Depression.

(*) Bergen maintains 12 scholarships in speech at Northwestern, which has conferred honorary degrees on both him and Charlie. The little guy got an MI and DSC -- Master of Innuendoes and Doctor of Snappy Comebacks.

(More)

CHARLIE GETS FRESH -- AND A STAR IS BORN

One night, around 1934, Bergen got a week's tryout at Chicago's Chez Paree night club. At 2:00 AM on the last day of the job a few yawning spectators were blearily watching the act when Charlie suddenly reared back and snapped at Bergen: "Who ever told you you were a ventriloquist?"

Bergen appeared flustered, clapped a hand over Charlie's mouth, but McCarthy squawked: "Don't shush me! You'd better go back to the farm and leave me alone. I'll get by, but you're all through, brother -- all through!"

The audience laughed and the new, emancipated Charlie McCarthy was born. The more impertinent Charlie grew, the better the audience liked it. Bergen was rebooked by the club and Charlie's personality has never changed since.

Bergen's dependence on Charlie and McCarthy's dependence on Bergen have been the source of endless jokes over the years.

"What would you be without me," Bergen once asked.

"Speechless," snapped Charlie.

Advised that Bergen has a girl friend who loves to run her fingers through his hair, Charlie heckled "Or pat the roots."

At Bergen's birthday this year Charlie said his boss' cake "had so many candles on it Liberace was picketing."

"I think Father Time has been very kind to me," Bergen said.

"Then you better keep your eye on Mother Nature. Someone's been giving you a heck of a kicking around," Charlie cracked.

The illusion of Charlie's reality has gripped many people. Ex-President Herbert Hoover, the King of Sweden, Winston Churchill, the Premier of France and Louis B. Mayer all have extended a hand on being introduced to Charlie, expecting him to pump it.

CHARLIE OWNS 45 SUITS AND 50 HATS

Charlie owns 45 suits and costumes that cost $150 each, 50 hats of various descriptions and a set of plastic bodies for quick changes. He travels in a fancy velvet-lined case and at home is locked up in a fireproof vault. Before Bergen was married McCarthy had his own room and desk, but when Bergen's daughter Candice was born May 9, 1946, Charlie's room was commandeered as a nursery.

He has a checking account at the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles with specially-printed checks bearing an imprint of his silhouette. Through the years there has been a long parade of

(More)

Charlie comic books, T-shirts, hats, toy dummies and toys. He has received scores of police and fire badges from cities all over the country, badges, pins, medals, citations, clothes and tons of gifts. Most of the fan mail is addressed to Charlie McCarthy, not Edgar Bergen.

Charlie, Effie Klinker and Mortimer Snerd are insured for $25,000 each. Charlie was lost once and kidnapped another time. He disappeared after a flight from New York to Los Angeles and was discovered in San Francisco. A baggage handler had forgotten to take him off the plane at Los Angeles.

Columnist Frank Farrell of the New York World-Telegram and Sun kidnapped Charlie at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Bergen had a corps of police and private detectives working before Farrell's gag was discovered.

Bergen is careful to preserve McCarthy's illusion of being a real person. Once a careless stagehand opened the theatre curtain after the act and Bergen was discovered packing McCarthy in his case. He received dozens of letters protesting the "cruel treatment."

At the Biltmore Bowl night club in Los Angeles, a substitute prop man dragged Charlie out by one arm. Charlie was sputtering angrily as Bergen brushed him off.

"That was the damnedest entrance I ever made," Charlie snapped. The audience cheered him.

Charlie has shared the limelight with Mortimer since November 1939, when he made his first radio appearance. Effie Klinker joined the cast in 1944. Bergen has experimented with other dummies from time to time. A "Gloria Gilbert" started out as "a gold-plated wow," Bergen recalls, but "she was over-animated and too full of pep; just gushed herself right out of show business."

Podine Puffington is another gold-plated wow -- a tall, blonde dummy with quavering eyelashes an inch long, and pie make-up. She is Bergen's night club and party entertainer.

A character who's never been fully developed is Lars Lindquist, a Swedish, snuff-chewing fisherman with a heavy accent. In the experimental stages is still another dummy, a hobo philosopher. Bergen has made tape recordings and photos of bums on Skid Row in Los Angeles and San Francisco, beachcombers, wanderers of the highways and loiterers in town squares, developing material for this new character, but he may never really come to life.

Bergen's fabulous success as a ventriloquist came in the development of the McCarthy, Snerd and Klinker personalities and in the use of good material, not as a great technician of the art.(*)

(*) Bergen is listed in the 1956 Encyclopaedia Britannica as a contributor of an article on ventriloquism. It describes the physical trick of projecting the voice and gives a history of the art. Bergen's private, unscientific definition: "A cultivated groan."

(More)

When he made his first trip to England, home of some of the world's greatest ventriloquists, Bergen said he was frightened. But the critics were kind, fascinated with the obnoxious little bounder, Charlie McCarthy.

BERGEN HAS LIVED ON THE SAME HILL FOR 17 YEARS

Bergen has lived in the same hilltop home in Beverly Hills for 17 years. It is a ten-room Spanish stucco with an enclosed patio, a huge rumpus room and a complete "little theatre." The latter two rooms are recent additions. Bergen and his friends put on dramas in the theatre, or Bergen shows his own movies.

His daughter, Candy, already has the show business bug. She picked up ventriloquism by watching her father. One day, on the way to the airport, Candy, then only about six years old, blossomed forth in conversation with a friend, "Joe." Bergen almost jumped out of his skin at her ventriloquism.

Candy will be ten this year (1956). She is not being discouraged in developing her talent, nor is she being pushed in that direction. Her mother, Frances, was appalled at Candy's precociousness but agreed to let her play half-a-dozen engagements on her father's radio program.

"Right now," Bergen reports, "we're having a little trouble with our arithmetic, and there hasn't been much time for dramatics."

Each summer Bergen and Candy take at least one week's vacation together.

FRANCES WORKS AT SINGING AND ACTING CAREER

Frances Bergen is wife and mother first, but she has been working at a career too. She studies singing and dramatics and recently completed an album for Columbia Records. In 1953 she played Mrs. Astor in 20th Century's "Titanic." This summer (1956) she will go to Germany for a film with her friend June Allyson (Mrs. Dick Powell)

She received a 1956 Fashion Academy gold medal as one of America's 15 best-dressed women.

Bergen taught her to fly, and all three take long weekend flying junkets to their home in Palm Desert (near Palm Springs) or to the mountains for skiing. Bergen has been flying for 17 years, has owned six planes, each bearing a huge silhouette of Charlie on the fuselage. This is one of Bergen's few concessions to publicity, but he regards it as a good luck symbol.

At home Bergen plies half-a-dozen hobbies. He has a big woodworking and metal shop and makes periodic dives into photography. Only recently he converted his bar in a corner of a den into a dark room, an act that changed the visiting habits of his friends.

(More)

"They bring their own liquor now," Bergen laughs.

His interest in photography dates back to his boyhood days in Decatur, Mich., when the busy boy Bergen was, for a time, the town's only photographer. Edgar picked up pocket money by taking school class pictures and occasional portraits with a $2.50 Brownie. Now he has motion picture equipment worth thousands of dollars.

Engines fascinate him and he loves to tinker with old cars. His pride and joy is a 1908 White Steamer. On his San Fernando Valley ranch he has an ancient Case threshing machine with a 20 horsepower engine. He is a member of the "Steam Fiends," a steam car club, and is a frequent visitor at Walt Disney's home where he can operate Disney's miniature steam railroad engine.

Four years ago on Easter Sunday, he, Frances, Candy and neighbor James Melton drove the Bergen White Steamer to Disney's. The car broke down on Sunset Blvd. in the middle of Hollywood.

"Oh, those Hollywood characters had a good laugh on us," Bergen said. Another time his Stanley Steamer (he traded it for the White) broke down at a fancy movie premiere in the parking lot of Grauman's Chinese Theatre. The old Stanley had to be towed away, and the Bergens went home in a taxi.

Bergen is not one for violent physical exercise. He favors sedentary leisure-time projects but keeps physically fit with golf (he shoots in the mid-nineties and has never tried to improve), horseback riding, swimming and, occasionally, skiing. Until recently he kept horses at his Beverly Hills home, but complains "Now there's no place to ride."

He is fond of pets and shares the delights of dogs, cats, turtles and other small beasts with Candy. For a while he kept bees, and charged around the property with flowing white coveralls, a huge mask and heavy gloves.

"We couldn't use the swimming pool for months," Frances recalls.

CHARLIE MAY BE HOLLYWOOD TYPE BUT BERGEN ISN'T

If Charlie has the posture of a Hollywood star Bergen does not. His life has been serene, carefully planned and unmarked by emotional upheavals or radical changes in direction or purpose.

"I'm very happy," he told a close friend recently. "I have no regrets and I feel that I have made no mistakes. And if I've made any, I think I'd make the same ones again today -- and start earlier!"

(More)

He waited until he was 42 before he married, and watched television for five years before deciding how he would make his debut in the new medium. His investments have been conservative, long-range projects. He made one fling with money, investing in some oil property in New Brunswick, Canada.

"There's just enough oil in that hole to keep the drill from sticking," he smiles.

Friends say it'll probably make a fortune.

* * *

Eng Post
Accepted
May 12, 1956
Drummond, Roscoe

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
A European Edition is Published Daily in Paris

WALTER KERR
Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON BUREAU
National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

April 30, 1956

Dear Ed:

No reply needed to the enclosed invitation, I am delighted you are coming.

Cordially,

Roscoe

Roscoe Drummond

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Gridiron dinner

April 17, 1956

Dear Roscoe:

Just a note to let you know that I'll be down for the Gridiron Dinner.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roscoe Drummond
New York Herald Tribune
1285 National Press Building
Washington 4, D.C.

rh

ROSCOE DRUMMOND
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
1285 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT OF
THE GRIDIRON CLUB
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 11, 1956

Dear Ed:

We have had to make a change in the Gridiron Dinner. It has been moved from April 14 to May 12 in order to make it possible for President Eisenhower to attend. I certainly hope that this is an open date for you and that you can still be with us as planned. I would appreciate it if, just for the record, you would let me know.

Cordially,

Roscoe

Roscoe Drummond

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

yes ~~black~~ white tie

Eng Part

MARCH 7, 1956

MR. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
1285 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

I AM PLEASURED AND HONORED TO ACCEPT YOUR

XXXXX

INVITATION FOR THE FOURTEENTH.

ED MURROW

414-43

ROSCOE DRUMMOND
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
1285 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT OF
THE GRIDIRON CLUB
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 16, 1956

Dear Ed:

I am writing to you in behalf of the entire membership of the Gridiron Club to extend to you a very cordial invitation to be our guest at the Annual Gridiron Dinner in honor of the President. The date is Saturday evening, April 14. We are all very much hoping that you will find it possible to be present.

Sincerely,

Roscoe

Roscoe Drummond

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Eng Part accepted
J McKeldin
Gov. Theodore
May 26th

April 30, 1956

Dear Governor McKeldin:

Many thanks for your letter of April 5th. This is merely a note to tell you that I would be happy to join you on the Honorary Committee for the Ambassador's Ball in honor of His Excellency the Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Eban.

Sincerely yours,

Governor Theodore R. McKeldin
Annapolis
Maryland

rh

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

THEODORE R. McKELDIN
GOVERNOR

April 5, 1956

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Murrow:

In honor of His Excellency The Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Eban, an Ambassador's Ball has been announced for the evening of Saturday, May 26th, at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D. C.

I have agreed to serve on the Honorary Committee for this event because I believe that the Ambassador and Mrs. Eban richly deserve the honor which the Washington community is bestowing upon them, and because embattled Israel, our staunchest friend in the Middle East, will benefit materially from the Israel Bond subscriptions which the Ambassador's Ball is designed to promote.

The Honorable James MacDonald, the first Ambassador to the State of Israel, and I are inviting a small group of distinguished citizens to join us on the Honorary Committee and would be very pleased to have permission to list your name. We feel that the inclusion of your name on the Committee would contribute greatly to the success of this affair.

The Ambassador's Ball will be attended by over one thousand people and will serve as a clear expression of the esteem in which the State of Israel is held in our nation's capital. Many government officials, as well as other notables, will be present--including the diplomatic corps.

I would deeply appreciate your advising me as soon as it is convenient, as to your readiness to be listed on the Committee. You understand, of course, that no obligation of any kind is entailed by your joining the Committee.

On behalf of the Israel Bond Organization, allow me to thank you most warmly for your earnest consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Theodore R. McKeldin

Theodore R. McKeldin

yes

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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NL=Night Letter

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1956 APR 20 PM 5 02

WA016 LONG NL PD=WASHINGTON DC 19=
MR AND MRS EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM=
485 MADISON AVE NYK=
AWAITING PERMISSION TO INCLUDE YOUR NAMES ON HONORARY COMMITTEE FOR BALL HONORING HIS EXCELLENCY THE AMBASSADOR OF ISRAEL AND MRS. EBAN MAY 26 SHERATON PARK HOTEL WASHINGTON DC AS REQUESTED IN EARLIER COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR MCKELDIN AND MYSELF SINCERELY FEEL PRIVILEGE OF USING YOUR NAME WOULD ADD TO SUCCESS OF THIS IMPORTANT FUNCTION INVITATIONS GOING TO PRESS WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR RESPONSE BY WIRE COLLECT TO ADDRESS BELOW WARM REGARDS=
AMBASSADOR JAMES G MCDONALD HONORARY CHMN BALL COMMITTEE SUITE 303 EVANS BLDG WASHINGTON DC=.

Eng Part

June 6th

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL
120 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

May 15th, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are absolutely delighted that you will come to us on June 6th and I appreciate very much your willingness to be the speaker of that occasion.

While the temptation to try to ally Casey to our cause was very strong, I assure you I did not say anything to him about it before receiving your acceptance, so I am particularly glad that Casey gave you assurance.

I hope very sincerely that you will feel completely free to speak on any topic you wish. I would think that Casey's suggestion about school conditions in foreign countries, particularly in totalitarian states, could be a very good one. I know that adults are more frightened at the prospect of talking to the young than is necessary. If I may make a suggestion it is to talk about whatever subject or aspect of it makes you most comfortable.

If there is any specific information you would like about arrangements on the sixth please do not hesitate to let me know.

Again with appreciation and thanks, I am

Very sincerely,

James M. Hubball

James M. Hubball
Headmaster

Eng Post

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL
120 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

June 12th, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There is always the possibility that a letter of thanks may be considered by the recipient only as perfunctory, standard good manners. This is certainly far from the case as I write to try to express in some measure our thanks to you for speaking at our Junior Closing Exercises. All of us who were present are very much indebted to you for a delightful experience and for a talk which was good for all ages of your listeners. My own boy has an unfortunately skeptical attitude about public speakers - heightened, no doubt, by the fact that he has to hear his father both here and abroad - and he told his mother on the way home that he had expected to find the Exercises dull but Mr. Murrow was absolutely terrific. As a matter of fact, I can't ever remember having had as many delighted comments about a speaker on any other preceding occasion! Thank you very much.

As I am a kind of remote, dirt farmer near Fairfield, Conn., Casey and I have occasionally exchanged agricultural information usually limited to the operation of tractors. I hope you are all in the country and enjoying it and that you all have a very pleasant summer.

With best wishes and sincere appreciation,

Very sincerely,

James M. Hubball

James M. Hubball
Headmaster

May 8, 1956

Dear Mr. Hubball:

I have consulted with Casey who thinks I might be able to fill the assignment on June 6th; for my own part, I am not so sure. Casey thinks I ought to try to talk about conditions under which his contemporaries live and go to school in foreign countries, particularly in totalitarian states. What do you think?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James M. Hubball
Headmaster
The Buckley School
120 East 74 Street
New York 21, New York

rh

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL
120 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

May 3rd, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you probably know, we have two Closing Exercises at the end of the School year. The Junior Exercises are held on Wednesday, June 6th, at 9:45 o'clock in the morning and this occasion marks the end of a boy's period in the Junior Department and his graduation into the Senior Classes of next year. Casey is in the class which moves on next year.

At the Junior Closing Exercises we follow the general form of our Assembly periods with the usual opening exercises, followed by scholarship and the various achievement awards of the year. The program ends with a brief talk of from ten to fifteen minutes to the boys of the class which moves on next year. We like very much to have the speaker a father of one of the boys in Junior III and I am writing to ask if you would be kind enough to come to us on closing day. It would give all of us a great deal of pleasure if you would come and I am sure it would also please Casey.

I really do think I have some realization of how busy you are and how many varied commitments you must have to manage so I do not want to urge you unduly but I do very much hope you could be with us on the sixth. We always plan to close the Assembly by eleven o'clock.

With kind regards and with best wishes, I am

Very sincerely,

James M. Hubball

James M. Hubball
Headmaster

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL
120 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

GEORGE LANE NICHOLS AWARD GIVEN TO

CASEY MURROW

AT THE JUNIOR CLOSING EXERCISES BY VOTE OF
THE FACULTY, JUNE 6,1956.

In 1927 Mrs. Acosta Nichols instituted the awarding of a medal each year to the boy in Junior III who, in the opinion of the faculty, most clearly demonstrated courage, loyalty, helpfulness, reliability.

Mrs. Nichols had the medals designed and struck by Tiffany and this is considered the most important award in the Junior Department. All faculty members who have been associated with Junior III's meet and vote after careful discussion of all candidates.

The winner is given a medal and his name is inscribed on the plaque on the Junior III floor.

Eng Past Accep
Warburg, Edward M.M.

ROOM 800 270 MADISON AVENUE LEXINGTON 2-5200

May 8, 1956

Dear Ed:

I understand that Henry Bernstein of the New York UJA office has been in touch with you and that you have settled for the June 28th luncheon at the Plaza.

I can't tell you how much that means to the setup and our mutual interest to see that everything is done to help our friends over there in Israel.

Best regards.

Most sincerely,

Eddie
Edward M. M. Warburg

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Yes

Cable Address: "UJAYORK NEWYORK"

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC.

220 West 58 Street, New York 19, N. Y. • COlumbus 5-2200 Joint Distribution Committee • United Israel Appeal • New York Association for New Americans

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Assistant Secretary
HERBERT M. PARKER

Eng Pact

June 20, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I write to outline for you some of the details of the United Jewish Appeal luncheon meeting which you have so kindly agreed to address on Thursday, June 28th.

Eddie Warburg will be presiding at the meeting and will introduce you to our guests. The meeting will be attended by men and women who constitute the leadership of our campaign. For several months now these people have been working in their own trades, professions and communities to elicit maximum support for the United Jewish Appeal.

It would be tremendously helpful to our cause if you would take fifteen or twenty minutes to describe your reactions to your recent trip to Israel and North Africa, and indicate how you feel about the situation of the Jews of those areas. We shall be glad to provide any material about our campaign which you would like to have. If you will let me know what your requirements are, we shall be more than pleased to cooperate in every way we can.

As you know, our meeting has been called for 12:15 at the Hotel Plaza. We hope you will be able to be with us by 12:30 so that Mr. Warburg may have an opportunity to introduce you to some of his colleagues. We would be glad to have one of our staff call for you and drive you to the meeting if you wish.

We are all tremendously grateful for your acceptance of Mr. Warburg's invitation for the 28th, and I look forward to the privilege of meeting you then.

Sincerely,

Henry C. Bernstein
Executive Vice-President

HCB:mh

Cable Address: "UJAYORK NEWYORK"

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC.

220 West 58 Street, New York 19, N. Y. • COlumbus 5-2200 Joint Distribution Committee • United Israel Appeal • New York Association for New Americans

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Executive Vice-Presidents
HENRY C. BERNSTEIN
SAMUEL BLITZ

Assistant Secretary
HERBERT M. PARKER

Eng Post

May 9, 1956

Miss Rebecca Holder,
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Holder:

I write to confirm the engagement we worked out over the telephone yesterday for Mr. Murrow.

The lunch on Thursday, June 28th will take place at the Plaza Hotel, 59th Street and Fifth Avenue, at 12:30 P.M. We will be in touch with you long before to work out the agenda and other details.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Henry C. Bernstein
Executive Vice-President

HCB:bb

Eng. Post

VETERANS FUND, INC. / SUPPORTING THE WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT BUILDING, 345 E. 46th ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. OXFORD 7-1746

ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT, PRESIDENT
HAROLD RUSSELL, VICE PRESIDENT
MARSHALL E. MILLER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 29, 1956.

7

Dear Ed:

Word has just come via the United Nations that you have agreed to narrate our film on the Solo Rehabilitation Center -- "Miracle in Java." I am delighted.

The other morning at the screening, I think I mentioned that this film is our first major attempt to actually show Americans how the money they give the World Veterans Fund, and hence the Federation, is spent to help the unfairly handicapped. As you know, so often in a young democracy like Indonesia a physical handicap starts a tragic chain reaction which cripples an individual socially and economically as well. If people here in our country see for themselves what the Solo Center means, then we're off to a head start raising funds to help Southeast Asia's other democracies build their own rehab projects.

From the beginning I've been struck by the strangely inappropriate name the Center inherited from the town it's in -- Solo. Although the Center started as the dream of one man, Dr. Soeharso, it is becoming the medical success story of Asia only because it has (and must continue to hold) the interest and support of all the people belonging to the World Veterans Federation and the United Nations.

Your own contribution now as narrator of the Center's filmed story means a lot more to us than just the icing on the cake. I think it means a guaranteed audience in the English speaking nations of the world. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

A. G. Vanderbilt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

AGV:ed

Eng Part

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

29 June 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Enclosed are:

(1) Narration of the film "Miracle in Java";

(2) List of names appearing in the narration and their phonetic pronunciation;

(3) A full script and continuity.

We are most appreciative of your generous gesture in voicing the commentary for the film and we look forward to meeting you again on Monday for the recording session at noon.

Sincerely yours,

Maxwell Dunn
External Productions Officer
Films and Television Section

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"See It Now"
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N/Y/

Eng Pass

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS • UNATIONS NEWYORK • ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

15 January 1957

Dear Ed,

The release prints of the film "Miracle in Java" which you were good enough to narrate for us have now come to hand. I think you might like to have one of these for your collection so I am sending it along to you under separate cover. Please expect to receive it. Thank you very much for all your help. The film has turned out well and everyone appears satisfied. I think it will do a good job.

Yours sincerely,

Tom

Thomas Baird
Deputy Chief
Central Operations and Facilities Service
Radio and Visual Services Division

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Please address all communications to: Sidney Gross, 200 West 20th St. New York 11, N.Y.
CH 3-1603 - CH 4-8850

OPC

American Broadcasting Company
7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

June 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing copies of the letters I sent to Fred Friendly and John Horne in connection with the International Press Conference to be held at the Overseas Press Club, on July 9th at 3 P.M.

Louis Armstrong and Dizzy Gillespie are to be honored guests at this special press reception. The enclosed letters will give you the details about the reception, which I'm sure will be of interest.

I shall be sending you a formal invitation in a few days.

Very sincerely yours,

Sidney Gross

Sidney Gross
Producer, Connecticut Jazz Festival

SG/el
Enc.

June 25, 1956

Mr. John Horne
Person-to-Person
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear John:

In connection with our telephone conversation today, regarding Dizzy Gillespie's appearance on "PERSON-TO-PERSON", here are some advance details about the International Press Reception which will be held at the Overseas Press Club, on July 9th at 3 P.M.

The artists who are appearing at the Connecticut Jazz Festival, plus many famous jazz musicians, representing all of the eras of jazz, will meet in forum with members of the national and international press, and radio and television representatives, to give for the first time, at any specifically convened jazz press conference, a clear and concise picture of the jazz scene as it has been created by the musicians themselves

As a climax to this unique gathering, the International Rescue Committee feel that the occasion would be fitting for Ambassador Biddle Duke, President of that organization, to bestow honorary memberships upon certain jazz musicians for their outstanding contributions to international relations through the medium of jazz.

As producer of the Connecticut Jazz Festival, I have suggested that Louis Armstrong, Dizzy Gillespie, Lionel Hampton, and Stan Kenton be the recipients of such an honor on behalf of all jazz musicians.

At a time when jazz is becoming frontpage news, and is being accepted and respected by so many peoples outside of the United States, an announcement by Dizzy Gillespie, concerning this honor to be given him, will be of tremendous national interest and create much good-will at a very appropriate time.

I hope that this suggestion will add to the interest of the telecast, and if there are any other details concerning the press reception and forum that you should care to have, I would be very happy to pass them on to you.

With best wishes,

Sidney Gross

SG/el

Address all communications to Sidney Gross, 200 West 20th St., New York 11, N. Y.
CH 3-1603 - CH 4-8850

June 25, 1956

Mr. Fred Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Friendly:

I am writing to give you the details about the International Press Reception, to be held at the Overseas Press Club on July 9 at 3 P.M., which I discussed with Miss Foster on the telephone today. Because [redacted] Louis Armstrong movie that you are producing, I think you will be very interested to know that Louis Armstrong will be an honored guest at this event.

The artists who are appearing at the Connecticut Jazz Festival, plus many famous jazz musicians, representing all of the eras of jazz, will meet in forum with members of the national and international press, and radio and television representatives, to give for the first time, at any specifically convened jazz press conference, a clear and concise picture of the jazz scene as it has been created by the musicians themselves.

As a climax to this unique gathering, the International Rescue Committee feel that the occasion would be fitting for Ambassador Biddle Duke, President of that organization, to bestow honorary memberships upon certain jazz musicians for their outstanding contributions to international relations through the medium of jazz.

As producer of the Connecticut Jazz Festival, I have suggested that Louis Armstrong, Dizzy Gillespie, Lionel Hampton, and Stan Kenton be the recipients of such an honor on behalf of all jazz musicians.

At a time when jazz is becoming frontpage news, I think that the moment is right for the press and communication services to have a better understanding of this happy, and almost indefineable, wholly American cultural art form, which is being accepted and respected by so many peoples outside of the United States.

I should be very happy if you could let me know, [redacted] as possible, if you can attend the press reception, and if its coverage would be of interest to yourself and Mr. Murrow.

Very sincerely yours,

Sidney Gross

SG/el

Connecticut Symphony Orchestra

JONEL PERLEA, *Musical Director*

991 BROAD STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

HERMAN W. STEINKRAUS
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HERBERT L. COHEN
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Contact: Sidney Gross
200 West 20th Street
New York 11, New York

CH 3-1603 - CH 4-8850

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONNECTICUT'S FIRST JAZZ FESTIVAL UNDER THE STARS

The first major jazz festival ever to be presented in Connecticut will take place on the night of July 28, at the Fairfield University Field in a special benefit performance of "Jazz Under the Stars", in aid of the Connecticut Symphony Orchestra, was announced today by Mrs. Roy Witmer, Vice President of the Connecticut Symphony Society, and Chairman of the Benefit.

Duke Ellington's orchestra and the Chico Hamilton Quintet, one of the most highly rated contemporary jazz groups now on their first Eastern tour from the west coast, are the first of many celebrated jazz artists who have already been signed for this date.

Emceeing the festival with Ellington will be Sidney Gross, the international disc jockey, currently heard over the ABC network and WNYC. Mr. Gross, who conducted Columbia University's first complete jazz appreciation course, heads the jazz division for Artists and Repertoire at Urania Records.

An innovation of this jazz festival, and of extreme interest to all students and lovers of jazz, will be an original presentation,

CONNECTICUT'S FIRST JAZZ FESTIVAL UNDER THE STARS (cont.)

written and directed by Mr. Gross, featuring all the participating artists. This presentation will authentically cover many of the historic milestones of jazz with Duke Ellington's band as the focal point.

Fairfield, Connecticut, 3 miles off the Merritt Parkway and only a cool 50 miles from New York City (via buslines and the New Haven RR-$3.54 fare round-trip) is adjacent to Westport, the summer colony on Long Island Sound. For many jazz devotees, this will be the most conveniently accessible summer jazz festival to be staged up to this time in the New York City environs.

Price of admission (tax free for this benefit concert): Reserved seats - $5.00 and $2.50; unreserved seats $1.50. For illustrated brochure, ticket information, and further details, write to Sidney Gross, Jazz Festival, Connecticut Symphony Orchestra, 991 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

July 6, 1956

Dear Mr. Gross:

Many thanks for your note of June 26th and your kind invitation to attend the International Press Conference to be held at the Overseas Press Club on July 9th.

I regret very much that I cannot be present since I shall be on my way to the West Coast at that time.

Sincerely,

Mr. Sidney Gross
200 West 20th Street
New York 11, New York

fc

Eng Past
Republican Convention
August 1956

May 11, 1956

Dear Jules Dundes:

Thanks very much for making the Convention reservations. There is a rare possibility that I may come out for a few days early in August before going back to Chicago for the Democratic Convention. I will make you a signal as soon as I know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jules Dundes
General Manager
Station KCBS
Sheraton Palace
San Francisco 5, California

rh

KCBS

CBS RADIO—Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

SHERATON-PALACE, SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA · YUKON 2-7000

April 30, 1956

JULES DUNDES
General Manager

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At Mr. Al Bryant's request I have reserved a suite for you and Mrs. Murrow at Rickey's Studio Inn during the period of the Republican Convention here in August.

I am sure you'll be interested to know that I also have reserved suites for Mr. and Mrs. Paley and Mr. and Mrs. Stanton at Rickey's. I don't know for sure that they plan to attend the Convention, but it seemed like a wise thing to tie the space down at an early date.

The reservations start possibly a day or two before you would arrive in San Francisco -- they have been made for the period August 17 through August 24 -- to insure the suite being available at whatever time you do arrive.

I am attaching a photo copy of the confirming letter from Rickey's. I am sure there will be no difficulty about their honoring this reservation.

Please let me know if there are any other advance preparations we may make for you.

Cordially,

Jules Dundes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

bp
copies: Mr. Frank Stanton
Mr. Al Bryant

Rickey's

FOUR FAMOUS RESTAURANTS AND BEAUTIFUL GARDEN HOTEL

Studio Inn · Town House · Red Chimney · Rendezvous Room

MAIN OFFICE: 4219 EL CAMINO REAL • PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

APRIL 11, 1956

MR. JULES DUNDES, GENERAL MANAGER
RADIO STATION K.C.B.S.
SHERATON-PALACE
SAN FRANCISCO 5, CALIFORNIA

DEAR MR. DUNDES:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER OF APRIL 7, 1956.

WE ARE PLEASED TO CONFIRM THE FOLLOWING RESERVATIONS AT OUR STUDIO INN HOTEL BEGINNING AUGUST 17 FOR ONE WEEK:

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM S. PALEY
MR. AND MRS. FRANK STANTON
MR. AND MRS. EDWARD R. MURROW

THE RATE OF TWO OF THE COUPLES IS $24 AND ONE IS $32.

WE SHALL LOOK FORWARD TO WELCOMING THESE GUESTS TO THE STUDIO INN AND HOPE THEIR STAY WILL BE VERY ENJOYABLE IN EVERY WAY.

YOURS VERY TRULY,

RICKEY'S STUDIO INN HOTEL

Harris Baldwin
MANAGER

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

.= PK 082 PD EL MONTE CALIF AUG 24 1011 AMP 1956=

EDWARD R NORROW= RICKEYS PALO ALTO CALIF=

CONGRATULATIONS WONDERFUL JOB FEWER DOCTORS AND MORE MEN LIKE YOU AND FRIENDLY AND THE ILLS OF OUR WORLD COULD BE CURED= FLORENCE RUDE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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PK14 NL PD TDA SMYRNA GA 22 VIA CONV DESK SANFRANCISCO CALIF 23=

ED MURRELL (MURROW)= CARE C B S TV RICKEYS PALOALTO CALIF=

WE SEE THAT THE GOP CONVENTION IS RUN LIKE THE SUPREME COURT IN WASHINGTON BY CRAMMING DOWN PEOPLES THROATS THINKGS THAT THEY DO NOT DESIRE WE NOTED THAT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WAS NOT RUN IN SUCH A MANNER BY THIS WE MEAN THE STANDS WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THEIR DELEGATES WHEN THEY WISH TO SPEAK= T E BURSON

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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:PK133 PD GENEVA NY 21 551P 1956.

EDWARD R MURROW CARE RICKEYS.= CBS TELEVISION
PALO ALTO CALIF.

=CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND YOUR ASSOCIATES ON A GOOD JOB% IT IS INTERESTING AND GRATIYING TO HEAR YOUR NON-PARTISAN ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL PLATFORM GOOD LUCK.=

A C TAIT JR GENEVA NY.=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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PK 028 NL P TAMPA FLO RELAY VIA CONV DESK SFRAN

AUG 21 1956=

CBS CORRESPONDENT EDWARD R MURROW= RICKEYS PALO ALTO CALIF=

AM NOT CONCERNED ABOUT OPEN OR CLOSED CONVENTION PAPER

HEADLINES SPEAK OF ANOTHER REPUBLICAN TAX CUT DONT THINK I

CAN AFFORD ANOTHER REPUBLICAN TAX CUT AM STILL SUFFERING

FROM THE LAST ONE NOW I KNOW WHY THE REPUBLICANS ARE HOLDING

THEIR CONVENTION IN THE COW PALACE= YALE WHIDDEN

TAMPA FLORIDA

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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PK 029 NL PD MEMPHIS TENN VIA CONV DESK SFRAN AUG 21 1956=

EDW R MURROW CBS REP NATL CONV

CARE RICKEYS PALO ALTO CALIF= WE REPUBLICANS ARE NO CINCH TO WIN STOP WHY CANT WE HAVE A NON CONTROVERSAL VICE PRESIDENTAL CANDIDATE THERE ARE MILLIONS OF REPUBLICANS WHO WONT VOTE FOR NIXON STOP GIVE US A MAN WE CAN ALL VOTE FOR PERSONALLY I WOULD LIKE MILTON EISHENHOWER OR HENRY CABOT LODGE= HERBERT S KAHN

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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=PK64 PD CH LINCOLN NEVR 20 AUG 249PME=

EDWARD R MURROW OR ERICK SEVERIOD=RICKEYS PALOALTOCALIF=

THE COUNTRYS FIFTEEN OR TWENTY MILLION INDEPENDENT VOTORS WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT LANGUAGE THEY¶RE USING SO FAR WOULD VOTE FOR BETTY FURNSS'S RIGHT LEG FOR PRESIDENT AND LEFT LEG VICE PESIDENT AND WOULD GET HER NEDLE POINT INSOME PLACE IN OTHER WORDS FOR WHOM IS THE WAKE=. HARRY BAILEY

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.=PK5 RX PD UJ NEW YORK NY 18 AUG 915AME.

.=EDWARD R MURROW=RICKEYS STUIO INN PALO ALTO CALIF=

SORRY TO HAVE MISSED YOU IN MY EFFORTS TO DISCUSS SUBJECT OF OUR BRIEF CONVERASATION THURSDAY MY PLANS NOW CHANGED AND WILL NOT DEPART NEW YORK UNTIL LATE TONIGHT MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO VISIT TODD LOS ANGELES IF HE OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE WISHES TO DISCUSS MATTTER IN SAN FRANCISCO ANY TIME NEXT WEEK SAVE FRIDAY EVENING I WILL BE GLAD TO SEE HIM ON OTHER

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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HAND IF HE WISHES TO DISCUSS PROPOSAL IN NEW YORK SUGGEST HE TALK WITH ROVINSON WHOM I WILL BRIEF S

SEE YOU SUNDA=

FRANK STANTON 1// 710A

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PK042 NL PD=LOSANGELES CALIF AUG 20 1956

EDWARD R MURROW=BXS TV PALO ALTO CALIF=

SUGGEST A LABEL YOU MAY THINK APPROPRIATE REGARDING STASSENS MOVE NAMELY "STASSENATION" AND OR STASSENATE"

CONGRATULATION ON YOUR EXCELLENT COMMENTARY=

C T HORD=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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PK041 NL PD= TDN KEW GARDENS NY AUG 20 1956=

ED MURROW=CBS RICKEYS PALO ALTO CALIF=

AS AN OLD TIME NEWSPAPER WOMAN DATING BACK TO THE OLD WORLD YOURE DISGUSTING NONSENSE OF A SURVEY OF AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR VIEWS ON CBS TONIGHT FROM COW PALACE AFTER CLOSE OF THE SECOND SESSION REQUIRES AN INVESTIGATION INTO YOUR PAST TO FIND OUT WHETHER YOU ARE TRULY AN AMERICAN=

MRS DANIEL G BOLMER=

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PK025 NLPD TDL SANTA MONICA CALIF 20=

EDWARD R MURROW=PALO ALTO CALIF=

ED WE HAVE ADMIRED YOU FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS AND WE ARE ENJOYING YOU SO MUCH ON TELEVISION WITHOUT A DOUBT MY HUSBAND THINKS THERE IS NO ONE GREATER THAN YOU% IF EVER YOU ARE IN CALIFORNIA AGAIN PLEASE MAKE IT A POINT TO MEET MY HUSBAND DR ROBERT C DE WEESE INCIDENTALLY HE WOULD MAKE A FINE INTERVIEW FOR YOUR NEXT YEARS PROGRAMS HE HAS A TERRIFIC WAR RECORD WITH OSS SINCERELY=MRS ROBERT C DE WEESE 521 12TH ST SANTA MONICA CALIF=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCI

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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PK026 NLPD DALLAS TEX 20=

EDWARD R MORROW =CBS COW PALACE

RICKEYS PALO ALTO CALIF=

:I HAVE LISTENED TO YOUR BROADCAST TONIGHT AND IT HAS BEEN THE MOST BIASED AND WEISLING THAT I HAVE EVER HEARD ON THE AIR=

:W G OBRIEN=(

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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PK024 NLPD LOS ANGELES CALIF 20=

:EDWARD R MURROW=CBS TV PALO ALTO CALIF=

SUGGEST A LABEL YOU MAY THINK APPROPRIATE REGARDING STASSENS MOVE NAMELY "STASSENATION" AND OR "STASSENATE" CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR EXCELLENT COMMENTARY=

:C T HORD=

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.=.=PK152 PD HOUSTON TEX 20 819PMC 1956.

EDWARD JXXX MURROW CARE RICKYS.=

CBS TV PALO ALTO CALIF.=

FEATHER BEDDING STATEMENT ETC SHOWS YOUR PARTISANSHIP% IF YOU MUST COMMENTATE BE FAIR WITH THE FCXXX FACTS.

= JOAN MCKAY 917 REDWOOD.=

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.=.=.=PK153 RX PD DULUTH MINN 20 826PMC 1956.

EDWARD R MURROW.=

PALO ALTO CALIF.

=AS INDEPENDENT VOTERS VOTING FOR THE MAN WE DONT SUBSCRIBE TO STASSEN BUT AGREE ABOUT VICE PRESIDENT WONT VOTE FOR NIXON AS POSSIBLE FUTURE PRESIDENT WOULD PREFER TO TAKE DEMOCRATIC SIDE IF HE IS NOMINATED WOULD LIKE TO VOICE OUR POSITION AS WE LIKE IKE THE DEMOCRATS KNOW OUR POSITION AND HAVE REASON TO BE CONFIDENT.=

MRS LYLE CHRISTIANSON 6326 LEXINGTON STREET.=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Eng Past

October 2, 1956

Dear Russell:

I am delighted to learn that I did not outrage your membership. No one could have asked for a better audience.

If you feel disposed to make a modest contribution you might send it to the Buckley School Retirement Fund, 120 East 74 Street, New York, New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. Russell E. Singer
Executive Vice President
American Automobile Association
1712 G Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

rh

HARRY I. KIRK
PRESIDENT
CHICAGO, ILL.

DANIEL W. BELL
TREASURER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILLIAM B. SPENCER
SECRETARY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED 1902
HEADQUARTERS
1712 G STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

RUSSELL E. SINGER
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MERRITT L. SMITH
ASS'T SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE
METROPOLITAN 8-4000

CABLE ADDRESS
AMERAUTO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 25, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

My dear Ed:

I speak for the entire membership of the American Automobile Association when I tell you how grateful we are for the outstanding contribution that you made to the success of our 54th Annual Convention through your very informative and stirring address on the Middle East situation.

The very forthright manner in which you spoke about this very complex problem challenged the interest of all our people who had the opportunity of hearing you, and from all sides I heard nothing but commendation and gratitude for your straightforward message. We all know that you made the trip to Pittsburgh at considerable sacrifice, and that makes us feel all the more grateful to you for taking time out of your busy schedule to speak to our people.

I recall that last time you honored us as a speaker at our Annual Meeting you suggested that in lieu of an honorarium you would like to have a contribution made to a charity - or some institution - in which Mrs. Murrow was interested. If you will let me know how you wish the matter handled this year I shall comply with your wishes.

Again let me assure you of our very deep gratitude to you for your very constructive and timely message.

Sincerely yours,

Russell

Executive Vice-President

RES:Mc

Over Fifty years of Service to the Motorist and the Nation

Eng Part
September 18

September 17, 1956

GENERAL LACEY MURROW
PENN-SHERATON HOTEL
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

EDWARD R. MURROW ARRIVING ON AMERICAN FLIGHT

ONE FOUR ONE LEAVING LA GUARDIA, NEW YORK AT

8:55 am ARRIVING PITTSBURGH 10:30 am.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

414-43

LACEY V. MURROW
SUITE 617 STONELEIGH COURT
1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

13 September 1956

Dear Miss Holder:

General Murrow will arrive at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh this coming Monday, 17 September.

He will appreciate it if you will wire him there the information on his brother's flight number and expected time of arrival in Pittsburgh Tuesday so that he can arrange to meet him at the airport.

Sincerely,

Gwen Robertson

Gwen Robertson
Secretary

Miss Rebecca Holder
Secretary to E. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

September 18

ANDREW J. SORDONI
PRESIDENT
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

DANIEL W. BELL
TREASURER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. A. STINCHCOMB
SECRETARY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED 1902
HEADQUARTERS
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ASS'T SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE
METROPOLITAN 8-4000

CABLE ADDRESS
AMERAUTO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

Dear Ed:

Lacey has spoken to you about our 54th Annual Meeting, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 17 to 20, and our cordial invitation to you to speak at the first luncheon session on Tuesday, September 18.

It is my understanding that you have indicated your acceptance of our invitation, conditioned upon your being in the United States on that date, and if you are not here we could count on one of your CBS associates. We all hope that nothing will interfere with your being with us because your presence will be one of the highlights of our meeting, not only because of what you say, but because of the respect and admiration which all our people have for you and what you are doing.

We will have close to 1,000 delegates at this particular session and they will represent a good cross-section of America. They will come from cities and towns from every state in the union. They are good substantial citizens. Many of them give of their time and talents to the work of automobile clubs as civic organizations concerned with problems in the motor transport field, -- for better highways, the promotion of street and highway safety, better laws and their reasonable and impartial enforcement, the development of travel, both domestically and on a world scale, and in general, contributing toward making their respective communities a better place to live and work.

As you probably know, since the War the AAA has moved into the international travel field in a big way, serving travelers the world over, and for that reason our people will be interested in your observations covering the world scene.

We will have accommodations for you at the Penn-Sheraton, and if you will let me know your transportation requirements we will be glad to see that you are met at the station or the airport.

If you would like to make this a little trip for yourself and your family, let us know and we will provide all the accommodations.

I am speaking on behalf of our entire organization, Ed, when I tell you that we are looking forward with keen anticipation to having a chance to see you again and hearing your inspiring message.

Cordially yours,

Russell

Executive Vice-President

RES/meh

cc-Gen. Lacey V. Murrow

Eng Pass

WBRC Radio

the voice of CBS
1727½ NORTH SECOND AVE. in busy BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Democratic Convention

August 29, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Please accept our grateful thanks for your appearance on the WBRC broadcast from the Democratic Convention.

This was a very expensive undertaking for us and the final broadcast with you and John Sparkman was a fitting climax. It more than justified the trouble we went to in these originations.

Also, our thanks to you, Bob Trout and the CBS Staff for the excellent coverage provided us network-wise. As usual, CBS led the way. Even Chairman Butler underscored CBS dominance in singling us out for special mention.

"Bull" Connor sends you his regards. He deeply regretted not seeing you at the Convention.

Thanks again Ed. Your friendship is a valued one. Give Jesse my best.

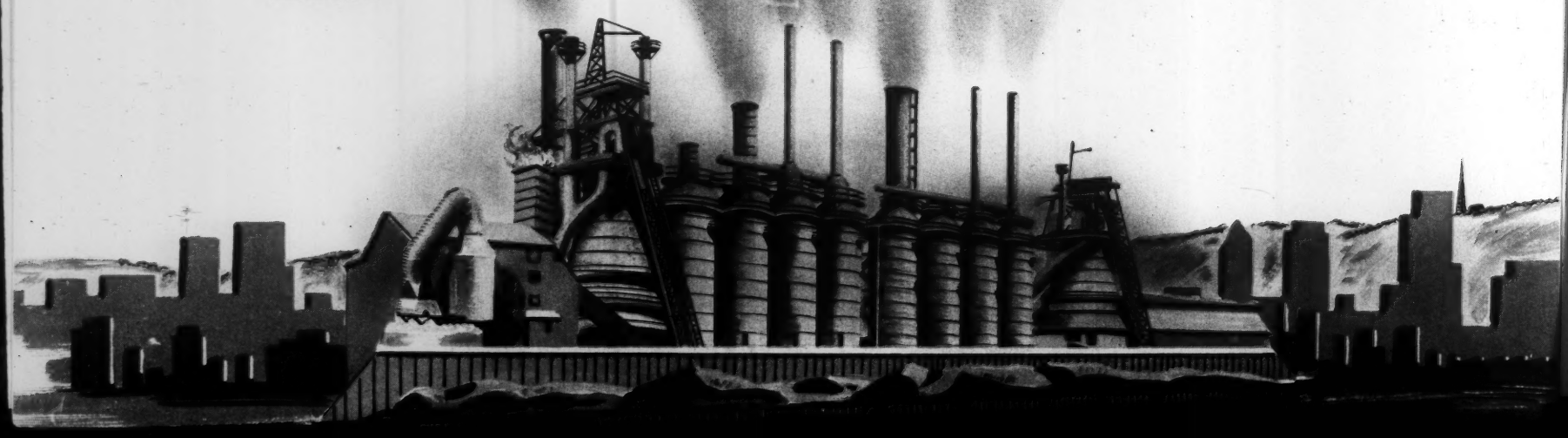
Cordially,

WBRC Radio

Lionel

Lionel F. Baxter
Managing Director

LFB:sd



Eng Part

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Rex Stout
Louis Stulberg
Channing H. Tobias
J. Waties Waring
W. W. Waymack
Robert M. Weitman
Roy Wilkins

Edward Corsi
Leave of absence

October 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

One of the greatest worries in arranging a dinner program that cannot be timed in advance is resolved when the chairman has an exact sense of time and a real understanding of what is appropriate for the occasion.

As the chief worrier of the evening, I feel I owe you more thanks than words can express for the perfect score on both those counts.

Many have told me that if it were not for a brief lapse during the musical portion of the program, which is the first time it happened and we could not anticipate it, they all were greatly pleased and inspired by the occasion, and a large measure of this results from your part in the program.

Again my thanks and best regards.

Yours,

George

George Field

GF: JM

Eng Part

FREEDOM HOUSE 15TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER

APPROXIMATE TIME SCHEDULE FOR DINNER PROGRAM

Sheraton Astor Hotel - October 7th.

Edward R. Murrow, Chairman

6:30 p.m.: Reception in North Columbia Room on mezzanine floor.

7:30 p.m.: Dinner will be served in the Grand Ballroom.

9:00 p.m.: National anthem sung by David Atkinson, baritone, accompanied at the piano by Elliot Jacoby.

9:03 p.m.: Herbert Bayard Swope, chairman of the Executive Committee of Freedom House; keynote remarks.

9:10 p.m.: Swope will introduce Edward R. Murrow, who will preside. Opening remarks by Mr. Murrow.

9:15 p.m.: Mr. Murrow will introduce Whitney North Seymour, chairman of the Board of Freedom House and past President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

9:25 p.m.: Mr. Seymour, having presented the Award to Ambassador Romulo, the Ambassador will follow immediately with his acceptance speech on behalf of President Magsaysay.

9:40 p.m.: Mr. Murrow will introduce a musical interlude: Marion Morell, soprano, and popular nightclub entertainer. She will be followed by David Atkinson, baritone, and star of several Broadway musicals. Both will be accompanied at the piano by Mr. Elliot Jacoby.

9:55 p.m.: Murrow will introduce Walter Lippmann, the first winner of the annual Freedom Award in 1943, who will make the presentation to Governor Munoz Marin.

10:05 p.m.: The address by Governor Munoz Marin will follow immediately upon his receiving the Award from Mr. Lippmann.

10:20 p.m.: Murrow to introduce Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College and president of Freedom House to conclude the evening's program. Dr. Gideonse' remarks will be the prelude to a brief recorded message from President Magsaysay, which will conclude the program.

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Robert M. Weitman
Roy Wilkins

Edward Corsi
Leave of absence

September 12, 1956

Mr.Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As you are to preside at our anniversary dinner on Sunday evening, October 7th, I thought it a good time to outline the elements of our program in connection with your introductions.

1. Herbert Bayard Swope will represent the officers and directors of Freedom House with some keynote remarks immediately following the singing of the National Anthem.

2. At the conclusion of his brief address, Swope will introduce you as chairman for the evening.

3. Your opening remarks should relate to the manner in which the selections were made for the Freedom House awards and the statement that by the vote of all the previous recipients the annual Freedom Award for 1956 will be presented to President Magsaysay and a special fifteenth anniversary award will be presented to Governor Munoz Marin.

4. You will then introduce Whitney North Seymour, a past president of the Bar Association of the City of New York and of the American Arbitration Association, who is now serving a second term as chairman of the Board of Freedom House. He will make the address of presentation to the personal representative of President Magsaysay, Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo. Romulo will then follow with his speech of acceptance of the Freedom Award.

5. There will be a musical interlude at this point, still to be arranged, and you will introduce the

artists.

6. You will next introduce the co-chairman for the fifteenth anniversary Freedom House celebration, Walter Lippmann, who will make a speech of presentation of our award to Governor Munoz Marin. The Governor will follow immediately after the presentation with his acceptance speech.

Romulo advises me that we may expect a three-minute recording of remarks from Magsaysay. We propose to close the program with the voice of Magsaysay, but preliminary to it you will introduce, for very brief concluding remarks, Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College and president of Freedom House, who will have an announcement, pay his respects to those seated at the dais and our other guests and then announce that the program will be concluded with the words of President Magsaysay.

We will have a cue sheet on Magsaysay's closing words so that when he has concluded, rather than let the matter hang in the air you will rise to say that with these remarks we close the fifteenth anniversary program of Freedom House and bid our guests good night.

I will have as carefully worked out time sheet as I can the night of the dinner in the event it is any help to you in keeping the proceedings moving along on schedule.

Any further information you require, please let me know.

Many thanks and regards,

Yours,

George

George Field

GF:ws

P.S. May we expect Mrs. Murrow? Yes We meet at 6:30 P.M. in the North Columbia Room for the reception and proceed to the dais at 7:30 P.M. in the grand ballroom of the Sheraton-Astor.

Eng Past

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Robert M. Weitman
Sumner Welles
Walter White
Roy Wilkins

Late Thursday —

To Edward R. Murrow:

Dear Ed:

Have allowed a little air space for speakers who go beyond their time so this schedule should work out pretty well.

Only other information you might use is the musical numbers, as follows:

Marion Morell, soprano will sing "I Want You To Be My Baby" and "Autumn Leaves."

David Atkinson baritone, from "Kiss Me Kate" — has selected: "Where's the Life that Late I Led." — and selections from his starring role in "Carousel."

Elliot Jacoby will be at the piano.

Yours

George

FREEDOM HOUSE 15TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER

APPROXIMATE TIME SCHEDULE FOR DINNER PROGRAM

Sheraton Astor Hotel - October 7th.

Edward R. Murrow, Presiding

6:30 p.m.: Reception for guests of honor in North Columbia Room on mezzanine floor.

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9:00 p.m.: National anthem sung by David Atkinson, baritone, accompanied at the piano by Elliot Jacoby.

9:03 p.m.: Herbert Bayard Swope, chairman of the Executive Committee of Freedom House; keynote remarks.

9:10 p.m.: Mr. Swope will introduce Edward R. Murrow, who will preside. Opening remarks by Mr. Murrow.

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10:05 p.m.: The address by Governor Munoz Marin will follow immediately upon his receiving the Award from Mr. Lippmann.

10:20 p.m.: Mr. Murrow to introduce Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College and president of Freedom House to conclude the evening's program. Dr. Gideonse' brief remarks will be the prelude to a recorded message from President Magsaysay.

#

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Rex Stout
Louis Stulberg
Channing H. Tobias
J. Waties Waring
W. W. Waymack
Robert M. Weitman
Roy Wilkins

Edward Corsi
Leave of absence

October 3, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am rushing to you the tentative time sheet for our dinner program Sunday night. This should give you a fairly clear picture of the proceedings and your part in it.

Any last-minute refinements and additional information or changes if necessary will be brought to the dinner, and I am sure they will not upset things in any way.

I look forward to our evening together on Sunday.

Thanks and regards.

Yours,

George Field

GF:JM

Eng Fact

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Roy Wilkins

Edward Corsi
Leave of absence

February 29, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I was very happy to receive word from Harry Gideonse that our proposal for the Freedom House 15th anniversary celebration and your part in it was acceptable to you. We have had a similar response from Walter Lippmann.

We are planning to hold our dinner this year on Sunday evening, October 7th. There will be no further steps taken at this time, as we are so far ahead of the date of our dinner.

I will communicate with you again in a month or so, when we will get under way in implementing our plans.

Many thanks, and regards.

Yours,

George

George Field

GF: JM

Eng Fact

Brooklyn College
Bedford Avenue & Avenue H, Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

Harry D. Gideonse, President

February 28, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am delighted you will be able to do the Annual Dinner job on October 7. I enclose George Field's outline of the "formula" and of the assignment it involves for you personally. I am letting him know of your acceptance and he will get in touch with you directly.

Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Harry

Harry D. Gideonse

HDG:C
Enc.

FREEDOM HOUSE

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Edward Corsi
Leave of absence

February 20, 1956

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

The Board of Directors of Freedom House has agreed to the necessity of planning ahead to assure the best possible arrangements for the Freedom House 15th anniversary celebration next October. The tentative date is Sunday evening, October 7th, in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The 15th anniversary of Freedom House, as was the case on the 10th anniversary, can provide a special program opportunity of wide public appeal. It should also be borne in mind that next October will be the high point of a major national election campaign, and therefore, every effort must be made to insure a bi-partisan selection of the winner of the Freedom Award, and avoid even the remotest suggestion that our choice is politically motivated.

The Board of Directors of Freedom House believes that the following proposal will meet these requirements and add special significance to the program arrangements. It is proposed that the first and last Americans to receive our Award be named as co-chairmen of our 15th anniversary celebration; they would be Walter Lippmann, the recipient in 1942 and Edward R. Murrow, the recipient in 1954. One would be asked to preside at the dinner and the other to make the presentation of the Award. Herbert Swope would represent all our officers with an opening address in which our plans are explained to the guests, acknowledgments are made on our behalf, and the co-chairmen are introduced.

The Board of Directors of Freedom House would act as a nominating committee and select a number of possible recipients, but the final choice would be left this year to all the living previous recipients in this country. At least two of them would be invited to appear in person, and the others to appear on film with brief statements about the anniversary and the Award this year.

The careful screening of possible candidates for this Award by the Board will provide the necessary assurance that the ultimate selection will meet our own standards and requirements. The fact that the previous recipients will be responsible for the final selection will give it the necessary bi-partisan stamp of approval and added prestige.

As examples of the type of nominees who would meet our tests for this year, we could offhand mention Jean Monnet, the principal sponsor of European unity, so essential to the strengthening of the free world; and in this country, Henry Ford II, for his imaginative use of philanthropy for the advancement of education and our traditions of freedom. Of course, there is ample time between now and the summer to arrive at a conclusion about prospective choices.

There is the likelihood that the previous recipients may not wish to disclose how their votes are cast, except in the strictest confidence. If that should be so, we can reassure them that their votes will be a confidential matter with the co-chairmen, to whom the ballots will be mailed. However, the nature of each vote will not be disclosed and only the final tally will be revealed to the Board.

As a first step in implementing this plan, it is our hope that our first recipient, Mr. Lippmann, will agree to make the presentation address and that Mr. Murrow will agree to preside at the anniversary dinner.

Eng Past

PILOT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

GREENSBORO, N. C.

JOSEPH M. BRYAN
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

October 26, 1956

Dear Ed Murrow:

You gave the membership attending the annual meeting of the American Life Convention a lot to think about two weeks ago Thursday. I shone in reflected glory - a result for which I am very grateful.

I know it was no easy task for you to add this trip to your busy schedule. I doubt if you ever had a more appreciative audience, and this may have been some compensation for the long and hurried trip. They hung on every word you said - and so did I.

From the headquarters office a medallion will shortly be mailed to you commemorating the occasion. I hope it will serve as a constant reminder of my personal appreciation and also that of the membership of the American Life Convention for your excellent contribution to the 1956 meeting.

Cordially yours,

Joe Bryan

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Eng Post

OCTOBER 9, 1956

MR. JOSEPH M. BRYAN
PILOT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

MR. MURROW ARRIVING CHICAGO OCTOBER 11 ON

AMERICAN AIRLINE FLIGHT 215 LEAVING NEW YORK

8:00 AM ARRIVING CHICAGO 10:15 AM CENTRAL TIME.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO EDWARD R. MURROW

444-43

AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
230 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF
LEE N. PARKER
ADMINISTRATIVE VICE PRESIDENT

September 20, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is with much pleasure that we have your acceptance of the invitation to be with us during our American Life Convention meeting and to address our group on the morning of October 11th. You will have a warm reception from a large and most interested group who look forward to your message, as do we of the staff of the American Life Convention.

The place of meeting on Thursday morning will be the Ballroom of the Edgewater Beach Hotel. We want to make proper room accommodations for your comfort during your visit with us and we will appreciate knowing your arrival time as soon as you can find it possible to advise us.

Please command us in any matter in which we may be helpful prior to, or during your meeting with us.

Sincerely,

Lee N. Parker

Administrative Vice President

LNP B

AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION 1906 1956 50 Years of Service

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

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NA103 DL PD=GREENSBORO NCAR 15 229PME= 1956 SEP 15 PM 3 46

EDWARD R MURROW, DLR=
485 MADISON AVE=

IN COMPANY WITH MANY VERY PLEASED TO LEARN FROM FRANK STANTON THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ADDRESS ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION AT EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL CHICAGO ON THURSDAY OCT 11. MORNING OR AFTERNOON TIME AVAILABLE. DO YOU HAVE PREFERENCE? FURTHER DETAILS AS TO THE ORGANIZATION AND OTHER SPEAKERS WILL BE MAILED TO YOU ON MONDAY. YOUR WILLINGNESSTO FIT OUR PROGRAM IN YOUR HEAVY SCHEDULE I APPRECIATE VERY MUCH. INCIDENTALLY YOUR OLD HOME COUNTY OF GUILFORD WILL HAVE A LARGE REPRESENTATION ON HAND FOR THE OCCASION AND WILL WITH THE REST OF THE MEMBERSHIP BE EAGERLY LOOKING FORWARD TO HEARING YOUR ADDRESS CORDIALLY YOURS=

JOSEPH M BRYAN PRESIDENT AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH M. BRYAN
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
PILOT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

September 17, 1956

Dear Ed Murrow:

When Frank Stanton gave me the news of your acceptance of the invitation to appear on the American Life Convention program on October 11th, I was more than delighted.

The memo enclosed will give you some of the background of our organization. You may want more. If so, of course I will see that it will be provided.

As I wired you, I would like to know your preference of time of day for your address. The morning session will start at 9:45 a.m., and the afternoon at 2:00 p.m. I suggest as to time around 40 minutes, but that is, of course, a matter for your determination.

Phoned & told him morn. you will have to be there at 10:15 am RH

I hate, at this stage of the proceedings, to harrass you with a lot of details, but the printed program usually has some sort of subject, although that is not necessary if you prefer it otherwise.

We will, of course, make arrangements for your stay at the Edgewater Beach Hotel as soon as your office gives us word as to your time of arrival.

Again, we are all very pleased and happy that you are going to be with us. Incidentally, when I was giving my telegram over the phone last Saturday I spelled your name to the girl, who said in great disgust, "Why everyone knows him". She volunteered that she thought the "Person to Person" program the previous night was swell, and one of the best ever - and so did I.

My kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Bryan

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

INFORMATION ON THE AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION

The American Life Convention membership comprises over 250 legal reserve life insurance companies, who represent over 98% of the business as measured by the amount of life insurance in force. An annual meeting of the Convention is held regularly each year, and in 1956 this is scheduled for the week of October 8th at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago. These meetings always provide an unusual opportunity for the interchange of ideas and information through the mingling of executives from a large number of companies and a wide geographical area. It is customary for the chief executive officers of member companies to attend these meetings, and will include men whom I know you know such as

Frederick W. Ecker, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Devereux C. Josephs, Chairman of the New York Life Insurance Co.
Paul Clark, President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Carroll Shanks, President of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America

In addition to the life insurance officers who participate in the programs, these meetings have always been successful in attracting speakers of national prominence in various fields of endeavor. To name a few who have addressed the Convention since 1952:

Charles Allen Thomas, President, Monsanto Chemical Company
Earle P. Stevenson, President, Arthur D. Little, Inc.
Senator Prescott Bush of Connecticut
Robert G. Storey, President, American Bar Association (1953)
General Benjamin W. Chidlaw, Commander, Air Defense Command
C. Hamilton Moses, Chairman, Arkansas Power and Light
W. Randolph Burgess, Deputy to the Secretary of the Treasury
Rhys M. Sale, President, Ford Motor Company of Canada
Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare
John J. McCloy, Chairman, Chase-Manhattan National Bank
C. M. White, President, Republic Steel Corp.
E. Smythe Gambrell, President, American Bar Association (1955)
Dr. Virgil M. Hancher, President, State University of Iowa
Robert E. Gross, President, Lockheed Aircraft
Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois
Eugene R. Black, President, International Bank
G. Keith Funston, President, New York Stock Exchange

Some of the speakers this year for the general program will include:

D. W. Ambridge, President, Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd., Toronto
Henry S. Beers, President, Aetna Life Insurance Company
Dr. Robert E. Wilson, Chairman, Standard Oil of Indiana
Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman, First Security Corporation

Walter Voecks, President, Lutheran Mutual Life Ins. Co.
General Lucius Clay, Chairman, Continental Can Co., Inc.

On the following day, the speakers will be:

Devereux C. Josephs, Chairman, New York Life Ins. Co.
A. E. Grauer, President, British Columbia Electric Co., Ltd., Vancouver
David Rockefeller, Director, Chase National Bank
Charles N. Kimball, President, Midwest Research Institute
G. D. Brooks, Vice President and Treasurer, National Life & Accident

The meetings are fully reported, and these reports constitute substantial contributions to the literature of life insurance. They also have wide press coverage both in insurance trade journals and the national newspapers.

Eng Post
Accepted
Cowles, Gardner

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C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WUA063 PD

FAX NEW YORK NY SEP 28 436P

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

JACK CORNELIUS IS WORKING HIS HEART OUT HEADING THE AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION NON-PARTISAN "GET OUT THE VOTE" CAMPAIGN. I THINK HE DESERVES ENCOURAGEMENT FROM EVERYONE. COULD YOU BE MY GUEST AT A SMALL LUNCHEON IN HIS HONOR IN SUITE FOUR YOU OF WALDORF-ASTORIA TUESDAY OCTOBER NINTH AT TWELVE FIFTEEN. PLEASE PHONE REPLY TO MURRAY HILL EIGHT OH THREE HUNDRED. REGARDS

GARDNER COWLES

524P..

F.51-11/54

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Eng Pac

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE. Accepted Murrow

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by REGULAR OR AIR MAIL would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which th message is to be charged. A letter via REGULAR MAIL addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, Nor Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via AIR MAIL to points in other states, will normal reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages for WBBM and KNX are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to oth stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than NOON LOCAL TIME on the first business day following their receipt in th Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" ONLY if faster service to these oth stations is vital.

DATE OCTOBER 16, 19 56

NIGHT LETTER

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO.

Div.	Dept.	
001	58	07

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND A LUNCHEON FOR BOB TROUT IN THE HUNT ROOM OF CLUB TWENTY-ONE AT 12:15 ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 29. BOB IS COMPLETING THIS MONTH HIS TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR AS A RADIO NEWS BROADCASTER. HOPE YOU ARE ABLE TO MAKE IT. RSVP, PLAZA 1-2345, EXT. 221.

ED MURROW

(Please send above wire to names on attached list.)

BOB TROUT LUNCHEON LIST

(Invitations sent by Mr. Murrow)

MR. JOHN DALY
American Broadcasting Co.,Inc.
7 West 66th St.
New York, N.Y.

MR. BOB CONSIDINE
203 Allen Ave.
Allenhurst, N. J.

MR. H. V. KALTENBORN
167 East 64th St.
New York, N. Y.

-oOo-

Eng Past

M C A ARTISTS, LTD. *Agency*

Address Reply to
598 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
PHONE PLAZA 9-7500

October 22, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

The Cerebral Palsy Telethon is over, and I know you will be glad to learn that the needed quota was raised and that it was generally considered to have been the best show to date.

Without your help, neither of these results would have been possible. I would like to extend to you for myself, the committee, and for the recipients of this help, our warmest appreciation of your wonderful cooperation.

Sincerely,

HERBERT I. ROSENTHAL

HIR:ann

17-18 DOVER STREET LONDON PHONE REGENT 4622 | 598 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK PHONE PLAZA 9-7500 | 430 N. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO PHONE DELAWARE 7-1100 | 9370 SANTA MONICA BLVD. BEVERLY HILLS PHONE CRESTVIEW 6-2001 | 105 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO PHONE EXBROOK 2-8922 | UNION COMMERCE BLDG. CLEVELAND PHONE CHERRY 6010 | 2102 N. AKARD ST. DALLAS PHONE CENTRAL 1448 | 1612 BOOK TOWER DETROIT PHONE WOODWARD 2-2604 | 1044 LITTLE BLDG. BOSTON PHONE LIBERTY 2-4823 | NORTHWESTERN BANK BLDG MINNEAPOLIS PHONE LINCOLN 7863

Eng Past

From: NORMAN KIMBALL

October 12, 1956

TO: Mrs. Crissin -

Enclosed is suggested copy to be used by Mr. Murrow for the Cerebral Palsy kine after this evening's "Person to Person" show.

I will be up at the studio at that time in the event Mr. Murrow has any questions.

Thank you.

Norman Kimball

P.S. If Mr. Murrow has a moment, may I suggest that he read the excerpt from "My Left Foot" contained in the enclosed brochure. I feel it might be helpful as an example of the world of the cerebral palsied.

NK

October 1956
Eng Post

SPORTS BROADCASTERS DINNER SCHEDULE

A. National Anthem

B. Invocation - Bishop Boynton (Introduced by Len Dillon)

C. Dinner

D. Introduction of some floor guests by Len Dillon before desert & coffee

E. Welcoming remarks by SBA President, Len Dillon

✓ F. Introduction of toastmaster Edward R. Murrow by Mel Allen —

✓ G. Mr. Murrow's remarks (You are on your own) ... and then

H. Introduction of dais guests:

1. BILLY TALBERT - (Wishes to be introduced as follows because he has a story that ties in with the idea: "Billy Talbert, the non-playing captain of the U. S. Davis Cup Team".

2. LOU LITTLE - retiring head football coach at Columbia. Previously honored by Sports Broadcasters.

3. Introduction of non-speaking members of dais - (Ask that they remain standing and ask audience to withhold applause until end of introductions.)

Walter O'Malley - President, Brooklyn Dodgers

Dan Topping - President, New York Yankees

Leonard Goldensen - President, American Broadcasting Co.

Gen. John Reed Kilpatrick - Board Chairman, Madison Square Garden

Clarence Campbell - President, National Hockey League

Julius Helfand - Chairman, NY State Athletic Commission

Bryan Field - SBA member representing turf. Vice President & General Manager Delaware Park

James Farley

George Monagham - Commissioner of Harness Racing, State of New York

4. SPORTS BROADCASTERS AWARDS OF PLAQUES OF MERIT - An annual highlight, citing stars of sports world for brilliant achievement. (Members give awards. You introduce them by name only.)

a. Frank Litsky . . . Tom Courtney

b. Jack Dillon . . . Floyd Patterson

c. Chris Schenkel . . Frank Gifford

d. Howard Cosell . . Sal Maglie

e. Jim Gordon . . . . Mickey Mantle

(MAIN SPEAKERS FOLLOW)

5. THE RIGHT REVEREND CHARLES F. BOYNTON, Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of New York of the Episcopal Church.

(BIOGRAPHY ATTACHED. Note bottom of page sports activities.)

6. GENERAL EMMETT O'DONNELL ("ROSY"), Lt. Gen. USAF, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, Pentagon.

(BIOGRAPHY COMING)

7. DR. JOSEPH KAPLAN, Chairman U. S. National Committee for International Geophysical Year. Faculty athletic advisor UCLA.

(STORY ATTACHED)

8. PRINCE WAN WAITHAYAKON, Thailand, President, UN General Assembly.

(BIOGRAPHY ATTACHED)

9. RALPH "BABE" PINELLI

Retired National League umpire and player...was back of the plate in the past World Series...his last time calling balls and strikes...when Don Larsen pitched perfect game...he called third strike on pinch-hitter, Dale Mitchell, for final out of the historic game... First no-hitter in a World Series...first Major League perfect game since Charley Robertson pitched one against Detroit in 1922...34 years ago. Came from San Francisco just for this dinner...and by train...won't fly.

10. DON ADAMS, rising TV comedian

Will do impersonation of umpire conducting umpire's school for aspiring arbiters...you might want to withhold identity until after he has done this bit, introducing him as a look into the future of Babe Pinelli if he decides to train future major league umpires...at your discretion.

11. MEL ALLEN, Dinner Chairman. Will announce creation of Ted Husing Award. Allen will ask Herbert Bayard Swope to present it to Jim Graham of Oklahoma A&M for extraordinary achievement in sportsmanship.

12. MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER

(Will say a few words about Husing and native of New York)

13. INTRODUCE SEVERAL PREVIOUS GRAHAM MC NAMEE AWARD WINNERS

a. WALTER ALSTON - Brooklyn Dodger Manager

b. ROCKY MARCIANO - Retired heavyweight champion of the world

c. Herman Hickman - Former All-American and former head coach at Yale

14. GEN. GARRISON "GAR" DAVIDSON, Superintendent, US Military Academy

(BIOGRAPHY ATTACHED)

15. GRAHAM MC NAMEE MEMORIAL AWARD TO TED HUSING

Introduce Sports Broadcasters President, Len Dillon.

16. MURROW FINAL REMARKS

17. LEN DILLON THANKS MR. MURROW.

Diocese of New York
Synod House, Cathedral Heights
New York 25, New York

The Right Reverend Charles Francis Boynton, D.D., S.T.D.
Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York

Born in Geneseo, New York, on April 19, 1906. Son of the Reverend Dr. Charles Homer Boynton and Frances (Cogswell).

He attended the public schools in Englewood, New Jersey; Trinity Episcopal School in New York City; Williams College, where he received his B.A. in 1928; General Theological Seminary, where he received his S.T.B. in 1932 and S.T.D. in 1945. Received his D.D. from Williams College in 1950.

Was ordained Deacon in May 1932, and priested in April 1933.

Married Helen Beecher Fowler on April 4, 1934. They have two children, Carol and Frederic.

Was Chaplain of Christ School, Arden, North Carolina, 1933-1939; Student Chaplain at University of Wisconsin 1939-1941; Priest-in-Charge of St. Andrew's Church in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 1941-1943. Was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of Puerto Rico January 2, 1944, and became Diocesan Bishop in 1947. He was elected Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of New York in January 1951.

- -

SPORTS ACTIVITIES

At Williams College Bishop Boynton was Captain of the Football Team in 1927 and one of the few men in the history of the college to earn nine letters, three each in football, swimming and track.

Swimming - specialized in 200-yard breast-stroke & leadoff man in the relay.

Track - best in high hurdles.

Football - halfback.

BILL TALBERT

age 38...married and a father...captain of U.S. Davis Cup tennis team last four years...soft-spoken and popular...great tennis brain...won many titles in long playing career but never won national singles at Forest Hills...[redacted]

New York Yankees

OFFICE MEMORANDUM DATE.....

To.....

LOU LITTLE

Star tackle at Penn. - graduated in 1920

Saw service in Army as Infantry Captain in World War I in France.

Played some Pro-football

Spent 6 seasons as Head Coach at Georgetown University - 1924-2129.

1924 - Athletic Director and Head Coach at Georgetown
1930 - Head Coach at Columbia University

Two of greatest coaching moments - 1934 Rose Bowl win over Stanford with famous KF-79 play. Al Barabas scored only touchdown and Cliff Montgomery called and played great game. The other was in 1947 - upset win over fine Army team with Swiacki starring.

Some of his greatest players were T-Quarterbacks - Luckman, Governali, Rossides, Price and Benham.

Other honors:

1. Chairman of the Football Coaches Association Rules Committee since it was originated in 1932.

2. President of Football Coaches Association in 1939.

3. 1955 - Scripps Howard Newspapers gave him "Coach of the Era" award. The only other coach to receive it was Pop Warner.

New York Yankees

OFFICE MEMORANDUM DATE.....

To.....

"GAR" DAVIDSON - ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

Starting Right End in senior year.

Won three letters in football - 1924, 1925, 1926

Played with All-Americans - Chris Cagle, Harry Wilson, Bud Sprague, among others.

Highlight of his career - in first year on varsity (1924) he scored first touchdown in Michie Stadium (pronounced Mikie) which was opened in 1924.

Head football coach at West Point 1932. Believed to be 1st football coach at West Point to become head of a military Academy and 1st Head Coach of any major school to become head of an institution. (Will check last point with Davidson before dinner)

TOM COURTNEY

age 23...home is Livingston, N.J...1955 Fordham graduate and Fordham's 1st Olympic champion...6'2"...180 pounds...Army PFC...due for discharge in September...may take graduate course in business administration at Harvard...won Olympic 800-meter title in perhaps most thrilling of all races in Melbourne...won second gold medal by anchoring U.S. to victory in 1600-meter relay...world record-holder for 800 meters (1:45.8)... presently national AAU 400-meter champion...has won countless national AAU, NCAA and IC4A titles from 400-meters to 1000 yards...played high school baseball and basketball...modest and shy.

FLOYD PATTERSON

22 years old this month...knocked out Archie Moore in fifth round Nov. 30 in Chicago to become youngest heavyweight champion ever...first child, a daughter, born four hours before fight...born in Gastonia, N.C...lives in Brooklyn...has 9 brothers and 2 sisters...managed as amateur and pro by Cus (correct) D'Amato...1952 Olympic middleweight champion...quiet and modest...only loss as pro was to Joey Maxim, former light-heavyweight champion, and that was questionable.

FRANK GIFFORD

age 26...weight 205...versatile halfback for New York Football Giants... led them to pro football title last season...chosen pro football player of the year in UP and players' polls...married to a campus beauty queen who later became a Varga calendar girl...father of 2 sons...sports editor of high school paper and now writes 2 columns a week for a California paper...one-time Hollywood stunt man and feature player and may return there full-time...All-America triple-threat halfback at University of Southern California...five years in pro football...probably most versatile back in the game...1956 overall offense champion and only man ever to rank in top five in rushing and pass-receiving in one year.

SAL MAGLIE

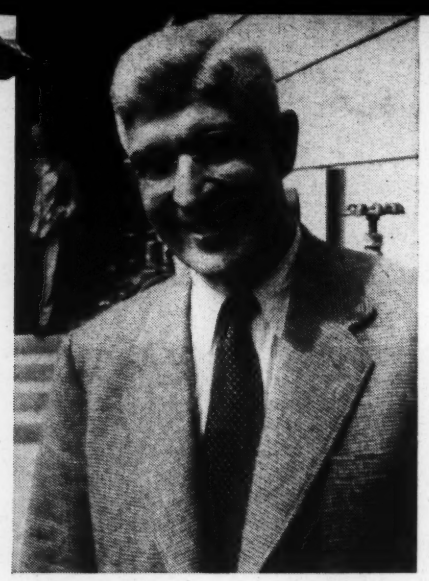
40 next April...6'2"...180 pounds...called "The Barber" because he "shaves" batter with brushoff pitches (close to head)...never shaves day of game so he can look tougher...home is Niagara Falls, N.Y...has spent 19 years in baseball...jumped to Mexican League during baseball boom there...Dodger nemesis for many years while pitching for Giants...sold to Cleveland on waivers in mid-1955 and appeared washed up...Dodgers got him from Cleveland on waivers in May, 1956...made comeback of the year with Dodgers, winning 13 games while losing five...pitched no-hitter against Philadelphia Phils 4 days before end of season...won first game of world series...had misfortune to pitch against Don Larsen in fifth game when Larsen pitched a perfect game.

MICKEY MANTLE

Mickey is his real name...age 25...home is Commerce, Okla...[redacted] 5'11"...190 pounds...father (who died in 1952) taught him baseball... joined Yankees at 19 with tremendous buildup...replaced Joe Di Maggio eventually in center field...switch-hitter with power from both sides of plate...good at everything: hitting, fielding, exceptionally fast... shortstop in minor leagues...made strong bid in 1956 to break Babe Ruth's 1927 record of 60 home runs in one season...became fifth player in baseball history to win major-league triple-crown of batting (batting average, home runs and runs batted in championships) in one year...also won slugging title...voted unanimously as most valuable player in American League...awarded $10,000 Hickok belt (diamond studded, gold-buckled) last week as pro athlete of the year...also chosen athlete of the year by AP, Sport Magazine...suffered osteomyelitis in early years with Yankees and always has had tender knees...shy, easy-going.

RALPH (BABE) PINELLI

born and lives in San Francisco...age 61...in baseball as player and umpire 40 years...married 41 years...has two sons...8 years as major-league infielder with Chicago White Sox, Detroit Tigers and Cincinnati Redlegs...umpired two years in minors, then 22 years in National League... just retired after working 3400 major-league games without missing one... last game behind plate was Don Larsen's perfect game in 1956 world series...now a scout for Cincinnati Redlegs in California.



A distinguished American scientist, Dr. Joseph Kaplan, professor of physics at U.C.L.A., is also faculty representative of athletics (see Behind the Scenes*).*

The case for BIG-TIME FOOTBALL

Over 100,000 spectators fill the Los Angeles Coliseum for Southern California-U.C.LA. game, an intense intracity rivalry that typifies major college football.

By DR. JOSEPH KAPLAN

THE ROOTS of college football's troubles today are twisted in evasion and hypocrisy.

I never have been able to understand how anyone can deny that the sport, as conducted at most big schools, involves elements of something less than strict amateurism. Yet, some people do try to deny it. This attitude accounts for most of the serious problems that regularly beset the conduct of the sport on what we familiarly term the "big-time" level.

We have more than our share of these problems in the Pacific Coast Conference. The Western Conference also is having its headaches, though perhaps not so throbbing as ours. The situation has received intense national as well as local publicity. Much of the diagnosis and commentary has been superficial, some of it provincial, juvenile and bitter, little of it constructive.

I feel it is time to speak out in favor of the sport.

In all the codes that colleges have written for the conduct of football, I have not detected any general movement to eliminate gate receipts. I use the word "general," because there are isolated cases of schools which charge no admission.

Once a college charges admission, it is in a form of the entertainment business. It is concerned, in most cases, with the quality of the entertainment it is selling. To establish and sustain quality, it searches high schools and prep schools for the boy with the strength, skill and

continued

Scientific work for the Government keeps Dr. Kaplan shuttling from U.C.L.A. to Washington and back. But he gets to see the football team in action fairly often. He visits at practice (right) with novelist Paul Wellman, a Bruin fan, and Coach Henry (Red) Sanders.

"The principle of aid to a student for a specific talent is salutary."

temperament to play football well. In return for such ability, in part at least, the college provides the boy with an education.

There is nothing wrong with this, although some people apparently think there is.

Their notion traces, consciously or otherwise, to the British concept of amateurism, which holds that only he is an amateur who plays for fun. This is the same as saying that only he is an amateur who can afford the money and the leisure to play for fun.

If this concept were applied to our college football, the game would be available only to superior students and to the sons of the rich—or, as a young coaching friend of mine likes to put it, to "the sons of noblemen and earls."

This rubs against the grain of traditional American philosophy. The average American prefers to accept the following definition of a collegiate amateur:

One who is a bona fide student and receives what aid he needs, possibly including a job, to meet his cost of living, but does not make a profit.

Almost every other major college conference has applied this principle to its athletics, and I am convinced we on the Pacific Coast ultimately must do the same.

The principle of aid to a student because of a specific talent is salutary. Aptitude for mathematics, physics and chemistry gave me the opportunity to be graduated from Johns Hopkins University and later to earn other degrees. I feel it is just as fitting that an athlete, through his particular aptitude, should be given the chance to go through school that he wouldn't get otherwise.

Once the boy has been given a chance for an education, primarily because of his athletic ability, he should make good on the chance primarily as a student. That is to say, he should be dropped from school only for academic or disciplinary failure and not for failure to produce as an athlete. Colleges which withdraw aid from a boy because he has not lived up to expectation as an athlete are providing a legitimate target for hard-hitting criticism.

From the point of view of the university, I cannot distinguish between the need and fittingness of scientific activity on one hand and athletic activity on the other. Our nation seriously needs both. The Red nations are ahead of us in mass numbers and will stay ahead of us. If we are to maintain or gain superiority over them in any given essential category, in peace or war, we must do it by concentrating on the development of specialists.

Just as we need all the best scientists we can get, so do we need those who specialize in health, bodily skills and direct, tough body contact. That was demonstrated forcibly by our training programs in World War II, and it would be true again in the event of a future war. Despite its highly developed scientific aspect, war will always include the directly competitive physical side and demand tough-fibered men. The hard core of these would have to come from our athletes developed through the colleges.

If certain necessary restrictions are enforced to as great an extent as possible, the highly developed recruiting and specializing in college football, rather than being discouraged, should serve as a model for activity in other fields. In fact, science, whether consciously or not, is following that model. For example, competition is keen between Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other colleges for good science students. Industry constantly seeks promising scientists.

The value of translating the competitive aspect of sports to the classroom in developing specialists was pointed out recently by Dr. James B. Conant, United States ambassador to West Germany and former president of Harvard. He said:

"The spirit of competition . . . is a healthy aspect of our American emphasis on sports. There is no reason why the same type of motivation could not be utilized in the study of mathematics and foreign languages, provided, as in athletics, selection of the naturally talented is accepted as a matter of course."

The function of a university is not confined to research and scholarly output. Its role in our society also takes other forms, through athletic teams, glee clubs, dramatic clubs, debating societies. All aim at the development of student skills.

That football should become the "big-time" operation in this program traces to our national personality and the intrinsic nature of the game itself. In any well-rounded collegiate program, it emerges naturally. We are the most competitive of nations. Football is the most competitive of sports. Its teamwork, its ruggedness, its Spartan spirit, a throwback to our pioneering ancestry, all have tremendous appeal to our basic American characteristics. The public's response traces also to college football's unique fanfare and panoply.

People from all brackets of life will spend money and go to a great deal of trouble to get to a game. The public interest and the spirit of competition impel colleges to build the best teams and biggest stadiums possible. Since competition fosters growth, it is logical for highly competitive football to grow big—and sometimes rapidly.

Another natural reason why football tends to dominate a college's projections to the public is that the skills of the player develop much earlier on the average and, therefore, have a greater immediacy of appeal than those, say, of the scientist or musician. As an example, and far from an isolated one, Alan Ameche, All America fullback from Wisconsin, now of the Baltimore Colts, was ready upon graduation to

continued

"The game stirs interest in a school."

meet the standards the public expects of a professional player. In contrast, a violinist from a college orchestra would seldom be able to move into a professional symphony orchestra. As for science, while it is true that Newton went straight from Cambridge to the discovery of the law of gravity, he was an exception. It is at least five years after an average young scientist has earned his Ph.D. before he gets his sense of direction toward Nobel Prize work.

Nobody would criticize a university—provided it was not neglecting its other functions—for trying to develop more Nobel Prize winners than any other university, or for trying to turn out an orchestra or dramatic society of professional skills. So what can be the logical criticism of building a skillful football team on the same terms?

It is undeniable that football brings a school many substantial benefits. Not only does it frequently underwrite an entire athletic program, but the income it brings is often channeled into the improvement of the physical plant and the caliber of the instructional personnel on the academic side. Its appeal serves to interest the public in other phases of school activity. As a rallying point and a welding force of undergraduates and alumni, it is unexcelled; in fact, it is almost indispensable. Chicago, Fordham and other colleges which dropped football soon discovered a void in campus life and a drop-off in general enthusiasm and activity among alumni and friends.

I never have heard of a case of football success retarding the academic growth of a school. No school has been so consistently successful in football over the years as Notre Dame, and its academic direction has been concurrently upward. In fact, monies from football unquestionably contributed to this upward curve. U.C.L.A.'s recent football ascendancy also has been paralleled by a steady academic growth. The same is true of such relatively recent powers as Oklahoma, Michigan State and Maryland. In fact, I am sure you will find the proposition quite general.

Players Are Watched More Closely

This is my 29th year at U.C.L.A. Although my work has been primarily as a physicist, I have had the good fortune also to serve on academic committees which permitted me to note that students who are behind in their work do not include any disproportionate number of football players. At the same time, we are a little more conscious of a player who is behind, when one does show up, precisely because we are placing emphasis on not discriminating in favor of one.

Such a case was Al Sparlis, standout guard on the 1942 U.C.L.A. team, our first to play in the Rose Bowl. Later, as an Air Force pilot, Sparlis flew 70 bombing missions in World War II and 65 in the Korean War. Today, he is a pilot for an oil-well equipment firm, with a good future in the company's sales department.

When Sparlis was five years old, his parents separated; at eight, he was placed in an orphanage. When he was 10, he was a juvenile delinquent and spent three and a half years in a reformatory. After he left the reformatory, he went to live with relatives in Los Angeles, where he worked his way through Polytechnic High School by odd jobs after school, week ends and holidays. He was graduated from high school as valedictorian of his class.

He did not begin playing football until he was a high-school senior, but he soon attracted college scouts and chose U.C.L.A. Sparlis had a full schedule. He practiced and played football. He had jobs in the campus bookstore, as a janitor in the Student Union and as a rigger in a motion-picture studio. He carried a heavy scholastic load in the sciences. At one point, his schedule got so overloaded he flunked second-semester calculus.

Sparlis' case came before the reinstatement committee, of which I was chairman. One of the members suggested the trouble with Sparlis was that he had come to U.C.L.A. only to play football. But I pointed out that anybody who came to school just to play football would not be taking calculus even for one semester and that Al should be per-

continued

"Players average well academically."

mitted to make up his deficiency in summer school. The committee agreed and never regretted its decision.

A boy frequently will be steered toward an interest in study, college, solid citizenship and leadership through the compulsion of football, where possibly nothing else could have succeeded. Terry Debay, who played quarterback, and Bob Heydenfeldt, end, on our 1954 national-championship team, came from broken homes and were running with gangs until football at Canoga Park High got them reoriented and interested in college. Both are now lieutenants in the Air Force.

Another member of that team who had come from a broken home was Bob Davenport, the All America fullback. Bob always was a well-behaved, clean-cut boy, but he was showing little interest in studies at Long Beach Jordan High until football success resulted in his meeting the girl he was later to marry. She influenced him into thinking about going to college and improving his grades. He went to work and raised his average from "C" as a junior to "A" as a senior. Davenport today is playing professional football in Canada. (An average of a little more than three of our football squad, not an unreasonable number, go into the pro game annually.) Bob may subsequently enter the ministry or social service. Like Debay, Heydenfeldt and other players, Davenport has been prominent in the Campus Crusade for Christ movement, which began at U.C.L.A. in 1951 and has spread to 50 colleges.

I have known for a long time that football players stack up favorably in academic work, compared with the rest of the student body, and was pleased when statistical substantiation was provided recently. A U.C.L.A. faculty committee, appointed by the legislative assembly of the Academic Senate, conducted a summer-long study of athletics at the school. The summation of its 115-page report said:

"The U.C.L.A. athlete is a bona fide student meeting entrance requirements imposed on all students. He is taking a normal study load program, widely diversified in major subject. His scholastic achievement is slightly above the university average for undergraduate male students. He is moving with more than normal progress toward a degree, his rate of persistence is high in relation to the general university average, and he is more likely to carry through to graduation than is the average male student."

It should not be surprising that the average football player does

continued

"Football teaches a boy many lessons."

adequate academic work. Football, as played today, requires a player who can think—and think under pressure. A football player, as we have seen, must be a competitor. So must a good student. In a football game, the players compete with each other. In class, students compete with each other also, but more directly with the subject. In science, they compete with the problems presented by nature.

As a course of instruction, football teaches a boy far more than playing techniques. He learns from it the values of competition, teamwork and sacrifice, and how to accept defeat and victory.

The game at the end of the week presents the stiffest kind of final examinations. The preliminary exams, often as exacting as the finals, the lectures, the study, the laboratory work come in the daily practice sessions. Many of my U.C.L.A. faculty confreres share my enthusiasm for watching our practices conducted by Coach Red Sanders and his staff. For here, we see the degree of planned order and seriousness that we like to see in a classroom.

As faculty representative of athletics to the Pacific Coast Conference, I voted against the abolition of spring practice, which the P.C.C. was considering a few years back. I would have voted to abolish it if I could have seen that it involved any misdirection of the students' time; I also would have done so if the coaches had told me it was contributing nothing to the improvement of the skills of the players. By the same reasoning, I would cut down laboratory work in a scientific course only if it could be shown it was not helping.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that college football gets into trouble mainly because we fail to apply a realistic definition of a collegiate amateur. I consider the definition so important that I would like to repeat it:

One who is a bona fide student and receives what aid he needs, possibly including a job, to meet his cost of living, but does not make a profit.

Once we apply this definition, everybody concerned can do a better job of policing the players who do make a profit. You can't police an abuse properly if you are diverting part of your effort to policing what is not an abuse. Football is worth policing properly. Intercollegiate sports promote many positive virtues—none of them more so than football.

END

UNITED NATIONS
Department of Public Information
Press and Publications Division
United Nations, N. Y.

(For use of information media--not an official record)

Press Release PM/3237
12 November 1956

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON PRINCE WAN WAITHAYAKON (THAILAND),
PRESIDENT OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Prince Wan Waithayakon, President of the eleventh session of the General Assembly, is Thailand's Minister for Foreign Affairs. He has served as his country's ambassador to the United States and permanent representative to the United Nations since 1947.

Born in Bangkok, Thailand in 1891, Prince Wan was educated at Oxford and at the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris.

He was Secretary of Thailand's legation in Paris in 1917 and later served as Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and as Minister of Thailand in London, Brussels and The Hague.

Prince Wan was professor of history at the Chulalankarana University in 1931 and acting dean of the Faculty of Law in 1933.

He was chairman of Thailand's delegation to the League of Nations Assembly, and a delegate to a number of international conferences from 1928 to 1930. For six years he served as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and in 1946 was head of the Thai delegation for the regulation of territorial differences between France and Thailand.

At the United Nations, Prince Wan was vice-chairman of the Sixth Committee during the third session of the General Assembly, vice-chairman of the Fourth Committee during the fourth session, chairman of the Fourth Committee during the fifth session, chairman of the Second Committee during the sixth session, chairman of the Sixth Committee during the seventh session, chairman of Thailand's delegation to the eighth and ninth sessions and chairman of the Ad Hoc Political Committee during the tenth session.

Prince Wan was co-chairman during the Korean phase of the Geneva Conference in April 1954.

* *** *

BEHIND THE SCENES

Physicist Kaplan demonstrates models of satellite and its launching rocket.

When it comes to the "scientific" selection of football winners, no gridiron fan has an edge on U.C.L.A.'s **Dr. Joseph Kaplan,** author of *The Case for Big-Time Football.* Dr. Joe, faculty representative of athletics, knows a lot more than his football. One of the nation's leading scientists, he is currently chairman of the U. S. National Committee for the International Geophysical Year. During the "year"—scheduled to last from July 1, 1957, through December 31, 1958—50 nations, including Russia, will make an unprecedented joint study of man's physical environment. Probably the most spectacular phase of the program will be the launching of a man-made satellite (see model above) that will circle the earth at a speed of 18,000 mph. Physicist Kaplan also teaches at U.C.L.A., serves on a local smog-control committee and is a top research adviser to the Air Force. Usually a calm pipe-smoker, Kaplan disclosed another side of his nature recently when he admitted: "I am a five-cigar man at a football game."

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

3 October 1956

MAJOR GENERAL GARRISON ("GAR") HOLT DAVIDSON, U. S. A.
Superintendent, U S Military Academy
West Point, New York

Garrison H Davidson was born in the Fordham section of New York City on April 24, 1904, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy on June 14, 1927, with a Bachelor of Science degree, and commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

His initial assignment was as Assistant Football Boach at the Academy in September 1927. Until the fall of 1930, he alternated between coaching at the Academy each fall and service as a platoon leader with the 1st Engineers at Fort Dupont, Delaware, and Camp Dix, New Jersey. After 1930, he remained at the Academy as an instructor in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, doubling as assistant football coach each fall.

When still a second lieutenant, in October 1932, he was chosen as Head Football Coach at the United States Military Academy and remained until June 1938. He is the youngest to have held that position. An Associated Press survey made in December 1937 of football records ranked Army sixteenth among the leading football teams of the nation for the five seasons, 1933 to 1937 inclusive.

In July 1938, he was transferred to Hawaii for duty. He initially commanded a company of the 3d Engineers at Schofield Barracks and later served as Asst G-4 of the Hawaiian Division. In July 1940 he was detailed as Air Base Engineer, Hamilton Field, California.

He was ordered to duty in Washington, DC, in January 1941 with the Construction Division of the Office of the Chief of Engineers and was assigned staff supervision over the near-billion dollar program of the United States in preparation for World War II. He served until September 1942 when he was named Executive Officer to the Engineer of the Western Task Force, which under General Patton invaded North Africa two months later. In November 1942 he became General Patton's Engineer in the First Armored Corps, in the North African Theater of Operations, and served in that capacity in North Africa and later when the Corps became the Seventh Army on D-Day in Sicily.

Commenting on the performance of the Engineer troops in Sicily, (then) General Eisenhower stated, "Only through the Engineers has the end of the campaign come so quickly." At the close of the Sicilian campaign, General Patton pinned the stars of a brigadier general on him at 39, making him one of the youngest general officers in the Ground Forces.

During the month following General Patton's departure from the Seventh Army and prior to General Patch's arrival, he "commanded" the Seventh Army, then a planning headquarters. In this capacity he was called on during this period to recommend the area of Southern France into which the assault from the south should be launched. He named the area between Cavalaire and Agay on the Cote d'Azur, which was not changed during the months of further study and planning that followed, and where the assault was made some four or five months later. He continued as army engineer under General Patch throughout the campaigns in France and Germany.

(MORE)

Of the performance of the Engineer troops in the landing in Southern France and the pursuit of the German forces up the Rhone Valley to the Vosges, General Patch commented: "The engineer support of the operation of the Seventh Army was the highlight performance of the Army."

In July 1945, General Davidson became president of the first German War Crimes Commission and conducted the first mass trial of German war criminals at Darmstadt, Germany, preceding the Nurnberg trials. In August 1945 he was appointed Engineer of the Theater Board, ETO, commanded by General Patton.

Back in the United States, in March 1946, he was assigned to Headquarters, Sixth Army, as Engineer. In September 1947 General Mark Clark, commanding the Sixth Army, appointed him as his Chief of Staff. He continued in that capacity after General Wedemeyer took command, in mid-1950.

In August 1950 he was assigned to the Eighth Army in Korea and was appointed Assistant Division Commander of the 24th Division. He commanded several task forces, notably one which eliminated the last North Korean penetration of the Pusan perimeter just prior to the Inchon Landing and one which held the bridgehead North of Anju, against which the first Chinese intervention was stopped in the first week of November 1950. In February 1951 he was assigned to Headquarters Eighth Army and designated to supervise the construction of several defense lines, including the line North of Seoul, against which the Chinese operation of April 1951 piled up and was stopped. In May 1951 he was appointed Acting Chief of the Korean Military Advisory Group where he served until July 10, when he returned to the United States.

He served as senior ground force advisor in the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group of the Office of the Secretary of Defense until he assumed command of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on July 3, 1954.

In July 1956, General Davidson succeeded Lieut General B M Bryan as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

DECORATIONS

General Davidson holds the following decorations: Distinguished Service Medal, (with Oak Leaf Cluster); Silver Star; Legion of Merit; Bronze Star; Army Commendation Ribbon, (with Oak Leaf Cluster); Presidential Unit Citation, Legion of Honor (French); Croix de Guerre (French); Commander, Order of the British Empire; Korean Presidential Unit Citation; Korean Military Order of Merit, Taeguk.

Battle Stars - 13 (7 World War II), (6 Korean)

Bronze Arrowhead - (Fedala, French Morocco - Gela, Sicily - St Tropes, Southern France).

FAMILY

General Davidson and his wife, the former Miss Verone Gruenther, have six children: Garrison Holt, (12 December 1935); Thomas Marshall, (19 June 1937); Alan Richard, (6 March 1942), Linda Lee, (24 May 1952); and twins, Bonnie Elaine and Gail Marie, (1 September 1955).

(END)

October 24, 1956

Dear Mr. Barnhardt:

Thank you for your letter of October 15th. It gives me great pleasure to tell you that I have reserved the evening of November 21st, and will be honored to attend the Fifth Annual Ball of the Royal Society of the Knights of the Carrousel.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William H. Barnhardt
P.O. Box 748
Charlotte 1, North Carolina

rh

WILLIAM H. BARNHARDT
P. O. BOX 748
CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.

PRESIDENT
BARNHARDT BROTHERS COMPANY
SOUTHERN WEBBING MILLS, INC.
TRYON PROCESSING COMPANY
BARNHARDT ELASTIC CORPORATION
AMERICAN TEXTILE CORPORATION
MOSS FOY TEXTILE COMPANY, INC.
COTSWOLD SHOPPING CENTER, INC.
JACKSON ENGINEERING COMPANY
BARNHARDT FOUNDATION, INC.

October 15, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York-22, N. Y.

Yes

Re: Fifth Annual Ball of the Royal Society of the Knights of the Carrousel - to be held Nov. 21, 1956 - Ten o'clock p. m. - -

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Further regarding our letter to you of February 18, and your kind reply of March 7. I hope that you now have your time scheduled for November and that you have reserved the evening of November 21 for the Carrousel Ball.

You have been selected as the outstanding North Carolinian to be honored by being dubbed into the Society's Dukedom. Last year, Governor Luther Hodges was the only North Carolinian selected for this honor.

The Carolinas' Carrousel Ball is held in Charlotte's new four million dollar Coliseum, and is an outstanding event of this area. Last year approximately 500,000 people witnessed the parade which is held the day following the Ball. In attendance at the Ball are Princesses from approximately forty towns in North and South Carolina. For the past two years Miss America has attended the Carrousel Ball and has been dubbed a "Dutchess" in the Royal Society.

We hope that it will be our privilege to honor you at the coming Ball, and we shall appreciate a word from you, at your convenience, so proper arrangements can be made.

Thank you, and with every good wish -

Sincerely,

William H. Barnhardt

William H. Barnhardt

WHB:dac

Eng Past

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1956 NOV 16 PM 1:38
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU004 PD

CHARLOTTE NCAR NOV 16 959AME

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO

GLAD YOU ARE BACK IN THIS COUNTRY SAFE AND VERY HAPPY THAT YOU ARE ARRIVING WEDNESDAY AT 518PM I CERTAINLY WILL MEET YOU AND SEE THAT YOU ARE TAKEN CARE OF AND GET YOU TO THE RADIO STATION AND THE BALL ON TIME HAVE RESERVATIONS FOR A SUITE OF ROOMS AT THE HOTEL CHARLOTTE WOULD APPRECIATE ADVISING IF ANYONE WILL BE WITH YOU THE DRESS WILL BE WHITE TIE AND TAILS AND IF MRS MURROW CAN COME WHITE EVENING DRESSES ARE WORN FOR THE OCCASION UNLESS I HEAR TO THE CONTRARY I WILL MEET THE DELTA FLIGHT 415 ON WEDNESDAY BEST WISHES

C N WITMER

1122A..

NOVEMBER 15, 1956

MR. CHARLES N. WITMER
ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, NORTH CAROLINA

HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM ISRAEL THUS THE DELAY IN REPLYING YOUR LETTER STOP MANY THANKS INVITATION TO STAY WITH MAUDIE AND YOU BUT HAVE DECIDED TO STAY AT HOTEL STOP WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD RESERVE A ROOM FOR ME AT ONE OF THE HOTELS FOR NIGHT OF NOVEMBER 21st STOP WILL ARRIVE VIA DELTA AIRLINES FLIGHT NO. 415 AT 5:18 PM ON THE 21st AND WILL HAVE TO BROADCAST MY 7:45 PM RADIO NEWS SHOW FROM CHARLOTTE STOP LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU.

ED MURROW

414-710-43

ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, N. C.

CHARLES N. WITMER
PRESIDENT

October 30, 1956

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
385 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have been trying to call you for two days, but I have been out of the office a lot and so have you.

I have a copy of Mr. Barnhardt's letter to you regarding your staying with him while you are here for the Knights of the Carrousel party. Knowing Bill Barnhardt, and knowing he does not drink or approve of it, I believe you will be much happier to stay with Maudie and me while you are here; also, Mrs. Murrow, if she decides to come with you.

I called Bill Barnhardt and told him I talked to you about this while I was in New York and he says it is perfectly alright if you want to stay with us.

I know you will enjoy this occasion, Ed, and we are certainly grateful to you for honoring us with your presence.

Please advise me as soon as possible regarding your arrival, if you go along with my thinking on the above.

Sincerely,

Charlie

C. N. Witmer

CNW/hs

NOVEMBER 15, 1956

MR. WILLIAM H. BARNHARDT
P. O. BOX 748
CHARLOTTE 1, NORTH CAROLINA

HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM ISRAEL THUS THE DELAY IN REPLYING YOUR LETTER STOP MANY THANKS FOR INVITATION TO STAY AT YOUR HOME BUT DUE TO BROADCASTING MY REGULAR RADIO SHOW WOULD BE BETTER IF I STAYED AT HOTEL STOP WILL ARRIVE ON THE 21st VIA DELTA AIRLINE FLIGHT NO. 415 DUE TO ARRIVE CHARLOTTE 5:18 PM STOP THANKS AGAIN.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

WILLIAM H. BARNHARDT
P. O. BOX 748
CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.

PRESIDENT
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JACKSON ENGINEERING COMPANY
BARNHARDT FOUNDATION, INC.

October 27, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York-22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks for your kind letter of October 24. We are happy to know that you will be able to attend the Fifth Annual Ball of the Royal Society of the Knights of the Carrousel.

Mrs. Barnhardt and I would be very pleased to have you and Mrs. Murrow, if she can accompany you, to stay at our home while you are in Charlotte. We have ample room for your comfort and convenience, and since the hotels will be quite crowded during the Carrousel activities, I believe you will be more comfortable in our home than if you stayed down town.

When your plans are made, I shall appreciate your advising me as to the time of your arrival, so I can meet you.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you again, and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

William H. Barnhardt

William H. Barnhardt

WHB:dac

ROSS & WITMER, INC.
CHARLOTTE 6, N. C.

CHARLES N. WITMER
PRESIDENT

October 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

I know that you have been running all around the country but I'm certainly glad to see that you have made it back safe again and will be back on the air tonight.

The purpose of this letter is to let you know that we are certainly expecting you down here the night of November 21st to be dubbed a Duke in the Knights of the Carrousel and receive the distinguished service award for a North Carolinian that we think is very outstanding.

As I told you when I was in New York, the people that have been dubbed before you, so that you will know that this is not just a fly-by-night organization, has been both the governor of our own state, Governor Hodges, and the governor of South Carolina, and you are the one that has been picked for this year, as you already know.

For your information, Ed, I understand that you will not have to be at the Coliseum until around 9:30 the night of the big Ball and I am sincerely hoping that you can arrange to have your broadcast from here in Charlotte that evening and be with us.

Naturally, we would like to have a definite committment from you as soon as possible, but we just can't take no for an answer.

I'm certainly sorry that I didn't get back from my golf game in time to come by and have a drink with you, while I was in New York, but I did leave you a note on some rough paper Saturday morning but I knew that you would be out at your home, however, I wanted you to know that I dropped by.

Please let us hear from you, Ed, and I know that both Bill Barnhardt, who is president and Grant Whitney, who really runs the show, is expecting you to be here. We'll be hoping to hear from you real soon. My best wishes to you and on the side you might be pulling for Georgia-Tech to win the National Championship this year. I certainly think we have a possibility but I don't know whether we play a tough enough schedule

Maude joins me in best wishes to you.

Sincerely, your friend,

Charlie

C. N. Witmer

CNWab

Eng Dec
Post

March 7, 1956

Dear Mr. Barnhardt:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of February 18th.

I am flattered and honored by your invitation to come to the Carrousel Ball on November 21st and to be dubbed a Duke.

Unfortunately it is impossible for me to predict at this point where I shall be on November 21st so I cannot make a commitment.

Many thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William H. Barnhardt
P.O. Box 748
Charlotte 1, North Carolina

fc

WILLIAM H. BARNHARDT
P. O. BOX 748
CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.

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COTSWOLD SHOPPING CENTER, INC.
JACKSON ENGINEERING COMPANY
BARNHARDT FOUNDATION, INC.

February 18, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York-22, N. Y.

Re: Fifth Annual Ball of the Royal Society
Knights of the Carrousel - to be held
November 21, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Referring further to the conversation between you and Charlie Crutchfield when you were in Charlotte last month. You have been selected as the outstanding North Carolinian to be honored by being dubbed into the Society's Dukedom. The Ball will be held on the twenty-first of November in Charlotte's new four million dollar Coliseum. We hope that you will be able to accept this invitation.

Last year, Governor Luther Hodges was the North Carolinian selected for this honor. The enclosed newspaper clippings show a picture of Governor Hodges being dubbed a "Duke". At the 1953 Carrousel Ball, Mr. Gordon Gray, former Secretary of the Army, and President of the University of North Carolina, was dubbed a Duke. In 1952, the Honorable Robert L. Doughton, at that time Chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, was dubbed a Duke.

The Carrousel Ball begins at ten o'clock p. m., so you would have plenty of time to deliver your seven forty-five p. m. news broadcast from WBTV.

The Carolinas Carrousel has grown to be a great event in our city. Last year it was estimated that approximately 500,000 people witnessed the parade, which is held the day following the ball. Princesses are selected from some thirty or forty towns in North and South Carolina, and these beautiful girls adorn attractive floats in the parade.

For the past two years, Miss America has attended the Carrousel Ball and has been dubbed a "Dutchess" in the Royal Society.

To further illustrate this event in our city, I am enclosing other pictures taken at the ball and at the parade.

We hope that your schedule will permit your presence and acceptance of this honor, and we shall appreciate very much your advice regarding the matter, as soon as possible, so that proper arrangements can be made.

Again, let me tell you how much the Charlotte people enjoyed your wonderful talk before the Executives Club last month. We are looking forward to the pleasure of having you with us again for the Carrousel B

Sincerely,
William H. Barnhardt
William H. Barnhardt

WHB:dac

Parade-Like

THE CAROLINAS—Clearing and cooler today. Increasing cloudiness, cold Friday.

CHARLOTTE AREA — Fair and cooler. Expected high 58, low tonight 30.

Temperatures High 63; Low 51
Year Ago High 46; Low 40

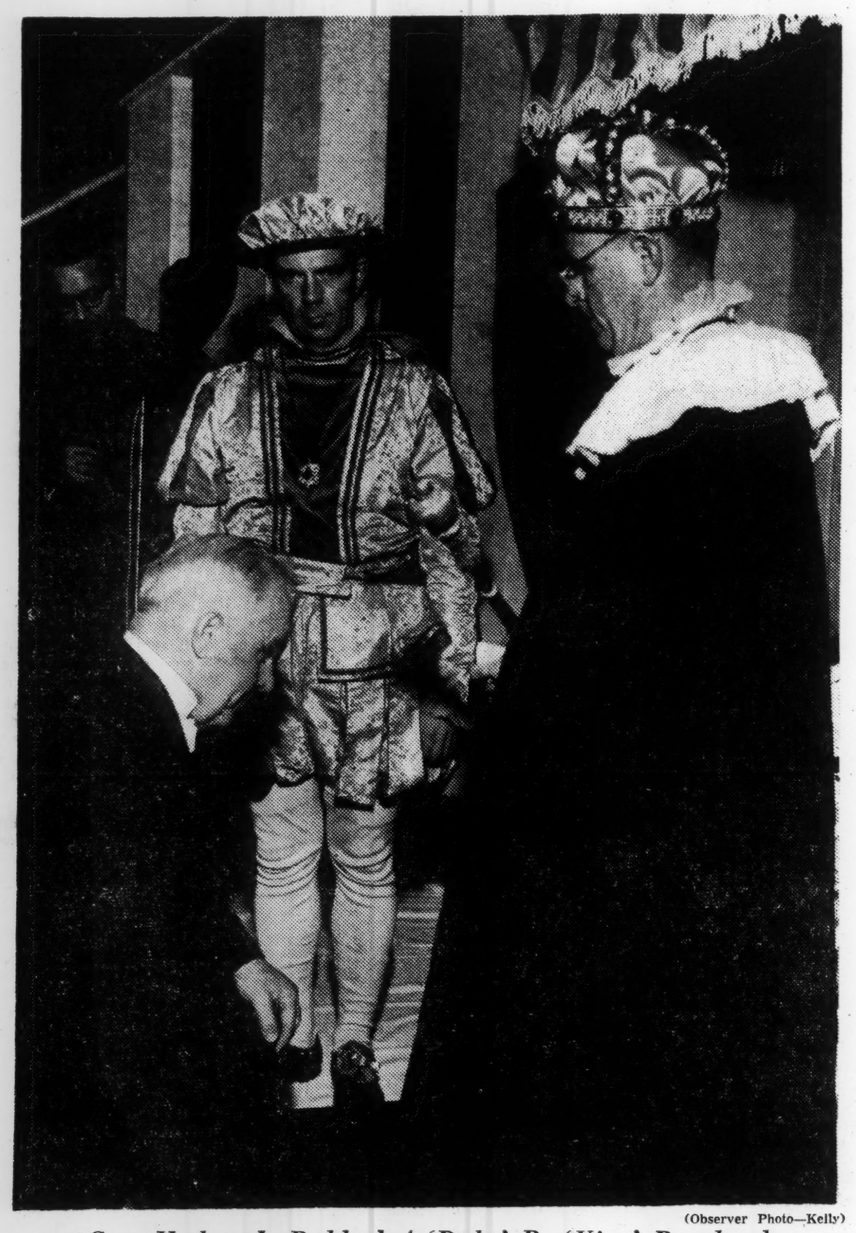
The Charlotte Observer

Foremost Newspaper Of The Carolinas

Vol. 87, No. 229 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1955 58 Pages 5 Cents

1,811,300
People Live in the
CHARLOTTE
36-County Market Area

The Observer is served by the Associated Press, Chicago News World Service, Washington, Raleigh and Columbia Bureaus.



(Observer Photo—Kelly)

Gov. Hodges Is Dubbed A 'Duke' By 'King' Barnhardt
Looking On Are 'Friar' Lawrence Stell (far left) And 'Baron' Grant Whitney

It'll Be Dry And Brisk For Carrousel Parade

Thousands Expected To Attend

Police, Firemen Called To Duty For Annual Event

By DON OBERDORFER
Observer Staff Writer

You'll need your overcoat for the Carrousel Parade at 3 p. m. today, but the weatherman gleefully says you can leave raincoat, galoshes and umbrella at home.

Fair to partly cloudy is the forecast for this afternoon, with temperatures in the chilly 50's.

It was rainy and miserable Wednesday but this didn't dampen the high spirts of the political leaders, movie stars, local and national glamor gals and their Charlotte hosts who began the dazzling whirlwind of Carrousel activity on that drizzly, foreboding day.

See Full Page Of Pictures On 14-A

Today the 9th annual Carolinas Carrousel spins to its gaudy, brassy climax with the big parade in downtown Charlotte.

Hundreds of thousands of Charlotte's neighbors throughout the two Carolinas are expected to pour into the city from every direction, with a heart full of anticipation for the fun, a story Thanksgiving ta

The motoring thousands will arrive here via highways carefully policed by nearly 50 State Highway Patrolmen, more than 20 of them "loaned" to Charlotte for the occasion from posts at Salisbury, Concord, Kannapolis and Winston-Salem.

LEAVE EARLY

State Highway Patrol advice is leave early, drive carefully and take your time.

In the city itself, 275 policemen

See FAIR, Page 2, Col. 8

(Observer Photo—Kelly)

'I Must Go . . . . . Ze Plane Was Leaving . . . . . Oh, I Run'

Ike To See Hall Monday On Politics

GETTYSBURG, Pa. — (AP) — President Eisenhower set up today his first full-fledged political conference since his Sept. 24 heart attack—a meeting Monday with Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall.

Whether the two top men in the GOP will get into the intriguing topic of a second term for Eisenhower is an open question.

Presidential press secretary, James C. Hagerty said only that, "I wouldn't think so." But that by no means slammed the door on an exploration of the President's 1956 intentions.

In any event, Eisenhower is on his way back to a decisive role in Republican party affairs. And soon will be doing business again at the White House in Washington.

On Thanksgiving eve, the President had reason to be doubly grateful:

Members of the family—Mrs. Eisenhower, son John, daughter-in-law Barbara, and the three lively grandchildren — David, Barbara Anne and Susan—were gathering for a turkey-with-trimmings holiday at the big white brick home on the chief executive's country estate.

Barnhardt Named King Of Carrousel

By KAYS GARY
Observer Staff Writer

Industrialist William H. Barnhardt on Friday was crowned King of the Carolinas Carrousel as Charlotte's Four Hundred looked on with 36 princesses.

And King Barnhardt, succeeding J. Norman Pease, in turn placed a smaller, glittering crown upon the brunette head of Ada Katherine Brigman, Queens College student from Lancaster, S. C., selected last year to reign over the 1955 festivities.

This was the fourth annual ball of the Royal Society, Knights of the Carrousel, pulsating with pomp and pageantry in the medieval court setting created in the Coliseum.

Sharing the honors on a floodlighted dais beneath the throne were North Carolina's Governor Luther H. Hodges and South Carolina's Lieutenant-Governor Ernest Hollings, dubbed into the Society's Dukedom; the new Miss America, Sharon Kay Ritchie; Raleigh's Faye Arnold, Miss North Carolina; Conway's Martha Dean Chestnut, Miss South Carolina; and Ruth Reynolds, Miss Charlotte.

And finally, there was the vivacious blonde film actress, Denise Darcel, who had flown from Paris for the occasion and will return to the French capital Saturday.

The ceremony was climaxed when 22 new Knights were tapped into the Society.

But for some 350 spectators, first to be admitted to witness the Society's doings, stars of it all

See BARNHARDT, Page 2, Col. 2

Wrong Reply For $32,000 Wins Anyway

A Czech-born naturalized citizen gave the wrong answer in part of his reply to "The $64,000 Question" television radio show Tuesday night, but he won the $32,000 anyway because the producer made an error.

Steven Frolich, 39, a Princeton, N. J., seed dealer, was asked the name, the year of enactment and the subject of the last seven amendments to the Constitution.

When he came to the 19th he gave the subject—women's vote—correctly and started guessing about the year, stating 1920 and 1921. Finally he settled on 1921 and the producer accepted it as correct. Records show it became law in 1920.

"This is our error," a spokesman for the producer said Wednesday, "and if ever any error is made by us we have to rule in favor of the contestant."

Hold Ze Plane; Denise Ees Late

By SAM McKEEL
Observer Staff Writer

"Ze zings started whirling and ze wheels started rolling and I cried, 'M'sieur, M'sieur, M'sieur, M'sieur!'"

And Denise Darcel almost didn't keep her date with waiting Carolinas Carrousel officials, newspaper reporters and photographers and television cameras Wednesday at Municipal Airport.

As it was the Parisan beauty stepped off the Eastern Airlines Constellation in the raw and chilly rain some 30 minutes late.

She must have created quite a scene as she bustled across the Richmond, Va., airport screaming for the "M'sieur who drove the plane" to wait for her.

But let the blonde movie queen tell the story that was prompted by this question:

"Miss Darcel, I understand that the plane almost left you in Richmond?"

"Oh, I hoped zat you would know nothing about zat (the tip came from a stewardess).

"Well, I saw zis friend at Richmond and we started talking about Paris and I got so excited zat I did not even hear ze man talking about ze plane and it didn't have zis zip (up with the hand for portable stairway) and ze zings started whirling (vigorous circular hand motions) and ze wheels started turning and I cried 'M'sieur, M'sieur, M'sieur, M'sieur.

"Zey stopped and got me and I said zat I would 'ave chartered a private plane if zey hadn't stopped 'cause zey were expecting me at Charlotte and I had to be here."

Notes, impossible as the ex-

See HOLD, Page 2, Col. 6.

Bonn Names Anti-Nazis To Lead Army

BONN, Germany —(AP)— The West German government reorganized its defense ministry Wednesday and named two anti-Nazi generals to top posts in building up the nation's new 500,000-man armed forces.

Lt. Gen. Adolf Heusinger, 58, who was arrested in the 1944 bomb plot against Hitler, was appointed chairman of a new supreme military council and will be the chief military planner.

Under him will be Lt. Gen. Hans Speidel, also 58 and who also was arrested as a suspect in the bomb plot, as chief of a newly created armed forces department.

In the ministry's reorganization new departments were set up for the army, navy and air force. With the armed forces departments, these departments will make up the supreme military council over which Heusinger will preside.

By 1959, the Bonn government plans to have 500,000 men under arms in a 12-division army, a 1,300-plane tactical air force and a coastal defense navy. These forces are to be integrated into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

CARROUSEL SCHEDULE

8:30 a. m.—Vice president's breakfast, Hotel Charlotte.

9:30 a. m.—Princesses to attend Thanksgiving church services.

12:00 — Executive vice president's luncheon at Barringer Hotel.

12:00 — Governors' luncheon at City Club.

3 p. m.—Carolinas Carrousel parade.

6 p. m.—President's dinner at Hotel Charlotte where 1956 queen will be announced.

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(Observer Phone—ED 2-7121)

IKE QUITS IF HE DOES

Worst Farm Crisis Is Over – Benson

CLEVELAND—(AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Benson, confident of a "bright future" for farmers, said Wednesday he believes nobody should make a political football out of the farm problem.

"The worst part of our adjustment is behind us," Benson said.

He made two speeches here in quick succession—one to the National Grange convention and the other to the Chamber of Commerce's Farmers' Club.

The grangemen applauded Benson when he declared he would "never knowingly advocate or support any policy or program which I believe is not in the best interests of our farmers and fair to all of our people—regardless of political pressure."

Between speeches, Benson told a reporter he had advised President Eisenhower he would be "greatly relieved" to leave his post after two years' service. He said the President replied, "Ezra, if you quit, I do too."

"I wouldn't remain in this hot spot for 24 hours," Benson told the businessmen, "if I didn't believe that farmers want to produce for a free market, not for government warehouses. I can't imagine any man in his right mind wanting to be secretary of agriculture.

2 'Hunters' Enter Bank, Bag $13,103

HAMMOND, Ind. —(AP)— Two young men bundled up in hunting togs waved pistols at 10 persons in a branch bank in a busy shopping center Wednesday and escaped with $13,103 from the cash drawers.

An alarm immediately was spread in Indiana and Illinois to pick up the gunmen in a flashy red and white 1954 Oldsmobile "98."

The loot included $5,000 in $100 bills.

No one was hurt, but the four employes and six customers were forced to lie face down on the floor.

One of the women customers, who had been carrying a 2-year-old baby, said she hid the child under her as she lay on the floor, and the crying child became ill from fright.

GIs To Attack Turkey Today —Bird, That Is

HEIDELBERG, Germany —(AP)— A quarter of a million combat-trained U. S. soldiers will launch a major attack today on 250,000 pounds of Thanksgiving Day turkey.

This army of GIs will storm hundreds of mess halls throughout Europe-and at other far-flung bases—for the traditional American meal, with all the trimmin's The European Command promises there will be enough roast turkey to provide each soldier with at least one pound.

TRIMMIN'S

With it will go: shrimp cocktail, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, glazed sweet potatoes, fresh peas, Waldorf salad, celery, olives, sweet pickles, hot rolls and butter, mince and pumpkin pie, coffee, fruit, candy and nuts.

Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, commander in chief of the U. S. Army in Europe said in a Thanksgiving message:

"We have much to be thankful for. We are thankful for our many material benefits. We are thankful for the liberty and freedom which we enjoy as Americans and we are thankful for the privilege of serving our country."

Lt. Gen. William H. Turner, commander in chief of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, said in a statement:

UN Deadlock Delays Meeting

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—(AP)— The U. N. Wednesday canceled a meeting of the General Assembly scheduled for Friday for a further attempt to break the deadlock over a Security Council seat.

"On this Thanksgiving Day 1955, let us especially include thanks for our friends and allies and for our joint strength, courage and determination to protect the God-given rights of free men."

German Women Seek Free Help

BERLIN —(AP)— Working wives in Communist East Germany complained Wednesday that the state should provide some "peoples owned" servants so they can get their housework done.

East German newspapers in Chemnitz and Plauen reported that in "discusion groups" working wives said they couldn't get around to doing their jobs in factory, mill or office and also keep a home together. They asked for establishment of state employment ofices with part-time maids—on call.

Indians Put Aside Strife To Fete Reds

BOMBAY, India —(AP)— Political factions battling over the partition of Bombay State laid aside their differences Wednesday to give visiting Soviet leaders Nikolai Bulganin and Nikita Krushchev a massive welcome to India's most modern city.

There was no hint of violence as vast crowds lining the 12-mile route from the airport to the Bombay governor's palace waved Communist and Indian flags and shouted slogans as their cars passed.

The bitter dispute over Nehru's Congress party proposal to create an independent state from the city of Bombay which cost 12 lives in rioting Monday was no longer apparent.

Political leaders said leftists including Communists — who used stones, bricks and fire to show their displeasure at the proposal have agreed on a truce until the Soviet visitors are gone.

Today's Chuckle

They say you can't take it with you, but will you have enough to get there?

What's It Like To Try For Queen?

See front of Woman's Section, Page 1B, for a report in pictures and text. Thirty-nine Carolinas beauties are vying today for the "Queen Carrousel" title.

AEC REPORTS GREATEST ONE YET

Russia Sets Off Huge Nuclear Blast

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Atomic Energy Commission reported Wednesday the Russians have set off their greatest nuclear explosion yet. It was described as in the range of millions of tons of TNT.

The size of the blast would indicate it was a hydrogen bomb burst.

The AEC announcement said the current Russian tests indicate "an increasingly intensive effort by the Soviet government to develop their nuclear weapons potential."

The text of the AEC statement:

"Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, announced today that another explosion had taken place in the current Soviet test series.

"Following the policy of reporting to the American people information of significance concerning Soviet weapons tests, Mr. Strauss said that this explosion was the largest thus far in the U.S.S.R. and was in the range of megatons (a megaton represents the explosive equivalent of one million tons of TNT).

"The Russian tests indicate an increasingly intensive effort by the Soviet government to develop their nuclear weapons potenial."

Ordinary fission-type atomic blasts normally are measured in kilotons, i.e., thousands of tons of TNT, while fusions blasts have been measured in megatons.

The most recent previous AEC announcement of a Russian nuclear explosion came Nov. 10, part of the 1955 series being conducted by the Soviets.

The first United States announcement of a Russian atomic explosion came Sept. 23, 1949, and others have followed from time to time.

France Proposes Ban On A-Tests

UNITED NATONS, N. Y.—(AP) —Jules Moch of France Wednesday proposed a ban on the use of atomic weapons and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests as part of a compromise plan leading to world disarmament.

Speaking to the first meeting of the U.N. Disarmament Commission after the Big Four foreign ministers' deadlock in Geneva, Moch appeared to take two key points from the Soviet disarmament platform.

But he balanced those with demands for effective disarmament controls and full use of the Eisenhower, Eden and Faure plans.

President Eisenhower proposed at the Geneva conference last summer an aerial inspection program and an exchange of military blueprints with Russia. Prime Minister Eden suggested limited arms reduction with a demilitarized zone along the Iron Curtain border. Premier Faure proposed disarmament control through national budgets.

After Moch spoke. American sources said the United States still insists any disarmament program must be preceded by adoption of President Eisenhower's plan.

Moscow has advocated a ban on atomic bombs since 1946. The United States has said it would accept such a ban only when a comprehensive disarmament plan is in full operation.

It's Carrousel Time—With King, Queen, Princesses, Dukes, Knights

A Peak Around The Corner

Dick Hancock and Miss N. C., Faye Arnold (center), and Miss S. C., Martha Dean Chestnut, watch festivities from behind the scenes.

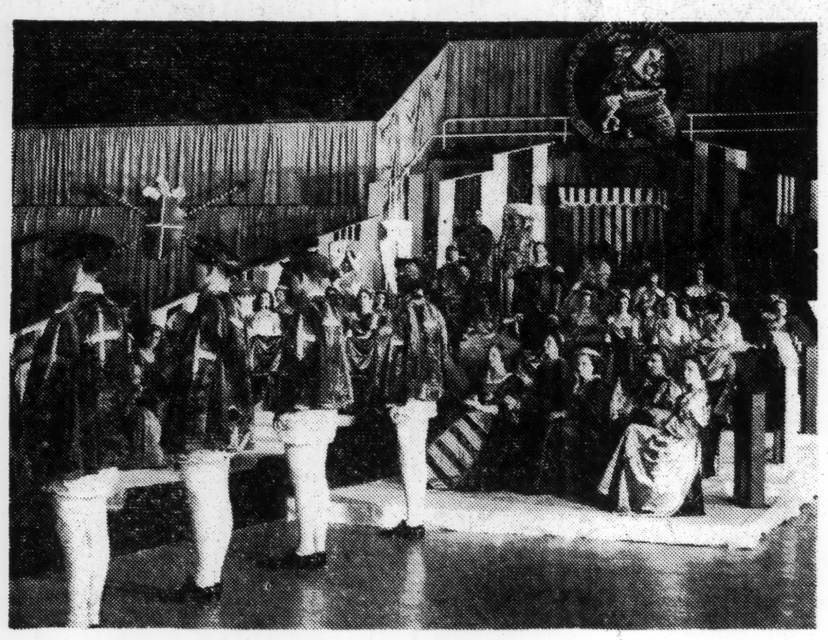
A New Carrousel King Is Crowned

Last year's king, Col. J. Norman Pease, crowns the 1955 monarch of the Carrousel, William H. Barnhardt, as George Ivey (left), a former King, Grant Whitney, and Dr. Lawrence Stell (top) watch the proceedings.

Doorman Admits Guests To The Coronation Ball

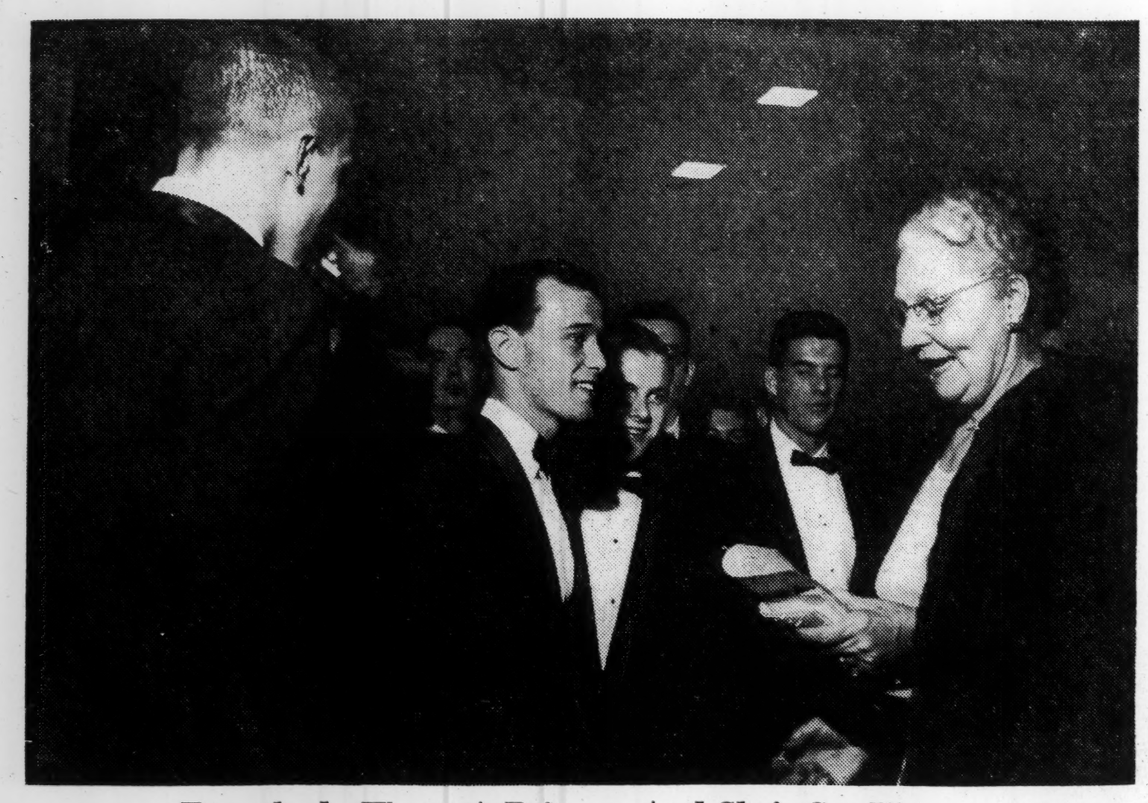
Being admitted to the Coliseum by the doorman are, from left, Russell A. Crump, Mrs. D. M. McSpadden, and Mrs. Russell A. Crump.

Queen Ada Katherine Brigman



Their Majesties Hold Forth Over Royal Court

King And Queen Survey Their Domain



Everybody Wants A Princess And She's Got Them

Mrs. H. L. Thacker, chairman of the princesses committee, confers with some of the prince consorts at the ball.

And Here They Are, Pretty Princesses

Some of the Carrousel Lovelies from Carolinas cities line up awaiting their turn for dancing and fun.

(Observer Photos—Dumbell, Kelly)

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

★★★★★ FINAL

Largest Evening Newspaper In The Two Carolinas

Established Dec. 8, 1888 — Charlotte, North Carolina, Thursday, November 24, 1955 — 64 Pages—Price Five Cents

Funny Costumes At Carrousel Carnival Club Party

Festival Reaches Climax

Thousands Crowd City For Carrousel Parade

Charlotte Is Host To Celebrities

Hundreds of thousands of persons jammed Charlotte this afternoon for the climax of the 1955 Carolinas Carrousel — a 150-unit parade through the central business district.

The parade, well over a mile in length, starts at 3 p.m. at the intersection of South and East Blvds. The line of march extends down South Blvd. to Morehead St., along Morehead to Tryon and down Tryon to the intersection of 11th St.

Scheduled to ride in the parade were Gov. Luther Hodges and South Carolina Lt. Gov. E. F. Hollings.

DASH OF GLAMOUR

And to lend a dash of glamour is Miss America, Miss Sharon Kay Ritchie; French film star Denise Darcel, Water Follies star Buster Crabbe, Miss North Carolina, Miss South Carolina, 35 princesses representing communities of the Piedmont Carolinas, and other celebrities.

Also riding in the parade will be William H. Barnhardt, named Carrousel king at the Knights of the Carrousel Ball, and the queen, Ada Katherine Brigman of Lancaster.

On hand for the big parade are 50 floats, as well as 29 bands and many other marching and riding units, expert horsemen, clowns and novelty acts.

PRINCESSES TOUR CITY

The Carrousel started yesterday afternoon with the arrival of princesses. The princesses toured the city then were guests at a dinner given by Mayor Phil Van Every at Hotel Charlotte.

Following this the princesses were honor guests at the annual ball of the Knights of the Carrousel held last night in the city's new Coliseum. Climax of the ball was an elaborate buffet supper served just after midnight.

First event this morning was a breakfast for the princesses at Hotel Charlotte. Later in the morning they attended Thanksgiving services at Charlotte churches.

OTHER EVENTS

They were feted at dinner at the Barringer Hotel at noon, host being Carrousel executive vice president F. Earl Crawford.

After the parade tonight, princesses and Carrousel officials will attend Carrousel President Irwin Belk's supper at Hotel Charlotte.

There one of the princesses will be elected queen of the 1956 Carrousel to reign over the event with a king to be named next Thanksgiving.

Officials and princesses will be guests of the opening performance of Water Follies at the Coliseum.

Queen Ada Katherine Brigman And King William H. Barnhardt

Thanksgiving Day Of Activity For City's Citizens, Guests

By HARRY SHUFORD
Charlotte News Staff Writer

The toothpick brigade was out in full force today as thousands of turkeys disappeared from dinner plates in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

But the annual day of prayer and festivities saw much more going on here than a traditional turkey dinner. Schools, offices and stores are closed for the day to permit everyone possible a part in the celebration.

Even prisoners in the Mecklenburg County Jail were served a turkey dinner with all the regular trimmings.

CHURCHES PLAY ROLE

During the day, and particularly this morning, churches are playing an important role in the community celebration. Many held joint services, with the congregations of two or more churches gathering for a single service. Choral programs were held in some instances last night and others are planned tonight.

Public schools of both the city and county are closed today and tomorrow, giving students a long four-day weekend.

Nearly all stores, except for some drug and grocery stores, are closed today, as are office buildings and some industries. City, county, state and federal employes are also enjoying the day off.

PARADE HIGHLIGHT

One of the highlights of Thanksgiving in Charlotte, the annual Carolinas Carrousel parade, was to get under way at 3 p.m. This event draws thousands and thousands of spectators from the surrounding areas as well as the city itself.

Many groups yesterday began the celebration of Thanksgiving by doing their part to see that as many people would be able to enjoy a real Thanksgiving dinner.

Schools held chapel programs yesterday, and many clubs and civic organizations have been working for some days, to gather food baskets to be given to needy families for today.

TRAFFIC WATCHED

During all these festivities, police officials are keeeping an anxious eye on traffic hazards presented by the large numbers of people traveling today.

Police Traffic Capt. Lloyd Henkel said that he expected as much traffic on city streets today as on any day in the year as the thousands of people move in to see the parade.

He said the entire police force is on duty as well as the police reserves today, and added that the Highway Patrol is lending its services to direct traffic.

Highway patrolmen are also out in force today, using all the men and speed detecting equipment available.

Miss South Carolina (Left) And Miss North Carolina

Weather Man Helps Parade

The weather man is doing his bit to help Charlotte's Carrousel parade.

He started off the day with a fine prediction that skies will be only partly cloudy and the mercury will glide upward to the low sixties.

But cold weather is not far off. Already cold air is rushing in, and only the sun is keeping temperature up. A low of 34 is predicted tomorrow.

BARNHARDT KING OF THE BALL

By EMERY WISTER
Charlotte News Staff Writer

There was pomp and ceremony with all the trimmings of a medieval court.

And in the flashbulbs' bright glare, William H. Barnhardt, Charlotte industrialist, was crowned king of the 1955 Carolinas' Carrousel.

And King William, taking the crown from his predecessor, King J. Norman Pease, quickly crowned Ada Katherine Brigman of Lancaster as his queen. He tapped North Carolina Gov. Luther H. Hodges and South Carolina Lt. Gov. F. Ernest Hollings into Dukedom and made 19 Charlotte business men knights.

As hundreds looked the new king welcomed Miss America, Sharon Kay Ritchie; Miss North Carolina, Faye Arnold; Miss South Carolina, Martha Jean Chestnut; Miss Charlotte, Ruth Reynolds; and movie star Denise Darcel and 36 princesses to the throne.

COLORFUL COLISEUM

All this happened last night as the Royal Society of the Knights of the Carrousel held its annual ball in the Coliseum.

And hundreds of knights, their ladies, guests, and members of royalty mixed with beefeaters and heralds on the coliseum floor where ice skaters had glided and basketball players had run before.

The ball opened with dancing and fellowship about 9 p.m. and ended after midnight after a colorful ceremony and a bit of comedy by Miss Darcel and a spectacular performance by Carolyn Willis, world champion baton twirler of Chesterfield, S. C.

A BIG FEAST

Then royalty mixed with celebrities and subjects to stand in line at food tables where a bountiful Thanksgiving feast had been served.

The ceremony started promptly at 10 o'clock when orange-clad beefeaters clomped onto the floor to form a guard of honor.

They were quickly followed by the Heralds, dressed in their costumes of blue and white. Soon after came Grant Whitney, baron of the Royal Society, who ordered that proceedings begin.

"Heralds, sound the alarm," ordered the baron.

And the heralds raised their trumpets to their lips and blew till their cheeks were round and ripe as cherries.

Thence cometh the new king, new queen, princesses, celebrities and later the dukes and knights to the throne.

SOME OLD KINGS

Sharing the dais with new King William were ex-King George M. Ivey Sr., the first to walk to the handsomely decorated throne, and King Norman Pease.

The ceremony lasted until well past 11. Then Miss Darcel sang several songs, climaxing her act by kissing Lt. Gov. Hollings and Gov. Hodges.

Hit of the show was Carolyn Willis, who twirled fire-tipped batons in a darkened coliseum to provide a breathtaking wind-up to the program.

The new knights who were inducted into the society are James Y. Rogers Jr., Newton D. Angier, Edward V. Austin, G. R. Babcock, J. Chadbourn Bolles, James R. Bryant Jr., Paul Buck, Marion W. Crosland, Charles H. Crutchfield, Crawford J. Ferguson, W. D. Flintom, Charles M. Grier, Howard W. Halberstadt, James J. Harris, H. F. Kincey, J. G. Murchison, Edward M. O'Herron Jr., F. N. Thompson and H. M. Wade.

(For more news and pictures of Carrousel activities, see second front page.)

(All Carrousel Photos by Tom Franklin Studios)

Gov. Hodges And S. C. Lt. Gov. Hollings

2 Men Die In Drag Race

MONROE — Two young Union County men died today after their car turned over in a "drag-race" and rolled into a pasture five miles north of Monroe.

Carroll Dean Tarleton, 18, a bridegroom of two weeks, died at 3:30 a.m. in a Monroe hospital. Zander Medlin, 21, died at 5:10 a.m.

Roy Nelson Helms, Monroe, driver of the car with which police said the two were racing, was charged with speeding and racing. He will be charged with manslaughter today, Highway Patrol Cpl. A. C. Bovender said.

Young Tarleton was married this month to the former Barbara Strawn. Medlin's wife is the former Bobby Jean Edwards.

The automobile left the road on a curve on N. C. Highway 200 at about 9 o'clock last night, Cpl. Bovender said.

Tarleton was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Tarleton of Rt. 2, Marshville. Medlin's parents were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Medlin, Rt. 3, Monroe.

Our Weather

Considerable cloudiness and cool today. Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow. Colder tomorrow.

High yesterday—63.
High today—63.
High tomorrow—59.
Low this morning—54.
Low tonight—34.

Sunrise 7:06 a.m.; sunset 5:13 p.m.

More Weather Data on Page 2-A

Committee Will Look For Smoke Engineer

By DICK YOUNG
Charlotte News Staff Writer

Citizen aid will be given in the City government's efforts to find a competent smoke abatement engineer.

A committee of citizens, appointed at yesterday afternoon's session of the City Council, will work with City Manager Henry A. Yancey to assist him in finding a qualified combustion engineer for the local municipal job that has gone begging.

The committee:

Mrs. Raymond Wheeler, of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. W. E. Rixon, of the Charlotte Junior Woman's Club, Councilman James S. Smith, Councilman Claude L. Albea, B. O. Vannort, and Walter Klein.

Appointment of the committee came upon the motion and nomination of Councilwoman Martha Evans after appearance of a large delegation of women before the Council.

The feminine delegation was present to urge immediate initiation of a fullfledged smoke abatement program under the leadership of a qualified combustion engineer.

LONG BATTLE

At the outset Mrs. M. W. Peterson reviewed the interest of the League of Women Voters in smoke elimination.

Organized in the spring of 1947, the League, she said, undertook the eradication of smoke and air pollution as its No. 1 project and it has been a continuing responsibility.

Mrs. Wheeler took the position that the community should get what it is asking for — a qualified combustion engineer.

"A qualified man with experience in this field can save individuals and industries money in the long run, as well as make Charlotte a cleaner and healthier place in which to live," Mrs. Wheeler said.

Mrs. Rixon said she came more for information and asked questions regarding the efforts to obtain a smoke abatement expert.

Mr. Yancey said that advertisements had been inserted in professional magazines of national circulation and that suggestions on prospective appointees had been obtained from the smoke abatement committee of Coal Producers, Inc. at Cincinnati.

KLEIN SOUGHT ADVICE

Mr. Klein said that as a citizen he had recently interested himself in Charlotte's air pollution conditions and had communicated with Arthur Stern, director of the U. S. Public Health Service's program against air pollution.

He quoted Mr. Stern as saying that air pollution was to be blamed more for lung cancer than cigarette smoking.

Mrs. Patsey Harry Goodwin, recalling that the Woman's Club

See CITIZENS on page 2-A

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Eisenhowers Celebrating

GETTYSBURG, Pa. (AP) — Like millions of other American families, the Eisenhowers were together today for a traditional Thanksgiving celebration.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower had their son, Maj. John Eisenhower, their daughter-in-law and their three grandchildren with them at their big white farm home for a turkey dinner and some pleasant family talk.

This tranquility may not last long.

Beginning Monday, the chief executive moves closer to full resumption of his official duties and Republican party leadership.

A meeting scheduled that day with GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall could have a bearing on how soon Eisenhower will announce whether he plans to seek a second term. This will be Eisenhower's first meeting with Hall since the President's heart attack two months ago.

Soviet Blast Quickens Race

WASHINGTON (AP) — Russia's mightiest nuclear test blast—probably involving a hydrogen bomb—sharpened the atomic arms race today.

Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) announced last night that the Soviets had set off another explosion in their current test series.

He described this blast as "the largest thus far in the U.S.S.R." He said it was "in the range of megatons."

The AEC chairman didn't call it a hydrogen explosion, but only such a thermonuclear blast could produce an energy yield measures in megatons, or an explosive equivalent of millions of tons of TNT. Less powerful fission-type atomic bombs produce yields up to about 100 kilotons—that is, the equivalent of 100,000 tons of TNT. The atomic bomb that levelled Hiroshima 10 years ago was rated in strength at 20,000 tons of TNT.

Strauss' statement left open the question of whether the newest Russian blast was smaller or bigger than the greatest American nuclear explosion on March 1, 1954, at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific. That test blast was estimated unofficially to have had the force of between 15 and 17 million tons of TNT.

"The Russian tests indicate an increasingly intensive effort by the Soviet government to develop their nuclear weapons potential," Strauss said.

Want Husband, Girls? Take Up The Trombone!

By EDDY GILMORE

LONDON (AP)—Miss Ivy Benson, who waves the stick for a leading British girl band, says the ladies who play the slide trombone somehow have more sex appeal than their musical sisters.

"I should know," Ivy explained. "Five girl trombonists have left my band this year to get married."

Miss Benson says this, and other factors, have driven her to the conclusion that there must be something about a trombone that drives a man crazy.

"It makes him forget his natural caution," she told newsmen. "It makes him propose."

This strange connection between the trombone and sex makes things tough for Miss Benson in her efforts to keep a sweet band together.

Playing the slide trombone is not an accomplishment that the average young female considers a necessary part of her development—which goes to show how wrong the average young female can be.

Miss Benson's trombonists earn anything from 12 pounds ($23.60) to 25 pounds ($70) a week—a lot of cash in Britain—but she can't keep them because of those would be husbands.

"When I engaged Dorothy England," said Miss Benson, "I thought I was set for a while. Remember I'd lost four before her in the last 12 months.

"Dorothy had a beautiful tone. Her melodic figures were perfect. She was a sensible girl. She could play by ear or read music."

One day, said Miss Benson, she noticed her first trombonist studying what was on her music rack with unusual attention as she blew and pushed.

"But she wasn't studying music. She was reading a furniture catalogue. She'd driven a young man crazy with her trombone, he'd proposed and she was getting ready to fit up a flat. She's leaving us any day now."

Asked if the same thing didn't happen to other pretty instrumentalists, she replied: "Men don't fall over themselves for saxophonists. They don't swoon over viola players. It's trombones."

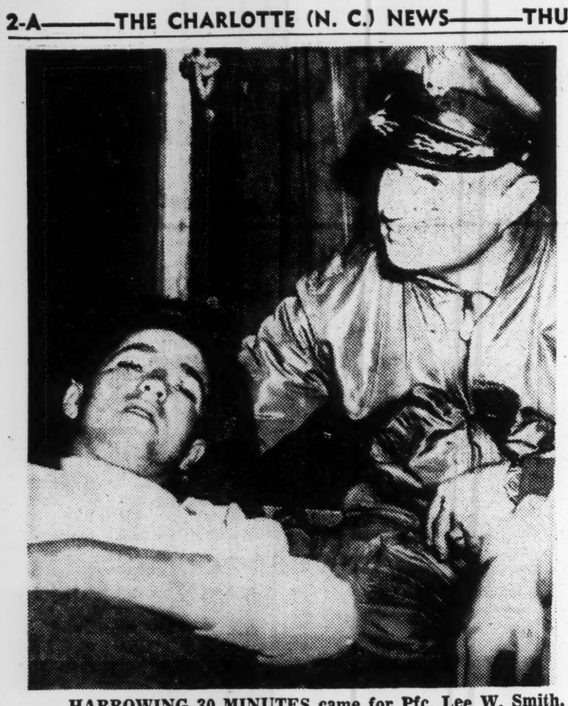
Baby Boy Is Born To Kirk Douglases

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—It's a boy for actor Kirk Douglas and his wife, the former Anne Buydens.

The baby, born yesterday, was named Peter.

Evening Prayer

O Lord, deepen in us the longing for communion and fellowship with Thee. Help us by mediation, devotion, worship, and acts of Christian love to keep open the channel Thou has promised, through Christ our Redeemer. Amen.



HARROWING 30 MINUTES came for Pfc. Lee W. Smith, 19, (left) during maneuvers in Louisiana. He dangled for that long under a C119 troop carrier when his release strap tangled during a jump of 82nd Airborne Division forces. With Smith is Col. Marvin McNickle, commander of the paratroopers' planes. (AP Wirephoto)

Reds Making Big Trade Bid At New Delhi Fair

By EUGENE LEVIN

NEW DELHI (AP)—The Communist world is staging a strong campaign to win friends and customers at the Indian industries fair, largest ever held in South Asia.

On hand with impressive exhibits are Russia, Red China, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hungary. The exhibits range in size from Hungary's 8,000 square feet to 58,000 for Red China. All are attracting big crowds, with the Indians particularly curious to see what their Chinese neighbors are doing.

There are also displays from the United States, West Germany, Britain, Austria and the Netherlands, and smaller stalls from several other non-Communist countries.

Together the Red exhibits far outweigh those from the Western world, even counting the 100,000 square foot American pavilion.

RED PUBLICITY

In the field of publicity the Reds have had it all their own. The official fair guide carries almost 100 pages of advertisements from Communist states and less than half a dozen from Western governments. Other Red ads appear in buses and in newspapers.

Trade delegations from the Red countries are busy holding news conferences and seeing Indian government officers. From these meetings emerge daily news stories giving the impression the Reds are India's main commercial contacts.

MORE TRADE

Actually, all but a fraction of India's foreign trade is with the United States and Britain. However, Communist countries are getting an increasing share, and the picture may change further when India starts placing orders for its multibillion dollar, second five year plan.

The Communists also are trying to sell their ideology. Each Red pavilion has statues or giant portraits of various Communist leaders. Slogans about peaceful coexistence cover the walls. Every exhibit is showing as much in the way of consumer goods as industrial items—as if to answer Western criticism that Communism ignores the consumer.

Most Western pavilions show mainly what the nations can sell India in the way of industrial and agricultural equipment. A U. S. atomic energy exhibition and the West German pavilion, probably the fair's best organized attempt at selling, help the West hold its own. Crowds fill the American exhibit amphitheater nightly to see the production of TV programs on a closed circuit operated by the Radio Corp. of America.

Traffic Rules Change Asked

Citizen requests for changes in several traffic regulations were presented to City Manager Henry A. Yancey yesterday afternoon.

Suggestion was made by Councilman Steve W. Dellinger that the truck route be changed from West Blvd. to Gold-Argonne St.

He also suggested that the parking ban on Cliffwood Pl. between Dowd Rd. and West Blvd. be lifted on one side.

At the moment there is no parking on either side of this section of the street during peak hours.

Councilman Everett Wilkinson said a request had come to him for elimination of parking on one side of Beatty's Ford Rd. near and beyond Johnson C. Smith University.

He also asked that the state highway commission be prodded into "doing something about" the shoulders on Tuckaseegee Rd.

Mr. Yancey promised investigation of all these requests.

WEATHER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(CHARLOTTE MUNICIPTL AIRPORT)
Nov. 24, 1955

SOUTH CAROLINA: Considerable cloudiness and slightly cooler today and tonight; Friday, cloudy and cool with occasional rain.

NORTH CAROLINA: Diminishing cloudiness and cooler today; mostly fair and colder tonight; low 28 to 35 in mountains, 32 to 39 Piedmont and 36 to 43 coastal plain; Friday, partly cloudy and cool.

Moonrise today 1:41 p.m.; moonset today 1:28 a.m.

Table of temperatures for the 24 hours ending at 8:30 a.m. today:

9:30 a.m.	53	9:30 p.m.	63
10:30 a.m.	56	10:30 p.m.	62
11:30 a.m.	59	11:30 p.m.	61
12:30 p.m.	61	12:30 a.m.	60
1:30 p.m.	59	1:30 a.m.	60
2:30 p.m.	59	2:30 a.m.	60
3:30 p.m.	60	3:30 a.m.	59
4:30 p.m.	60	4:30 a.m.	58
5:30 p.m.	62	5:30 a.m.	56
6:30 p.m.	63	6:30 a.m.	56
7:30 p.m.	62	7:30 a.m.	54
8:30 p.m.	62	8:30 a.m.	54

RELATIVE HUMIDITY
7:30 a.m. 98 per cent.
WIND
7:30 a.m. NNE-2.
SEA LEVEL PRESSURE
7:30 a.m. 30.19 inches.

The Charlotte News

Vol. 67, No. 277

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Baghdad Pact Links Defense

By ALLAN JACKS

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) — Ancient, fabled Baghdad embarked today on a new role as a headquarters in the round-the-world defense chain against Red aggression.

Leaders of the four other Baghdad Pact nations headed homeward from Iraq's host capital after completing a blueprint for the new organization which from headquarters here will oversee their military, political and economic cooperation.

Besides Iraq, the alliance includes Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Britain. The United States already has begun "military and political liaison" with the group, sending Ambassador W. J. Gallman and Adm. John H. Cassady to the inaugural meeting as observers.

DEFENSE CHAIN

Launched originally by Turkey and Iraq, the defense chain along the Soviet Union's South Asian frontier links up with NATO through the membership of Britain and Turkey in that Western lineup, and with Southeast Asia's seats via Pakistan and Britain.

Underlining the five nations' hopes of enlarging their group in the Middle East, British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan juggled his homeward itinerary to visit Lebanese President Camille Chamoun in Beirut. Neutralist Arab opposition led by Egypt and Saudi Arabia so far has kept all members of the Arab League except Iraq out of the pro-Western group.

COTTON

NEW YORK — (AP) —Cotton futures were irregular yesterday and closed 20 cents a bale higher to $1.25 lower than the previous close. The market was fairly active during the morning with buying partly influenced by strength in nearby December. This delivery attained a new high for the current move. Gains which had extended to 75 cents a bale later were reduced. New crop months were reactionary. Final prices were: December 34.25, up 4; March, 33.38, off 4, and May, 32.83, off 7.

Citizens Aid Smoke Battle

Continued from Front Page

had long been interested in smoke elimination, expressed the opinion that it would be very uneconomical for the city to train a man and then let him go to another city.

In the absence of Mayor Van Every and Mayor Pro Tem, James S. Smith, Councilman Albea was chosen to preside.

He was tapped for the post on suggestion of Councilman Herbert H. Baxter, who said, "He's dean of our number and he's the one who should preside."

Council members agreed and at the public session Mr. Albea wielded the gavel in true parlimentary fashion.

EFIRDS

DON'T WAIT!

Don't wait until you and the family are worn out shopping . . . come in to our studio now and have your Christmas gift photographs taken before your rush and our rush begins—so we can give you the careful, personal service we want to give.

No appointment needed

Photograph Studio

EFIRDS

Third Floor

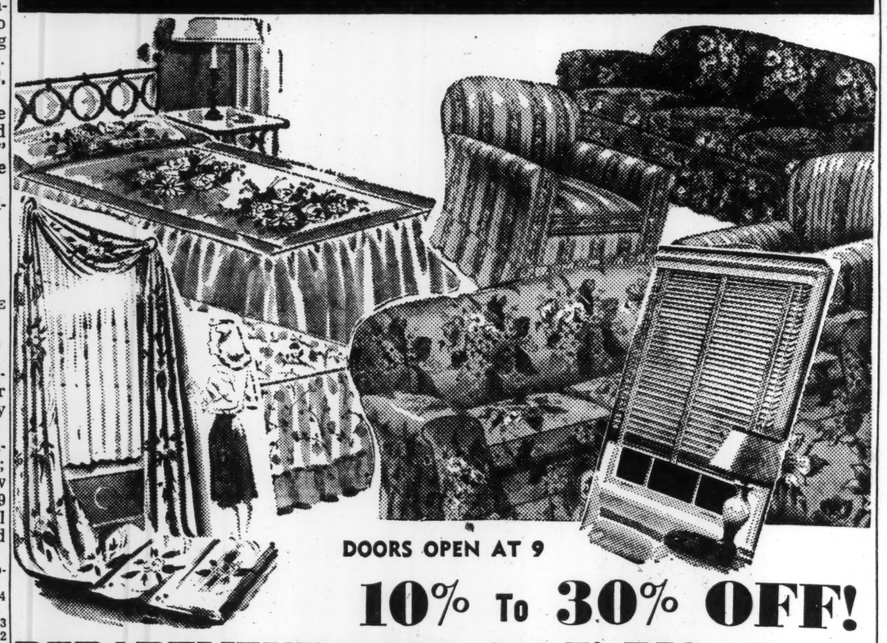
special this week

2 *big 8x10 photographs* $5.95

regularly $12.00

JOHNSTON'S DRAPERY SHOP

CLEARANCE



DOORS OPEN AT 9

10% To 30% OFF!

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SALE! BIG STOCK!

HUNDREDS OF ITEMS . . . PILLOWS . . . SLIPCOVERS . . . DRAPES . . . BEDSPREADS . . . VENETIAN BLINDS . . . CLOTHES HAMPERS . . . BLANKETS

FULLY LINED DRAW DRAPES
• Big Selection of Colors and Designs
• All Perfect
$8.88

CHAIR or SOFA SLIPCOVERS
• A Shocking Clearance
• No Phone Orders
$6.95

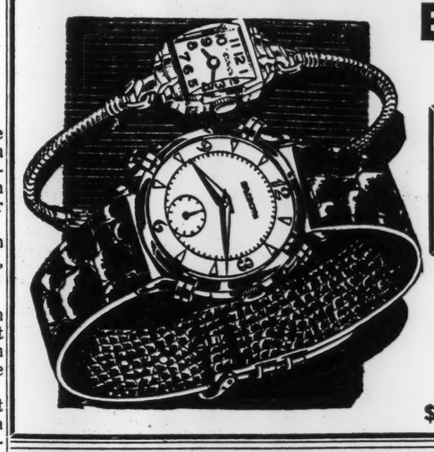
EXTRA WIDE DACRON CURTAINS
• Half Price
• 120 Inches Across
• 90 Inch Length
$5.99

FOAM RUBBER BED PILLOWS
• Sleeping Luxury At A Give Away Price Tomorrow
$2.50

48 CHENILLE SPREADS
• Lots of Colors
• Near Half Price
$3.99

ALL METAL VENETIAN BLINDS
• All Perfects
• All Widths
$2.99

JOHNSTON'S FURNITURE CO.
120 W. TRADE STREET



BUY CHRISTMAS! GIFTS NOW!

HOLLAND WATCHES
ALL MOVING PARTS GUARANTEED FOR LIFE! AGAINST BREAKAGE

FROM $29.95

$1.00 A WEEK

Friedman's JEWELERS
224 N. TRYON ST.

After-Thanksgiving Sale! SAVE 30!

9x12 All Wool AXMINSTER RUGS

HERE'S HOW THIS SALE IS POSSIBLE!

For 6 months, we've bargained with this famous manufacturer (we promised not to mention the name) trying to bring the Greatest Rug Sale of the year to Charlotte. Just when it looked like we had a deal, the price of wool went up BUT when we offered to take 400 RUGS they gave in at OUR price.

PRICE SHOULD BE $79.95

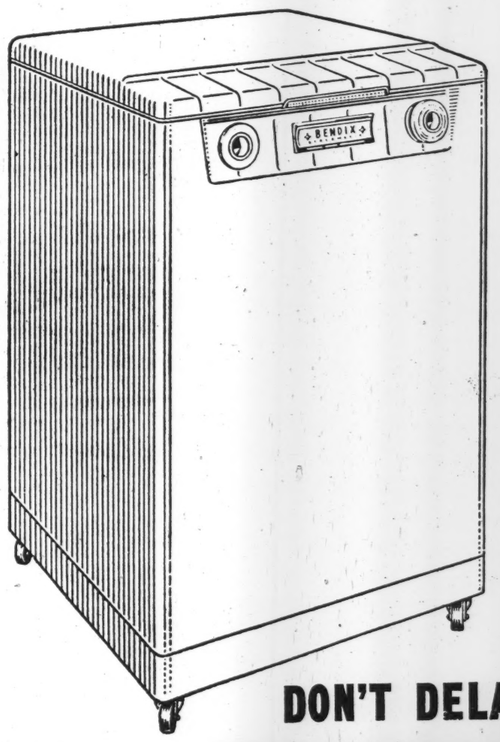
$49.95

FACTORY CLOSEOUT

. . . GREATEST PRICE BREAK IN RUGS THIS YEAR!
. . . WE CAN NOT REPEAT THIS SALE!

We've been fighting since last May to bring you this shocking offer — The factory said NO a dozen times. We PLEADED, CRIED, BEGGED — and finally offered to take 400 Rugs if we could get the price we wanted. HERE IT IS! Yes, deeply tufted Axminster Rugs of ALL WOOL for LESS THAN $50!

JUST $2 DOWN!



$50 OFF!

1955 Fully Automatic Bendix Washers

REG. PRICE IS $229.95 COMPARE!

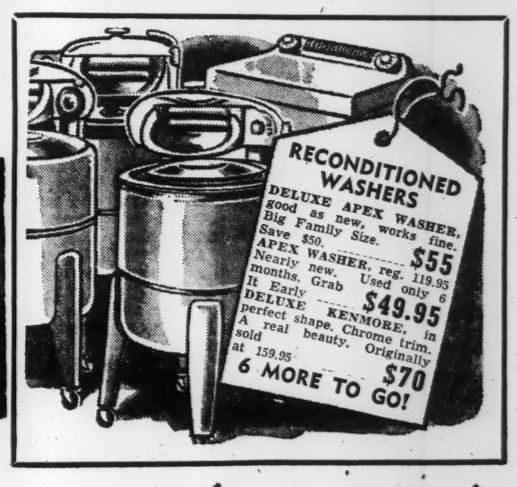
• FINAL CLEARANCE AT THIS REDUCED PRICE.
• ALL BRAND NEW

Here's a Fat $50 Price Cut that should cause a riot in Charlotte tomorrow! Regular price on these Fully Automatic washers is $229.95. The complete stock will be cleared out tomorrow at $179.95. DON'T BELIEVE IT? JUST SEE! A great opportunity for canny shoppers.

$179.95 EASY TERMS

NO TRADE NEEDED

1956 Bendix Semi-Automatics (This Sale Only) $159.95



DON'T DELAY!

OPEN 'TIL 9 P. M. TOMORROW FRIDAY NITE!

Johnston's FURNITURE

120 WEST TRADE STREET

The Charlotte Observer
For and about WOMEN
PAGE 1 THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1955 SECTION B

Bubbling Princesses Arrive Wide-Eyed For Carrousel

'SO GLAD TO SEE YOU! Queen Ada Katherine (left) tells Princess Carolyn Carter.

CHET WHELCHEL shows the Celanese plant to Princesses Iris Hunsucker, Albemarle, Vivian Feemster, Gastonia, and Donna Newton, Hickory.

By ANSLEY KETCHIN
Observer Staff Writer

"He-e-e-e-y! I'm so glad to see you!"

Squealing happily, Carrousel Queen Ada Katherine Brigman and Princess Ann Carter of Wadesboro grab each other in the lobby of the Hotel Charlotte.

Princess Ann was Wadesboro's representative last year, and they have memories to recal. As they stand talking as the arriving princesses swirl around them with assorted parents, aunts, sisters and friends.

Committee members, chaperones and hotel personnel manage to stay calm. A steady line of newcomers moves to the chaperones registration desk, on to register in the hotel, get keys, into the elevator and upstairs to their rooms.

Few know each other on arrival but it only takes a few seconds to feel like old friends.

"Are you excited?" demands one wide-eyed little blonde princess. "I'm scareder than anything else," an equally pretty brunette replies, "Aren't you?" "Yeah!"

★ ★ ★

'I'm Real Excited . . . Sorta' Scared!'

BETWEEN 1:45 and 2:15 p. m., 38 of the 39 princesses, Miss America and Misses North and South Carolina are assigned rooms and gotten into them. . . somehow. One princess is missing but will be here soon.

"If you'll go right on up, everything will be fine," a member of the committee assures an anxious princess' mother. . ."That's right, Room 510. . ."

"Did you see her, did you see her. . .that was Miss America!" A thrilled princess asks a companion. "Yeah. Isn't this exciting?"

And at the same time, up in the rooms, more confusion turns into sense. A calm mother says, "Now, just sit down and get your breath. Comb your hair. No, don't bother with your clothes, I'll see about them, You've got to be downstairs at 2:25, you know."

"This rain has just ruined my hair," wails a short-haired brownette with natural waves," it's kinking too much."

"I wish it was too MUCH curl I had to worry about," retorts another grinning, as she frantically pushes waves back into long blond hair.

★ ★ ★

'Where Do We Go?' 'Ask Somebody!'

"WHAT TIME is it?" "It's 2:20. We've got to go!" "Well, where do we go?" "Somebody said the ballroom." "But where is that?" "I don't know, but if we get to the lobby somebody'll tell us."

So back to the elevators, the whole group troops.

"Fix my banner, will you please. It slipped?" "I'll try. But wait 'til we get out of the elevator. I haven't got room to pin."

At 2:30 p.m. everybody's in the ballroom, lined up for a group shot. Then, Statesville's princess rushes back up for a posed picture in her room. "You just do what they tell you. I'll see about your clothes," her aunt tells her. "But hurry. The bus won't wait."

But the bus does wait, and a grinning driver sees the last one in, en route to Queens College for a tea.

Things are quiet in the lobby. Mrs. H. Lee Thacker has a minute to talk. She's been heading the list of chaperones every since there's been a Carrousel. None of it disturbs her. She's calm and steady as excited people swirl. She doesn't hurry. She just keeps things moving.

She didn't get out to Queens or on the tour. "I've been," she explained, "every year. This year, some of the others can go and enjoy it and see about some things here." Of the girls, she asks, "Aren't they sweet? I enjoy them so much." And the girls feel it. They don't hesitate to ask her help, nor do their mothers. She's wherever she's needed without apparent strain.

★ ★ ★

Time For Tea At Queens

THEN IT'S the tea at Queens which turns into lots of fun because they have it down in Diana's Den, the soda shop.

At the end of half an hour of sitting, they're ready to move back to the bus and head for Celanese Corp. where Chet Whelchel tells them about the building.

"But it's time to go back to the bus for a ride through the Myers Park residential area with its beautiful homes and churches.

Then it's time to go back to the hotel. The mayor's dinner starts at 6. Then comes the ball.

"Is your boy friend go' get here?" an excited princess asks a new found friend. "Yeah. He's coming up. Isn't that super?' "I wonder if the rain spotted my dress?" "It's taffeta." "Mine's net. It'll just wilt."

But the dresses don't wilt. Everybody looks beautiful and still feels scared.

And then comes the ball. These are high school seniors and they've been to dances before—but not like this. The Coliseum is positively "fabulous". The dance gives most of them a "weak feeling in my middle" but they "wouldn't have missed it for anything."

Back in hotel rooms talking it over, everybody is happy, but the comments are almost inaudible — more squeals than words. "I'm 'way too excited to sleep. Aren't you?"

But just the same, it doesn't take long for the yawns to become contagious, the crowds to fade to their own rooms, and roommates to get quieter and quieter as they talk until the first big day of the 1955 Carrousel ends in a sighed and mumbled, "G'night", "Nigh' ".

ALL 39 PRINCESSES smile for the camera before their tour of Charlotte.

QUEENS COLLEGE president Edwin R. Walker chats with Bunny Schipman of Florence, S. C., during the Queens' tea.

UNPACKING at the hotel are (from left) Carolyn Carter of Wadesboro, Nancy Christenbury of Charlotte and Lou Baucom of Monroe.

'IT'S BEEN A GRAND DAY!' Bobby Morrison of Statesville says.

(Staff Photos—Kelly)

TIME OUT at the Mayor's dinner is taken by Mrs. Thacker to chat with Iris Hunsucker (left) of Albemarle and Carene Eide of Camden.

Friday Opera Goers Will Include Visitors From All Over State

By SUSAN SUMMERVILLE
Observer Society Writer

Taking a well-deserved rest from their strenuous schedule, members of the Charles Wagner Opera Company who will present "La Boheme" Friday night are spending the Thanksgiving holiday in Charlotte.

It seems that the audience Friday night will contain almost as many out-of-towners as Charlotteans, which is added proof of the cultural importance of the new auditorium. **George W. Brown Jr.** will be here from Hickory, and **Mrs. Rachel Hamilton** and **Mrs. W. H. Lain** will make the short trip from Wadesboro. **P. A. Diehl** plans to come all the way from Wake Forest. Several parties are planned for both Charlotteans and out-of-town people that night.

A North Carolinian, **Harry Garland** of Linville, is singing the role of **Schaunard.** Planning to be here for his performance are **Don M. Roberts** of Boone and **Miss Ruth E. Jones,** both friends of the talented Tar Heel.

* * *

Leaving Sunday for a railroad meeting at the Greenbrier in White Sulphur Springs was **Arthur G. Daughtrey** of Roswell avenue. Mrs. Daughtrey accompanied him as far as Richmond, where she spent a few days before going to Cleveland, Ohio, for a short visit with friends before returning to Charlotte.

* * *

People In The News

A Major Visitor

Major and Mrs. William W. Bindeman and their young son, **Bindy,** were the guests last weekend of the Major's sister and mother, **Mrs. Frank J. Benner** and **Mrs. Bierrie Stacy Bindeman.** An Army surgeon, Maj. Bindeman has recently been transferred to Ft. Jackson.

* * *

The **V. M. Fairchilds** are holiday hosts to **Mike Guiot.** Mike, a student at The Citadel, hails from Puerto Rico.

* * *

Holiday guests of **Miss Ann Sanger,** daughter of **Dr. and Mrs. Paul Sanger** of Providence road, are **Miss Grayson Carter** of Charleston, S. C., and **Miss Penny Pamplin** of Greenville, S. C.

* * *

Arriving today to spend Thanksgiving in Charlotte are **Mrs. Carl W. Bell Sr.** of Raleigh and her sister, **Mrs. Hattie C. Hill** of Kinston. They are the guests of Mrs. Bell's son, **Carl W. Bell Jr.,** and his family.

* * *

Gridiron Enthusiasts

In Roanoke, Va., today are **Mr. and Mrs. N. Hardin Massie,** who left Charlotte on Wednesday. After the VPI-VMI football game, they will go to Philadelphia for the Army-Navy game, and then plan to spend the rest of the weekend in Alexandria as the guests of **Col. and Mrs. T. B. McCoy.**

* * *

In Jacksonville, Fla., for the Thanksgiving holiday are **Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Redding Jr.** They are visiting his mother. Their son and daughter, **Mary Monica** and **Alfred,** who are students at the University of Miami, will also spend the holidays with Mrs. Redding.

* * *

Here from Chapel Hill for the long holiday weekend are **Mr. and Mrs. Amos Sumner Bumgardner Jr.** She is the former **Miss Gene Williams Dudley,** daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. George Dudley** of Hampton avenue.

* * *

Kilroys Are Here And There

Twins **James** and **David Kilroy** arrived Tuesday from Georgetown Preparatory School in Garrett Park, Md., to spend Thanksgiving with their mother, **Mrs. James J. Kilroy** on Colville road.

Their sister, **Miss Virginia Kilroy** attends Trinity College in Washington, D. C., and is spending her holiday in New York with **Miss Mary Gilmer,** a Woman's College student, and **Miss Linda Chappell,** a student at Salem. Miss Gilmer is the granddaughter of **Mrs. T. T. Gilmer** of Fenton place.

* * *

In Macon, Ga., for Thanksgiving are **Mrs. S. A. Oscar** and her sister, **Mrs. J. V. Caldwell,** of Columbia, S. C. They are visiting their brother, **R. R. Berry,** and **Mrs. Berry.**

* * *

Here for the holidays is **Brown Matthews,** who is staying with his parents, **Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Matthews.** He is a student at Southern Tech, the division of Georgia Tech at Chamblee, Ga.

* * *

Arriving tomorrow from Columbia are **Mr. and Mrs. Gilmer Julian,** who will spend the weekend with the **Lloyd P. Julians** at their home here.

* * *

Taking a breather from their studies at Oak Ridge Military Institute are **Al Harris,** son of **Mr. and Mrs. James A. Harris** of Sardis lane, **Tommy Bost,** son of **Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Bost** of Queens road west, and **David Farrley,** son of **Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Farrley** of Picardy place. The three boys are spending Thanksgiving here with their parents.

* * *

A Flying Trip

Arriving by plane today from Charleston, S. C., are **Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wilkinson.** They flew up to spend a few days with Mrs. Wilkinson's sisters, **Mrs. J. H. Marion** and **Mrs. J. H. Johnston,** and her niece, **Miss Leila Johnston.**

* * *

Spending Thanksgiving with the **Jasper Hunts** on Roswell avenue is **Miss Ellen Hume Jervey** of Charleston, S. C.

* * *

Oberlin College freshman **Miss Lillian Springs Foote** is spending Thanksgiving with a classmate, **Miss Peggy Hull,** at her home in Ann Arbor, Mich. Lillian is the daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Foote.** Their son, **Bob,** and **Dick Giersch** came home yesterday from Chapel Hill to spend the holiday with their families.

Mrs. Hunter

Joyce Hoover, James Clark Are Married

LENOIR — Miss Joyce Corpening Hoover and James Postal Clark were married in Littlejohn Methodist Church Sunday at 4:30 p. m.

The Rev. Lonnie Templeton, assisted by the Rev. James S. Bellamy, officiated at the double ring ceremony.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Clark of Lenoir. He had Howard Benfield of Lenoir as best man. Albert Hoover, brother of the bride, and Bobby Lingle of Lenoir were ushers.

The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garland J. Hoover, was given in marriage by her father. She wore a floor-length gown of tulle over satin made with fitted bodice, scoop neckline and full skirt. Her illusion veil was attached to a lace Juliet cap appliqued with satin flowers and seed pearls. She carried a white Bible topped with a white orchid.

MATRON OF HONOR

Mrs. C. R. Davis of Burlington, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. Mrs. Brent Kincaid and Mrs. Howard Benfield of Lenoir were her other attendants.

Theresa Davis was flower girl.

Following the reception, the couple received in the church vestibule.

Mrs. Clark is a graduate of Gamewell High School in Lenoir and Evans-Carolina Business College in Charlotte.

Mr. Clark is a Hudson High School graduate and is attending Lenoir Rhyne College in Hickory.

The couple went on a wedding trip to Florida.

Dr. Mike J. Palmer
OPTOMETRISTS
Eyes Examined
Glasses Fitted
PALMERS'
401 No. Church St. ED 2-7783

Barbara Beck Weds Roy LeGrande Hunter

Miss Barbara Louise Beck and Roy LeGrande Hunter Jr. were married in First Christian Church Wednesday night. The Rev. Paul C. Duncan officiated at the 8 p. m. ceremony.

Daughter of Ray Enoch Beck and the late Mrs. Beck of Charlotte, the bride was given in marriage by her father.

Her gown was made from Chantilly lace and nylon tulle over satin, fashioned with a lace-fitted basque, long tapered sleeves, and a portrait neckline. The bouffant skirt extended into a chapel train and her tiered fingertip veil of silk illusion was attached to a lace cap sprinkled with seed pearls.

She carried a cascade bouquet of white orchids and valley lilies.

Matron of honor was Mrs. Fred L. Kreeger Jr. of Winston-Salem, cousin of the bride. Maid of honor was Miss Nancy Suttle of Charlotte, cousin of the bridegroom.

Bridesmaids were Miss Carolyn Heffner of Charlotte and Mrs. Shore Neal of Greensboro, aunt of the bride. Jean Hunter of Mint Hill, cousin of the bridegroom and Patricia Beck of Charlotte, sister of the bride, were junior bridesmaids.

BEST MAN

The bridegroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy LeGrande Hunter of Charlotte, was attended by his uncle, Charles Hunter, as best man.

Ushers were Wilfred Little Jr. of Chapel Hill; Elberon Conder, Lester Todd Jr., and A. Chalmers Hope Jr., cousin of the bridegroom, all of Charlotte, and Fred L. Kreeger Jr. of Winston-Salem, cousin of the bride.

There was no reception due to illness in the bridegroom's family.

Mrs. Hunter is a graduate of Central High School and Kings Business College and is now employed by Don Allen Chevrolet Co.

The bridegroom is also a graduate of Central High School and attended North Carolina State College, where he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is now associated with Roseland Floral Co.

After a wedding trip to Florida the couple will be at home at 1823 Jameston Dr., Charlotte.

Mrs. Clark

Kodaks
Cameras
Photographic
Supplies
Van Ness
215 N. Tryon St.

After Thanksgiving
MILLINERY SALE
ONE GROUP
• VELOURS
• VELVETS
• FELTS
$3 & $5
Values to 18.50
ONE GROUP
VELVETS
AND
VELOURS
Values to 22.50
$6.79
TATE-BROWN CO.
THE LABEL OF DISTINCTION
2nd Floor of Feminine Fashion

AFTER - THANKSGIVING
CLEARANCE SALE
REDUCTIONS
1/4 to 1/2 OFF
Selected group of
DRESSES . SUITS . COATS
COCKTAIL AND EVENING GOWNS
BLOUSES . SKIRTS . SPORTSWEAR
ACCESSORIES . GIFT ITEMS
All Sales Final . . . Doors Open At 9:00 A.M.
SPECIAL
Cashmere Sweaters
ENTIRE STOCK 1/4 OFF
Orginally 17.95 to 29.95
Reynolds
114-A W. 5th

after-thanksgiving SALE
HUNDREDS OF TOWNLEY COATS ON SALE
Townley UNTRIMMED COATS
Townley in Stroock's Fleece orig. 69.95 $48
Townley Better Coats orig. 89.95-99.95 $78
Townley Cashmeres orig. 129.95-135. $98
Save more, get more! The TOWNLEY coat you've longed for, sculptured in only the best woolens. Sizes 6-20, 7-15.
NEVER HAVE YOU SEEN SUCH BUYS
IN Townley SUITS
Townley Suits orig. 49.95-69.95 ------ $38
Townley Suits orig. 59.95-79.95 ------ $48
Townley Three - Piece Wardrobe Suits in Imported Tweeds orig. 79.95 .. $54
Townley Fur - Trimmed Suits sale price $49
BETTER DRESSES . . .
• • originally 39.95-49.95 ---------- $28
• • originally 49.95-59.95 ---------- $38
• • originally 59.95-69.95 ---------- $48
DRESSES orig. 19.95 - 35.00 ---------- $12
• SPORTSWEAR •
Skirts orig. 7.95 - 10.95 . . . . . 5.90
Blouses orig. 5.95 - 7.95 . . . . . 3.90
Sweaters orig. 7.95 - 8.95 . . . . . 5.90
Knit Suits orig. 39.95 . . . . . 22.90
On Charge Purchases Made Now
PAY 1/3 IN DEC. | 1/3 IN JAN. | 1/3 IN FEB.
or Use Our Convenient Lay-A-Way Plan
TATE-BROWN CO.
THE LABEL OF DISTINCTION
2nd Floor of Feminine Fashion

The Charlotte Observer
For and about WOMEN
PAGE 1 FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1955 SECTION B

It's A Big Day For 39 Happy Princesses!

Sisters Are Home For The Holidays With Two Guests

By SUSAN SUMMERVILLE

Arriving Wednesday night by plane were **Misses Ann and Frances McDonald**, daughters of **Mr. and Mrs. Sam McDonald**. The sisters, who are students at the Shipley School in Shipley, Mass., have two guests, **Misses Sherrod King** of Florence, Ala., and **Betsy Dalton** of Rosemont, Pa. Betsy will be with the McDonalds in their new house on Colville road until her parents, the **Harry Daltons**, arrive to spend the holiday in their Charlotte home.

People In The News

★ ★ ★

Also arriving Wednesday for Thanksgiving with her parents was **Miss Judy Walker**, daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Walker**. Judy attends Westminster Choir College in Princeton, N. J.

★ ★ ★

Home this week to visit his parents is **Harry C. Wolff III**. A junior at Georgia Tech, Harry is majoring in architecture.

★ ★ ★

Visitors From Tennessee

Here from Rogersville, Tenn., are **Dr. and Mrs. C. S. McLaughlin Jr.** and their two young children, **Scotty and Susie**. They are the Thanksgiving guests of his mother, **Mrs. C. S. McLaughlin**, on N. Poplar street. Mrs. McLaughlin Jr.'s mother, **Mrs. T. U. Willingham** of Dyersburg, Tenn., will also be Mrs. McLaughlin's guest for the holidays.

★ ★ ★

Ensign and Mrs. Nigel MacEwan spent Thanksgiving day with her parents, **Mr. and Mrs. Rush Dickson**, and left this morning to return to their home in Athens, Ga. They plan to be back in Charlotte for a week during the Christmas holidays, and will also visit his family in Lumberton.

★ ★ ★

Holiday guests of the **A. William Archers** at their home on Somerset drive are **Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Strait and Sgt. Ted Cummings** of Columbia, S. C.

★ ★ ★

Visiting relatives and friends in Charlotte and Paw Creek this week are **Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Dalton** of Decatur, Ga. She is the former **Miss Sara Sullivan**.

★ ★ ★

Off Wednesday for Thanksgiving in New York were the **Richard M. Salisburys** of Bucknell avenue.

★ ★ ★

On vacation from St. Mary's Jr. College in Raleigh is **Miss Nancy Graham**, who is visiting her parents, **Mr. and Mrs. Donald Graham**, at their Cherokee road home.

★ ★ ★

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Cruciani are spending the Thanksgiving holiday here with her parents, **Mr and Mrs. William T. Overton** on Louise avenue. The Crucianis live in Chapel Hill now, where he is studying law at the University of North Carolina.

★ ★ ★

Home For Thanksgiving

Home from Chapel Hill, where he recently pledged Kappa Sig, is **Henry Henkel Rhyne** of Mt. Holly. He'll be here for the holidays with his father, **Henry Rhyne**, and his grandmother, Mrs. **Alice Rhyne**.

★ ★ ★

Away for the holiday are **Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bowen Jr.** and daughter **Elizabeth**. The Bowens are in Spartanburg visiting Mrs. Bowen's brother, **Robert Olney, and Mrs. Olney. Mrs. Alfred Olney**, who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law in Spartanburg, will return to Charlotte with the Bowens.

★ ★ ★

After a visit here, **Mrs. Bruce Tinch** and her son and daughter-in-law, **Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Tinch**, have returned to their home in San Diego. They were the guests of the **Carl C. Tinches** on Sheffield drive.

★ ★ ★

Sailing Wednesday from Wilmington for a ten-day cruise to Jamaica was **Mrs. Frank H. Cothran** of Queens road.

★ ★ ★

Home for Thanksgiving after a trip to Bermuda are **Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willard** and their children, **Nancy, Charles and Lydia**, of Sterling road.

★ ★ ★

Luncheon Honors Doris McGary

Entertaining today at the Charlotte City Club are **Mrs. W. Church Jr.** and **Mrs. Charles B. Culp** of Wilson, who are honoring **Miss Doris McGary** at a luncheon. Miss McGary will be married Nov. 26 to **James Trabue Taylor** of Elizabethtown, Ky.

A color scheme of yellow and white will be carried out in the place cards and a floral centerpiece. The bride-elect will present her attendants with honor gifts at the luncheon.

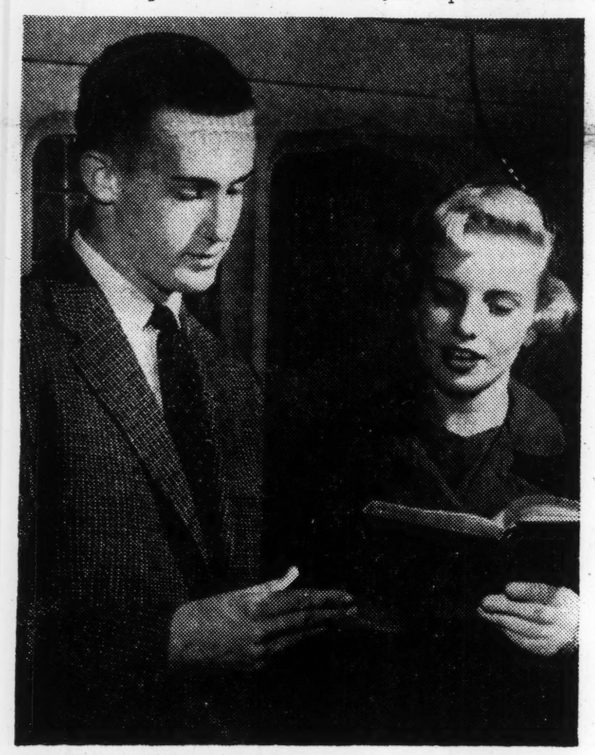
The guests will include families and close friends of the engaged couple and guests from out of town.

This evening after the wedding rehearsal, the Barringer Hotel will be the scene of a dinner party honoring Miss McGary and Mr. Taylor. The bridegroom's mother, **Mrs. R. J. Van Horne** of Elizabethtown, Ky., is hostess. 27 are invited.

WE THANK THEE was the prayer of Princess Nancy Smith of Clover, S. C., and Bill Patton of Charlotte, who dated Princess Nancy Estridge of Lancaster, S. C.

CARROUSEL QUEEN Ada Katherine Brigman makes some last minute repairs before attending the service.

IT WAS A THRILL for Princesses Vivian Feemster of Gastonia, Lunette Anderson of Chester and Jane Spratt of York to meet Gov. Luther Hodges after church services Thursday. They found Dr. Warner Hall, pastor of Covenant Church, "so nice" and "just loved" his church. The Governor read his Thanksgiving Proclamation during the morning service. (Staff photos —Sturkey)



AT THANKSGIVING service in Covenant Presbyterian Church John Kuykendall of Davidson College and Charlotte shares the hymn book with his date, Princess Donna Newton of Hickory.

PRINCESS JANE SPRATT of York, S. C., checks an erring stocking seam with Princess Lunette Anderson of Chester, S. C., as an extremely presentable prop. They're en route to the Governor's luncheon.

'It's Great To Be A Princess'

By ANSLEY KETCHIN
Observer Staff Writer

It's great to be a princess of the Charlotte Carrousel. But it'll be great to go home again when it's over.

The 39 high school beauties representing their cities here for the 1955 Carrousel had a WONDERFUL time. After a full day Wednesday, they got an average of three hours sleep.

Up again for breakfast at 8:30 and church an hour later, they were fighting yawns.

At Covenant Church, the visitors found everything thrilling. The church was "beau-u-u-tiful!" Gov. Luther Hodges himself read the Thanksgiving proclamation, which was "thrilling".

The recurrent excitement wiped out the last droop from the sleepy eyes.

Getting dressed had its worries, of course. Make-up didn't want to go on smoothly when applied with nervous fingers. Hair insisted on turning the wrong way. Zippers caught. Stockings ran. Jackets completely disappeared. But everybody made it, almost on the dot.

At bedtime, with a deep sigh as a preface, one sleepy princess declared, "I can't wait to get home and tell everybody ALL about it!"

'I Don't See Anyone I Know— I Just See Lots Of People!'

By CAROL MARIE MYERS
Observer Staff Writer

"When can I be a Princess?," a wide-eyed little girl asks her mother as one of the Carrousel Princesses in the big parade goes by.

She waves once more at the lovely young lady in the formal and smiles to herself. Little girls always wave at princesses. They're all sure they'll be one someday and want to be waved at, too.

How does it feel to really be a parade-riding princess? "It's so much fun," smiles Iris Hunsucker, Albemarle's Princess. "It makes me feel important."

"But I don't see anyone I know," she added dispairingly, "I just see PEOPLE!"

★ ★ ★

'Before It Started, I Was Nervous!'

BEFORE THE Carrousel parade started, things were pretty tense. "Once we got going and I found out how much fun it was, it was all right," Iris said. "But before then, I was pretty nervous."

"Hand me my purse — I want to comb my hair," she kept saying again and again to boy friend-driver Cread McManus. Or, "How does my dress look?"

Cread took the whole thing pretty calmly, though. "You'd better hold those roses up high," he remarked, "the senior class paid for them, you know."

And as chief inspector he said, "And leave your hair alone — it looks good now — you'll mess it up."

"I feel kind of caged in with all these people around," 17-year-old Mis Albemarle said as the parade began.

★ ★ ★

They Got Cold But 'It Was Fun!'

MOST OF the formal-clad princesses wore fur wraps around their shoulder and blankets tucked around their legs. They still got cold, though. But as Iris says, "What difference does it make? It's so much fun!"

"I never did see my parents," she said, "But they must be somewhere."

Spectators wore their best parade smiles for the passing of the princesses and everybody waved. Even a mouse-sized little-boy-lost raised one hand in greeting, firmly clutching a policeman's hand with the other.

Here and there, cheering sections yelled in union, "Iris!" or home town folks called out "Albemarle!" as a greeting to the princess.

★ ★ ★

Little Girls Sighed 'Isn't She Pretty!'

LITTLE GIRLS sighed, "Isn't she pretty?" and one old timer caught Iris' eye to say, "You're beter looking than Miss America."

After the grand tour was over, the dark-haired beauty's comment was, "Oh, my face is sore from smiling so much. But I really liked it—it was too short."

Boy friend Cread had only a warning, "Just don't get too conceited now."

AT LUNCHEON, where Gov. Hodges is their host, are Princesses Carolyn Mullis of Harding High, Sally Anne Greene of Myers Park, Miss Charlotte who is Ruth Reynolds, and—back to the camera—Iris Hunsucker of Albemarle.

CLUB CALENDAR

Salem College Alumnae Association of Charlotte will have an informal party for prospective students at the home of Mrs. T. C. Guerrant, 2209 Malvern Rd., from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m.

★ ★ ★

Eighth graders of **Novelteen Dance Club** will dance from from 8 until 10 p.m. in the Woman's Club. Fleet Green and his orchestra will play.

★ ★ ★

Raedan Book Club will meet at 3:30 p.m. with Mrs. Henry M. Heath, 2410 Selwyn Ave.

Clubwoman Goes Into Politics

LATTA, S. C. — Members of Latta Business and Professional Women's Club recently voted to work toward the election of their president, Mrs. J. A. McCreight, to Latta City Council.

Mrs. McCreight is the first woman in Latta's history to offer for an elective municipal position.

She is also president of Latta Music Club and Twentieth Century Book Club. A Converse College alumna, she did graduate study in the School of Social Work at the University of South Carolina.

She operates a retail florist business in Latta.

3-B-8

ENGAGEMENTS ACCEPTED - * With Script:

SPEAKER - HONORED GUEST - SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS RECORDED

Folder #	1957 Jan	3		Ed Sullivan Show - Television Awards presentation
	Jan	7	*	Eddie Cantor Show - Cantor's 65th Birthday radio congratulations
	Jan	22		Mutual Admiration Society - Luncheon guest
	Feb	6		British Information Services - Guest at luncheon for Sir Harold Caccia
	Mar	26		Friars Testimonial Dinner for Perry Como - Guest
	Apr	2		The Advertising Council Inc. - Luncheon panel
	Apr	4	*	International Harvester - Closed circuit telecast with Company executives
	Apr	13		World Trade Fair, New York - Honorary Committee
	Apr	13		American Jewish Committee 50th Anniversary Observance - Commentary
	Apr	19		Temple Beth-El, Providence - Festival Forum participant
	Apr	30		Lafayette Fellowship Foundation - Luncheon Guest
Noteworthy	May	5	*	Brandeis University - Albert Einstein Award - separate folder In accepting the Albert Einstein Award from Brandeis University, Murrow proposed that better broadcasting be induced by men at the top of the large corporations who supported financially the networks, and that academic freedom be pursued by scholars wherever it may lead them.
	May	29		Boys Club of New York Benefit, Wykagyl Country Club - Benefit Golf Tournament
	July	12	*	Civil Defense Alert - Spot announcement
	Sept	-	*	New York Heart Assoc. - Spot announcement
	Oct	14		Freedom House Award to Arkansas Gazette - Remarks
	Oct	15	*	Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges - Guest of Honor and Speaker, Annual scholarship event
	Nov	11	*	New York League for Association for the Help of Retarded Children - Dais Guest, Presentation to Henry B. Luce and "Life" Magazine

MURROW COLLECTION - MURROW ROOM

ENGAGEMENTS ACCEPTED - * With Script: 1957

SPEAKER - HONORED GUEST - SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS RECORDED

Folder # 1957 Nov 13 Admiral Kirkpatrick, P.I.O. of Navy - Luncheon host

Nov 18 * Advertising Council - Spot announcement on Asian Flu

Nov 22 Seagram & Sons Symposium on "The Next Hundred Years" - Interviewing Panel

Dec 2 Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Hosts - Dinner for Neil McElroy

Dec 6 National Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall - Sponsor

Dec 11 "This is New York" radio program - Interview with Jim McKay

Dec 12 Gen. James A. Van Fleet's Christmas Party - Launching of the Korea Society

Dec 28 Perry Como Show - Look Award presentation to Perry Como

Eng Last
3-13-8

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NEW YORK 17 · 285 Madison Avenue

February 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just so we have a letter on hand confirming our understanding regarding the International Harvester closed circuit, the following are the pertinent items of information:

Air Date: April 4, 1957

Place of Origination: A television studio in Chicago, Illinois

Air Time: 12:30-1:30 Central Standard Time

Although we would like to have you meet the International Harvester executives at an earlier date, realising your time is limited, it is planned that you meet with the executives in Chicago the morning of Wednesday, April 3 (exact location to be determined later.) This would would be prior to an afternoon dry rehearsal session at the studio. The following schedule is tentative pending booking of a definite studio. (Space in Chicago is scarce.)

Wednesday, April 3

Scenery setup 10-12 am
Lighting 11-12 am
Dry rehearsal 2-4 pm

Thursday, April 4

Camera set up 7-8 am
Camera rehearsal 8-9:30 am
Break 9:30-10:30 am
Dress 10:30-11:30 am
Break, notes and test pattern 11:30-12:30 am
Air 12:30-1:30

NOTE: All this is Central Standard Time

Mr. Edward R. Murrow February 11, 1957

The recorded invitation copy will reach you shortly for your approval. The tape should be in the hands of Columbia Records (who are making the pressings) by February 18. I will make arrangements for a recording studio if you so desire.

As to the monetary aspects, it is our understanding that the fee will be $7500 plus expenses, a portion of the fee to be in farm equipment. Under separate cover I am forwarding to you catalogs of International Harvester farm equipment. When you have determined the type of equipment you would like, I will arrange for an International Harvester representative to contact you for the actual order.

It is also understood that one of your producers will be in Chicago for the telecast, and that we will cover his expenses. If you would like us to arrange hotel reservations, we would be happy to do so.

The rough script for the show is now in the process of being assembled and will be in your hands in the near future.

If there is anyway that we can be of further assistance, please call upon us.

Very truly yours,

David Z. Berman
Producer, Director
Radio-Television Department

/jd

Ed:

Some matters of business -

1. We checked into the possibility of putting Pt o P on tape as you proposed. There is none available for and no equipment exists at this time for editing the tape even if available.

2. As for the "hot kine" you mentioned, we find that it's the same quality as we now have in our own kines.

3. Bob Weitman called to ask if you'd consider doing a portion of the Gleason show on Mar. 16th which will have Kate Smith subbing. Weitman has in mind your doing a P to P type thing with her in the studio, where you chat, ask her about the pictures on the wall and these set up a series of flashbacks in her career. He says if you won't go for a P to P gimmick, would you consider doing a brief spot with her at the opening of the show - along the lines of your Eddie Cantor bit. He'd like an answer before this weekend.

4. Attached is copy from Y & R which must be taped today for International Harvester.

5. Rebe has a set of Harvester catalogs. Dana says when you've decided what you want let him know and they'll send a Harvester man up to see you.

6. You'll note from the Y & R letter attached, the closed circuit schedule. While it's proposed you go to Chi Wed. morning & meet with the monkeys you're to interview, Dave Berman said this was not essential, as long as you're in Chi in time for the rehearsal which begins 8 am Thurs. Matter of fact Berman says it might be less painful for you if you didn't go to Chi. till late Wed. but it's up to you. In any event, by next week Berman will have profiles on the guys you're interviewing & all the preliminary questions & answers.

7. Bill Wilson(Y&R) is bringing up Bill Maxwell who's in charge of Int. Harvester Consumer Relations Div. at 4 on Friday. From what we can gather, Maxwell is going to ask you to do a brief film.

8. As of this writing, Schier has not been able to get to talk to anyone.

ja

International Harvester Eng Pas

Taped 2/22

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

CLOSED CIRCUIT INVITATION RECORD

Mr. Murrow: This is Edward R. Murrow. Fifty years ago, International Harvester Company built the first International Truck. Recently you received a special invitation from Mr. John L. McCaffrey, Chairman of the Board, and other officials of the company, asking you and your wife to attend the special announcement meeting of the new Golden Anniversary International trucks this April 4th.

A special feature of the meetings will be a nation-wide closed circuit television program. During this telecast, I will have the pleasure of interviewing Harvester's top officials. They will cover many phases of their current plans for the truck division, and the big opportunities those plans hold for you and your family. I'm sure what they have to say will not only be good news to you but full of excitement too. When you watch me visit with these men, you will find they have important things to say that will directly affect you and your business. In addition, I understand that as part of the big meeting you will also have an opportunity to carefully inspect the big new line of Anniversary trucks.

On the reverse side of this record, you will find important information regarding your meeting in your district, and if you haven't done so, please return your acceptance right away.

Now I am going to let you in on a secret. A lot of International dealers are going to be the winners of special prizes at these meetings on April 4th. Don't miss the big day. I will be with you then. This is Edward R. Murrow. Goodbye and good luck.

Eng Pact

April 16, 1957

Dear Bill:

I really enjoyed the time I spent with your colleagues. I heard from my professional spies around the country who saw the effort and the reaction was favorable, although they had some interesting comments in case we should undertake a similar effort in the future.

As ever yours,

Mr. William O. Maxwell
Manager
Consumer Relations Department
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

rh

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Air Mail

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

April 5, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

That was certainly potent medicine you prescribed for the men who run this business as you doctored them into the performance yesterday.

The returns are in now from across the country and, of course, Harvester men couldn't help being enthusiastic about the job. Expressions from unbiased outsiders, however, carry more weight with me:

> "Congratulations brilliant show every phase of production and reception handled extremely well regards -- Charles B. Pearson Closed Circuit Telecasting System Inc."

There are lots more like it, but we'll save them for your memory book.

Our personal thanks to you for being such a grand companion.

Enclosed is the price sheet on your new farm equipment and we are proceeding at once to arrange for its delivery to Glen Arden Farm.

Under separate cover will come specifications and prices on the four-wheel drive Travelall which will not be produced for several weeks. Just let us know when you are ready for delivery of this unit. Best regards.

Cordially yours,

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

Transmit

Eng. Pass

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MEXICO CITY · LONDON · SAN JUAN

NEW YORK 17 · 285 Madison Avenue

March 29, 1957

Mr. John Aarons
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear John:

I am enclosing some personal background information on Mr. McCaffrey, chairman of the board at International Harvester.

Yours truly,

Dave

Dave Berman

DB:jd

Mr. John L. McCaffrey has received the following honorary degrees:

Doctor of Commercial Science - from College of Holy Cross
Worcester, Massachusetts, June 8, 1949.

Name of the individual making presentation not available.

Doctor of Laws from Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
Presented in June of 1954 by President Carl S. Ell of Northeastern University.

Doctor of Laws from De Paul University, Chicago, Illinois.
Presented in June, 1956, by the Very Revefend Comerford J. O'Malley of De Paul University.

In May, 1956, the French government presented Mr. McCaffrey with its Legion of Honor.

Eng Past

MARCH 26, 1957

MR. W. O. MAXWELL
MANAGER
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

THANKS FOR YOUR LETTER OF MARCH 22nd. EVERYTHING SATISFACTORY ON MY PART. MR. AARON WOULD LIKE TO LEAVE CHICAGO WITH ME IF POSSIBLE ON FLIGHT 222. MR. BLISS WOULD LIKE TO LEAVE CHICAGO SOMETIME IN THE MORNING OF APRIL 4th AT ABOUT TEN AM. THANK YOU.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

Eng Dept

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Air Mail

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

March 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Following up our phone conversation yesterday, we are now able to assure you of transportation on American Airlines Flight 222, leaving Midway at 2:00 p.m., April 4, arriving at La Guardia at 5:45 p.m., EST.

Following completion of the telecast at 1:30 p.m. at the Civic Opera Building, your helicopter will take off from the roof of the Merchandise Mart at approximately 1:45 p.m. and will land adjacent to the American DC-6 at Midway. American will be advised of this and will provide all cooperation. We have your ticket on Flight 222.

~~We have obtained space for Messrs. Bliss and Aaron on American Flight 296, departing from Midway at 3:00 p.m., arriving at La Guardia at 6:45 p.m., April 4. If, for any reason, these arrangements are not entirely satisfactory, please advise.~~

In our first meeting we mentioned briefly that a follow-up at our sales meeting to the closed-circuit presentation is a color motion picture covering advertising and sales promotion of the Anniversary Line of trucks. This is completed now and, since it ties closely to the television program, we are asking Mr. Walton's office at Young & Rubicam, New York, to send a print of this 22-minute film to your office. We believe it will be of assistance to your people when the television script is up for review the first of next week.

Best regards.

Cordially,

W. O. Maxwell

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

Emp Pat

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

March 20, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a pleasure to have a visit with you again last week. We have made the necessary arrangements to pick you and Mr. Bliss up at the Butler Aviation Depot, National Airport, Washington, at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, April 3, for flight to Chicago. The plane will be one of our DC-3's, and the captain will be Raoul Castro. In all probability, both Bill Wilson and I will be aboard.

We are making reservations for you on a commercial flight, Chicago to La Guardia, Thursday afternoon, April 4, to arrive at La Guardia by 6:00 p.m. We are including Messrs. Aaron and Bliss.

The script for the telecast is nearing completion, and we will have it in your hands, together with the background material on the six Harvester executives, by March 26.

Attached to this letter is the list of the 52 locations in which our sales meetings will be held. You will note that four of these locations are starred, indicating a delayed kinescope version of the telecast scheduled for April 9.

Under separate cover, we are sending you several recent copies of "International Trail," our truck magazine going to fleet owners, which will give you further background on this part of our business. We are also canvassing the possibility of providing you with data on recent outstanding sales stories to which you might refer in talking with Mr. Buzard, Manager of Sales.

We sincerely appreciate your fine cooperation on this project and will look forward to working out your farm equipment requirements when you are in Chicago. Best regards.

Cordially yours,

W. O. Maxwell

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

CT-16-R. PRINTED IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DISTRICT OFFICES HANDLING MOTOR TRUCKS

CENTRAL REGION						
Chicago, Ill.						
Detroit, Mich.						
Fort Wayne, Ind.						
Indianapolis, Ind.						
Milwaukee, Wis.						
Springfield, Ill.						
Total						
EASTERN REGION						
Albany, N. Y.						
Boston, Mass.						
New York, N. Y.						
Philadelphia, Pa.						
Total						
EAST—CENTRAL REGION						
Baltimore, Md.						
Buffalo, N. Y.						
Cleveland, Ohio						
~~Columbus, Ohio~~						
Harrisburg, Pa.						
Pittsburgh, Pa.						
Total						
NORTHWEST REGION						
* Aberdeen, S. Dak.						
* Billings, Mont.						
Davenport, Iowa						
Des Moines, Iowa						
Fargo, N. Dak.						
* Grand Forks, N. Dak.						
~~Great Falls, Mont.~~						
Mason City, Iowa						
Minneapolis, Minn.						
* Minot, N. Dak.						
Omaha, Nebr.						
Sioux City, Iowa						
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.						
Total						

SOUTHERN REGION						
Atlanta, Ga.						
Birmingham, Ala.						
Charlotte, N. C.						
Cincinnati, Ohio						
Jacksonville, Fla.						
Louisville, Ky.						
Memphis, Tenn.						
Nashville, Tenn.						
New Orleans, La.						
Richmond, Va.						
Total						
SOUTHWEST REGION						
Dallas, Tex.						
Houston, Tex.						
Kansas City, Mo.						
Little Rock, Ark.						
Lubbock, Tex.						
St. Louis, Mo.						
San Antonio, Tex.						
~~Shreveport, La.~~						
Tulsa, Okla.						
Wichita, Kans.						
Total						
WESTERN REGION						
Denver, Colo.						
Los Angeles, Calif.						
Oakland, Calif.						
Portland, Oreg.						
Salt Lake City, Utah						
~~Seattle, Wash.~~						
Spokane, Wash.						
Total						
GRAND TOTAL						

Eng Part

Ed –

FYI –

apparently they want you to rehearse on wed of

Jo

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

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NEW YORK 17 · 285 Madison Avenue

March 18, 1957

Mr. John Aarons
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear John:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of about a week ago in regard to Mr. Murrow's transportation to Chicago for the closed circuit show. It is felt that it would be safer and more convenient from a time factor for him to travel from Washington to Chicago via commercial airlines on April 3. If you will notify me of his estimated time of arrival in Chicago, International Harvester is planning to have a limosine meet him at the airport.

Hotel reservations have been made at the Ambassador East for Mr. Murrow and either you or Mr. Zousmer.

Attached is a rehearsal schedule for the show. You will note that I am hoping for a dry run-thru with Mr. Murrow on the third so that I can bring him up to date on the results of the afternoon rehearsal with the International Harvester crew.

I should have a complete script (other than word changes, of course) in your hands by the end of the week and hope to have a chance to run through the mechanics with Mr. Murrow.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely

Dave Berman

Dave Berman

DB:jd

Eng Part

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

March 6, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a pleasure to get acquainted with you last month, and we certainly appreciate the time you took out of a busy Friday afternoon to visit with Bill Wilson and me, and then make the little recording that is going, this month, to all of our motor truck dealers across America.

Work on our coming closed circuit television program is progressing rapidly now, and we expect to be in New York next Thursday and Friday, March 14 and 15. We would like very much to have another short visit with you to cover a few more of the arrangements in connection with your important part in the program.

We will appreciate it if you can indicate a convenient time on either of those days, and we will confirm it with your office next Wednesday, March 13.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,

W. O. Maxwell

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

will see

msh

3pm
Thurs. Mar 14

Eng Rest

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Advertising

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

NEW YORK 17 · 285 Madison Avenue

February 5, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to tell you how delighted the International Harvester people are to know that you can be with them on April 4. They are very pleased and wanted me to assure you that they would do everything possible to make your trip a pleasant one.

A private plane will be put at your disposal for the trip. Also, special hotel accommodations will be made for you, and I believe you will find them most satisfactory.

We will be in touch with John and Jesse in the meantime to take care of all necessary arrangements. As I understand it, this will include some prior meeting with the International Harvester officials who will be present with you during the closed circuit. As we mentioned the other day, it would also be very helpful for you to record the brief word of invitation to the sales meeting that will go forward in small platter form to the salesmen.

While I will be available to help in any way that I can, the main brunt of technical arrangements will fall upon Dave Berman whom you met with me the other day. He will take care of all usual matters such as forwarding to you a brief letter outlining the agreed terms.

All of us look forward to an outstanding closed circuit meeting. We are truly enthusiastic about your being with us.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Dana

Richard Dana

RD/hm

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.
Advertising

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · LONDON

NEW YORK 17 · 285 Madison Avenue

January 29, 1957

Mr. John Aaron
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Aaron:

Enclosed is the outline that Mr. Dana spoke to you about over the phone today.

Sincerely,

Helen Marr

Helen Marr
Secretary to Richard Dana

noon
- Thurs. 1/31

Eng Cart

MR. DAVID BERMAN
SHERMAN HOTEL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FOLLOWING ARE CORRECTIONS YOU DISCUSSED WITH JOHN AARON.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

414-710-43

Eng Fact

"STATISTICS - INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CLOSED CIRCUIT TELECAST

REHEARSAL DATE: Dry - April 3, 1957. FAX, April 4, 1957

AIR DATE: April 4, 1957

AIR TIME: Noon - 1:00 p.m. EST 1:00 - 2:00 p.m. CST

ORIGINATION: Chicago, Illinois. TV studio

OUTLETS: 48 cities. Show will be held at local hotels in conjunction with luncheon. (Before or after, depending on time zone)

AUDIENCE: Franchised International Harvester dealers and salesmen; International Harvester salesmen; Factory and home office personnel.

OBJECTIVES: The Closed Circuit portion represents only one part of the over-all sales meeting. The show has been planned to accomplish three points: first, to tell the dealers that IH is a vibrant organization and growing for the future, second, to act as an introduction to the new A-Line trucks, and third, to inaugurate the Golden Anniversary of International Harvester in the motor truck industry.

In the balance of the meeting and aside from Closed Circuit, the details of the A-Line would be handled by the district manager at each outlet. These details would include technical particulars by the use of the slide film, the advertising and promotion with the use of special film, and THE LIVE SHOWING OF THE NEW A-LINE at local dealer outlets.

EXECUTIVES TO BE INTERVIEWED:

John L. McCaffrey	Chairman of the Board
Peter V. Moulder	President
William C. Schumacher	Vice President in charge of the Motor Truck Division
Ralph M. Buzzard	Sales Manager for the Motor Truck Division
W. D. Reese	Manager of Engineering for the Motor Truck Division
Harry E. Gottberg	Manager of Manufacturing for the Motor Truck Division

Bill Maxwell - D. M. 7 20 ef/
Bill Wilson - Y&R Chicago 7 20 / T /

333 - 7 - 0
hi!
Publicam

EXHIBIT B

ROUGH DRAFT #3 January 28, 1957

For

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CLOSED CIRCUIT TELECAST

VIDEO	AUDIO

SECTION 1

Medium shot of Mr. Murrow in front of a rear Screen Projection of Motion Picture of North Michigan Avenue, in Chicago with I. H. Building in background. (Looks like window unit.)	Mr. Murrow: Good morning wherever you are. You are looking down North Michigan Boulevard in Chicago - the building in the foreground is the home office of the International Harvester Company. This year, the company is celebrating a Golden Anniversary - 50 years in the business of building fine trucks. In the next forty minutes, we will endeavor to present to you a profile of this big organization of which you, its dealers, are an integral part . . . Recently, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. McCaffrey, Chairman of the Board of the International Harvester Company, and I asked him . . .

. . . Mr. Murrow's questions would bring out the following:

1. What the truck business was like 50 years ago.

2. What Mr. McCaffrey's activities were in the business at that time.

3. How the business has changed over the past half century . . . bringing in the story of the growing importance of dealer franchise.

4. The fact that the International Harvester truck franchise is a great business asset . . . the fact that many dealers are leaders in their community . . . some dealer franchises have been passed down to three generations.

5. The future is bright and why, followed by the suggestion of an interview with Mr. P. V. Moulder, President.

SECTION 2

Mr. Murrow enters Mr. Moulder's area, we do not see Mr. Moulder until he begins answering Mr. Murrow's questions.	Mr. Murrow (after thanking Mr. McCaffrey): I next had the pleasure of meeting the president of your company, Mr. Moulder. I asked him . . .

VIDEO AUDIO

. . . Mr. Murrow's questions would bring out the following:

1. Mr. Moulder's background at International Harvester.

2. International Harvester's present position in truck industry . . . . . using quotes from Automotive News.

3. Further specifics as to position in regard to individual gross weight classifications.

4. This success is due in a great measure to the wonderful job the dealer organization has done.

SECTION 3

Mr. Murrow leaves Mr. Moulder's area and enters Mr. Schumacher's area. We do not see Mr. Schumacher until he answers Mr. Murrow. Mr. Schumacher is perusing a chart that shows the potential growth of the trucking industry for the next 10 years.

Mr. Murrow: I next stopped by to see Mr. Schumacher, Vice President in charge of the Motor Truck Division . . . to ask about the future. . .

. . . Mr. Murrow's questions would bring out the following:

1. The information contained in the chart covering the next ten years . . . amplified by specific items, such as the congressional bill authorizing Highway expansion, Bureau of Statistics' charts showing population growth and tendencies. Clippings from trade papers . . . all pointing out the potential market growth.

2. What International Harvester is going to do with this ever growing need for trucks . . . . . This would be done by an introduction to Mr. Gottberg, with the use of a 3-D production line mock-up and an explanation of the unique production line set-up at Springfield and with a teaser on the A-line.

3. Would bring out the "all truck built" story as well as continuing engineering research . . . . This would be accomplished by an introduction to Mr. Reese, who would use a test, perhaps the exhaust story, to demonstrate the point.

4. That no matter how well and how many trucks are built, the final factor in success is sales.

SECTION 4

Mr. Murrow leaves Mr. Schumacher's area; enters Mr. Buzard's area. Comes up to office door marked - Ralph M. Buzard, Sales Manager, Motor Truck Division.

Mr. Murrow: On the sixth floor of the Harvester building, I found Mr. Buzard and asked . . .

VIDEO	AUDIO

. . . Mr. Murrow's questions bring out the following points:

1. The "intelligence system" set-up that enables the home office to keep a weekly record of the sales of each dealer . . .This is done in a humorous vein - with limits - by use of an actor representing a statistical clerk, who repeatedly interrupts with flash messages!

2. Teaser about the New "A" line.

3. Other specifics Mr. Buzard would like to make . . . Which leads into! ---

SECTION 5

Messrs. Buzard and Murrow cross to an area where we find Messrs. McCaffrey, Moulder, Schumacher, Reese and Gottberg surrounding a table on which is a large birthday cake.	Mr. Buzard: Now, Ed, if you will come with me, we would like to have you join us in celebrating our 50th Anniversary and present the first look at the great new A-Line Gentlemen:

At this point, the projectionist in each of the cities involved will start showing the color film that will show the Jubilee Model approaching from a great distance and ultimately filling the entire screen. The audio will be appropriate music and sound.

Returning to Closed Circuit.

Mr. Buzard steps forward from the group.	Mr. Buzard: Gentlemen: in each city, you will shortly see the complete line in person, and I know you'll be just as excited and as enthusiastic as we are. And now before we go, we want to thank Mr. Murrow for being with us to celebrate this great occasion.
Cut to Mr. Murrow in foreground. I.H. Logo spotlighted in back.	Mr. Murrow makes appropriate closing remarks.

Eng Post

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

S. O. SHAPIRO, *Vice President*

January 3, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person-to-Person
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for taking time out to appear on the Ed Sullivan Show Sunday.

Your cooperation helped make this one of our most successful Television Awards presentations, and is genuinely appreciated by all of us at Look.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

SOS:RB

RECEIVED
1957 JAN -7 PM 9:24
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

20 TVC NY 1/7/57

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW

DEAR ED..

HERE IS THE SPOT AS IT APPEARS IN THE SCRIPT. "GIRL.. WE TAKE YOU NOW TO NEW YORK WITH ED MURROW. AND AWAY WE GO. MURROW.. GOOD EVENING. THIS IS ED MURROW IN NEW YORK CITY. RIGHT NOW IN HOLLYWOOD SHOW BUSINESS FRIENDS OF EDDIE CANTOR ARE HELPING HIM CELEBRATE HIS BIRTHDAY. EDDIE IS SIXTY-FIVE. FOR ALMOST FIFTY OF THESE YEARS HE HAS ENTERTAINED NOT ONLY THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, BUT PEOPLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE . HE HAS CHAMPIONED EVERY WORTHWHILE CAUSE, RAISING SEVERAL HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. HIS FRIENDS, IN AND OUT OF THE ENTERTAINMENT WORLD WISH HIM WELL .HAPPY BIRTHDAY , EDDIE CANTOR." THESE NEED NOT BE THE EXACT WORDS. PLEASE FEEL FREE TO ALTER THEM ANYWAY TO SUIT YOURSELF ONLY DEEP IT UNDER ONE MINUTE. PLEASE HAVE YOUR SECRETARY WIRE ME ANY CHANGES YOU MAY MAKE TO 9360 MONTE LEON LANE, BEVERLY HILLS. ALSO LET US KNOW WHEN WE DAN SPEAK TO YOU ON THE PHONE SO MY PRODUCER CAN CHECK LAST MINUTE DETAILS. THE SPOT WILL BE DONE FROM NEW YORK.

REGARDS,

EDDIE CANTOR

Eng Past

JANUARY 10, 1957

MR. EDDIE CANTOR
9360 MONTE LEON LANE
BEVERLY HILLS
CALIFORNIA

WILL USE YOUR SUGGESTED COPY. MAY MAKE SLIGHT CHANGE. TIME I WILL USE OVER-ALL WILL BE FORTY-FIVE SECONDS. WILL BE AT PLAZA 1-2345 TOMORROW AFTERNOON (FRIDAY) IF YOUR PRODUCER WANTS TO CALL.

ED MURROW

414-710-43

Eng Part

JACKIE GLEASON ENTERPRISES, INC.

Producers of Television Entertainment

870 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · JUDSON 2-4900

January 21, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a note to express our pleasure in your appearance on the Eddie Cantor show.

The rating was wonderful and reflected that the audience appreciated it too.

Again, sincere thanks and the express wish to work with you again real soon.

Sincerely,

Jack

Jack Philbin
Executive Producer

JP:mal

Eng. Post

MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY

450 Seventh Avenue - Suite 4300

New York 1, New York

LUNCHEON MEMBERS

Ralph A. Brooks
Joseph F. Carlino
Harry B. Helmsley
William H. Kalis
Robert Kopple
James S. Lanigan
Charles F. Preusse

CHICKERING 4-0224

December 9, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am delighted that you have been able to confirm our luncheon arrangements for January 22nd.

Needless to say, we shall be most happy to spend this luncheon with you. As you may know, this date occurs during the opening session of the State Legislature. Joseph Carlino who is the Majority Leader of the State Assembly and one of our club members, has nevertheless told us that he will drive down from Albany so as to be present to meet you at lunch. It is also possible that either Bob Wagner or Adlai Stevenson or both may be present since we make it a practice to invite honored guests whenever we think that our current guest would enjoy their presence.

Looking forward to seeing you on the 22nd, and to remind you of the time and place -- the New York University Club -- 123 West 43rd Street - the Board Room at 12:30 P.M.

Cordially yours,

Robert Kopple

RK:s

December 5, 1957

Dear Mr. Kopple:

Mr. Murrow asked me to tell you that he will be happy to join you at your January 22nd luncheon.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Crissan,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Robert Kopple
Mutual Admiration Society
450 Seventh Avenue
Suite 4300
New York 1, New York

fc

MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY

450 Seventh Avenue - Suite 4300

New York 1, New York

LUNCHEON MEMBERS

Ralph A. Brooks
Joseph F. Carlino
Harry B. Helmsley
William H. Kalis
Robert Kopple
James S. Lanigan
Charles F. Preusse

CHICKERING 4-0224

November 27, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Adlai Stevenson was disappointed at not meeting you at our luncheon on November 13th. Needless to say, we too were very sorry that circumstances made it impossible for you to attend.

Although our next luncheon is set for December 19th, Mrs. Crissan advises me that she thinks you may be out of the country and rather than involve you in further confusion, I would like to suggest that you try to arrange to attend our January luncheon which will be held on Wednesday, January 22nd, at the New York University Club, 123 West 43rd Street, in the Board Room.

If this date is convenient for you, I would appreciate your confirming this so that I may notify our seven luncheon members of your acceptance.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Kopple

RK:s

Eng Past
February 6

Telephone:
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

9 January 1957

My dear Ed:

We are giving a small off-the-record luncheon for Sir Harold Caccia, our new Ambassador to Washington, on Wednesday, February 6th, in the President's Room in the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, at 12:30 p.m. I do hope you are free and can come.

Will you be so kind as to ask your secretary to call Miss Cordigan at CIrcle 6-5100 and let me know if we are to have the pleasure of your company?

Yours sincerely,

Bill

C.B. Ormerod

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

/ec

Yes

JOE E. LEWIS
Chairman

BUDDY HOWE
Executive Chairman

CARL TIMIN
Co-Ordinator

Honorary Committee

GOODMAN ACE
HARRY ADLER
MEL ALLEN
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GEORGE JESSEL
ERIC JOHNSTON
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JACK KATZ
AL KELLY
ALAN KING
ROBERT E. KINTNER
ABE LASTFOGEL
SEN. HERBERT H. LEHMAN
JACK E. LEONARD
JERRY LESTER
SAM LEVENSON
DAVE LEVINE
TED LEWIS
BEN MARDEN
JULIUS MARKS
GROUCHO MARX
THOMAS A. McAVITY
DR. S. L. MEYLACKSON
EDWARD R. MURROW
GEN. EMMETT O'DONNELL, JR.
WILLIAM S. PALEY
JAMES C. PETRILLO
JULES PODELL
CHARLES RAPP
THOMAS G. ROCKWELL
RICHARD RODGERS
EMANUEL SACKS
GEN. DAVID SARNOFF
ROBERT W. SARNOFF
LOUIS A. SCHENFIELD
DICK SHAWN
TOOTS SHOR
CHARLES H. SILVER
PHIL SILVERS
MENASHA SKULNICK
DR. GEORGE H. SOLOMON
HON. ABE STARK
HARVEY STONE
SEN. STUART SYMINGTON
MICHAEL TODD
SOPHIE TUCKER
BURTON B. TURKUS
ROCCO VOCCO
MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER
LOU WALTERS
IRVING WEISNER
ROBERT M. WEITMAN
DAVID WERBLIN

Friars TESTIMONIAL DINNER

in honor of **Perry Como**

WALDORF - ASTORIA **TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26th**

March 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As our guest and a member of the dais for the Perry Como Dinner, we would greatly appreciate your arriving at the West Foyer ~~and~~ adjoining the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria at 6:45 P. M., Tuesday, March 26th.

Black tie

With every best wish.

Sincerely,

Carl Timin

CARL L. TIMIN
Co-Ordinator

1687

CLT/wg

Please Make Checks payable to the FRIARS CLUB—123 West 56th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Eng. Post

March 26, 1957

January 25, 1957

Dear Joe:

This is merely a note to let you know that I would be honored to sit on the dais at the Testimonial Dinner for Perry Como. I must warn you that I will not be there until a little after 8:00 pm due to my 7:45 pm radio program.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joe E. Lewis
Friars Club
123 West 56 Street
New York 19, New York

March 26

JOE E. LEWIS
Chairman

BUDDY HOWE
Executive Chairman

CARL TIMIN
Co-Ordinator

Honorary Committee

GOODMAN ACE
HARRY ADLER
MEL ALLEN
HARRY ANGER
DANIEL G. ARNSTEIN
PAUL ASH
MITCHELL AYRES
DEE BELLINE
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LEW BROWN
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GEORGE N. BURNS
JAY BURTON
RED BUTTONS
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LOUIS DA PRON
BENNY DAVIS
SAMMY DAVIS, JR.
MEYER DAVIS
HARRY DELF
NAT DUNN
EDDIE ELKORT
JAMES A. FARLEY
BENNY FIELDS
ROBERT FINKEL
EDDIE FISHER
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ALAN KING
ROBERT E. KINTNER
MILTON W. KRASNY
ABE LASTFOGEL
SEN. HERBERT H. LEHMAN
JACK E. LEONARD
SAM LEVENSON
DAVE LEVINE
TED LEWIS
BEN MARDEN
JULIUS MARKS
TOM MARTIN
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THOMAS A. McAVITY
DR. S. L. MEYLACKSON
EDWARD R. MURROW
GEN. EMMETT O'DONNELL, JR.
WILLIAM S. PALEY
JAMES C. PETRILLO
JULES PODELL
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DR. GEORGE H. SOLOMON
HON. ABE STARK
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MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER
LOU WALTERS
ARTHUR C. WEEMS
IRVING WEISNER
ROBERT M. WEITMAN
DAVID WERBLIN
AL WOLLMAN

Friars TESTIMONIAL DINNER

in honor of *Perry Como*

WALDORF - ASTORIA **TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26th**

January 14, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave
New York City

Dear Ed:

The Friars this year are honoring Perry Como with a Testimonial Dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, Tuesday evening, March 26th at 7:00 P. M.

As you know these dinners have not only been delightful affairs with the attendant wide publicity and television coverage, but also erve the purpose of helping the Friars do much of their charity and welfare work.

We would deem it a great honor to have your presence on the dais to make this occasion the most memorable and thrilling evening in the annals of Friar history.

Please write us of your acceptance.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Joe E

JOE E. LEWIS
Chairman

JEL/wg

will go
will be late

Please Make Checks payable to the FRIARS CLUB—123 West 56th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

STerling

Emphasis

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL INC.

NEW YORK•WASHINGTON•CHICAGO•HOLLYWOOD

1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

THEODORE S. REPPLIER
PRESIDENT

February 26, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Philip Graham has told me the good news that you have agreed to appear on the luncheon panel with Mark Childs, Scotty Reston and Phil on Tuesday, April 2nd.

The luncheon will be in the Main Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel. If you will make yourself known at the door around 12:30, we will put you in touch with Phil and the other members of the panel.

So that you can see the nature of the affair, enclosed is a program covering last year's conference. This year's meeting will be of similar caliber.

With many thanks,

Cordially,

T. S. Repplier

TSR/afb
enc: 1

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

cc: Philip L. Graham
Allan Wilson

The Twelfth Washington Conference

The Advertising Council

April 3, 1956

MORNING SESSION

District of Columbia Red Cross Building
Nine o'clock

HONORABLE GABRIEL HAUGE
Administrative Assistant to the President
Presiding

MR. JAMES M. LAMBIE, JR.
Special Assistant in the White House Office
Introducing Honorable Gabriel Hauge

HONORABLE JOHN FOSTER DULLES
Secretary of State

HONORABLE REUBEN B. ROBERTSON, JR.
Deputy Secretary of Defense

with

HONORABLE WILBUR M. BRUCKER
Secretary of the Army

HONORABLE CHARLES S. THOMAS
Secretary of the Navy

HONORABLE DONALD A. QUARLES
Secretary of the Air Force

HONORABLE THEODORE C. STREIBERT
Director, United States Information Agency

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Luncheon

Main Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel
Noon

Mr. Louis N. Brockway
Chairman, The Advertising Council
Presiding

Honorable Sherman Adams
The Assistant to the President

Mr. F. G. Gurley
President, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System

Afternoon Session

Williamsburg Room, Mayflower Hotel
Two o'clock

Honorable George M. Humphrey
Secretary of the Treasury

with

Mr. Fred F. Florence
President, Republic National Bank, Dallas

Mr. Theodore V. Houser
Chairman of the Board, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Mr. John L. McCaffrey
President, International Harvester Company

Mr. Charles G. Mortimer
President, General Foods Corporation

Mr. Charles M. White
President, Republic Steel Corporation

Panel

Honorable Joseph M. Dodge
Special Assistant to the President

Honorable Clarence Francis
Special Consultant to the President

Honorable Meyer Kestnbaum
Special Assistant to the President

Fred E. Adams, C
Bromwell Ault
W. K. Bailey, *Th*
William R. Bake
William Balders
Harold S. Barne
James A. Barnet
Colonel Thoma
M. J. Baum, *Hic*
S. Bruce Black, *pany*
Joseph L. Block,
H. H. Bloom, *Ma*
Harold Boesche *glas Corporation*
Robert W. Bogg
Fred Bohen, *Mer*
Nelson Bond, *Mc*
Elon G. Borto *America*
Frederick Bowes
Frank Braucher
George P. Brett
Louis N. Brockw
Harry A. Bullis,
Dr. Ralph J. Bu
Ellsworth Bun *Cross*
William H. Burk
Leo Burnett, *Le*
Carl Byoir, *Carl*
Champ Carry, *Pa*
William G. Cha *Company*
Walker L. Cisle
Mrs. Raymond C
Evans Clark, *Th*
John S. Colema *Company*
Charles W. Coli *the West*
Fairfax M. Cone
Felix W. Coste,
Gardner Cowles
Harry L. Dalton
David R. Daniel,
E. A. Darr, *R. J.*
Richard E. Deem

Members of the Conference

DAMS, *G. M. Basford Company*
L AULT, *Interchemical Corporation*
LEY, *The Warner & Swasey Company*
R. BAKER, JR., *Benton & Bowles, Inc.*
BALDERSTON, *Philco Corporation*
BARNES, *Bureau of Advertising, ANPA*
BARNETT, *Lever Brothers Company*
THOMAS H. BARTON, *Lion Oil Company*
M, *Hickey-Freeman Company*
BLACK, *Liberty Mutual Insurance Com-*

BLOCK, *Inland Steel Company*
OM, *Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Inc.*
OESCHENSTEIN, *Owens-Corning Fiber-*
poration
. BOGGS, *Linde Air Products Company*
EN, *Meredith Publishing Company*
OND, *McGraw-Hill Publishing Company*
BORTON, *Advertising Federation of*

BOWES, JR., *Pitney-Bowes, Inc.*
AUCHER, *Magazine Advertising Bureau*
BRETT, JR., *The Macmillan Company*
BROCKWAY, *Young & Rubicam, Inc.*
BULLIS, *General Mills, Inc.*
H J. BUNCHE, *United Nations*
H BUNKER, *American National Red*

H. BURKHART, *Lever Brothers Company*
ETT, *Leo Burnett Company, Inc.*
R, *Carl Byoir & Associates*
ARRY, *Pullman Incorporated*
G. CHANDLER, *Scripps-Howard Supply*
y
. CISLER, *The Detroit Edison Company*
IOND CLAPPER
ARK, *The New York Times*
COLEMAN, *Burroughs Adding Machine*
y
V. COLLIER, *Advertising Association of*

. CONE, *Foote, Cone & Belding*
COSTE, *The Coca-Cola Company*
COWLES, *Cowles Magazines, Inc.*
DALTON, *American Viscose Corporation*
DANIEL, *The Hartford Times*
R, *R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company*
. DEEMS, *Hearst Magazines*

HAYES DEVER, *Capital Airlines*
ARTHUR O. DIETZ, *Commercial Investment Trust, Inc.*
BEN R. DONALDSON, *Ford Motor Company*
JAMES C. DONNELL II, *The Ohio Oil Company*
J. E. DREW, *Lever Brothers Company*
EDWIN W. EBEL, *General Foods Corporation*
BYRON K. ELLIOTT, *John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company*
FRED J. EMMERICH, *Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation*
PHILIP J. EVEREST, *Transportation Displays, Inc.*
HAROLD E. FELLOWS, *National Association of Radio & Television Broadcasters*
BENNETT H. FISHLER, *Herald News & Sunday News of Ridgewood, New Jersey*
KERBY H. FISK, *The Washington Post Company*
CLIFFORD L. FITZGERALD, *Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, Inc.*
EDMUND FITZGERALD, *The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company*
PHILIP A. FLEGER, *Duquesne Light Company*
HENRY C. FLEISHER, *AFL-CIO*
FRED F. FLORENCE, *Republic National Bank of Dallas*
F. M. FLYNN, *The New York News*
FRANK M. FOLSOM, *Radio Corporation of America*
CLYDE T. FOSTER, *Standard Oil Company (Ohio)*
A. F. FRANZ, *The Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation*
EDWIN S. FRIENDLY, *Westchester County Publishers, Inc.*
G. KEITH FUNSTON, *New York Stock Exchange*
CLARK R. GAMBLE, *Brown Shoe Company, Inc.*
FREDERIC R. GAMBLE, *American Association of Advertising Agencies*
EDWARD G. GERBIC, *Johnson & Johnson*
PHILIP L. GRAHAM, *The Washington Post & Times Herald*
ROBERT M. GRAY, *Esso Standard Oil Company*
JOSEPH A. GRAZIER, *American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation*
JOSEPH G. GRISWOLD, JR., *The Widdicomb Furniture Company*
ROBERT R. GROS, *Pacific Gas and Electric Company*
F. G. GURLEY, *The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System*

R. P. Gwinn, *Sunbeam Corporation*
Helen Hall, *Henry Street Settlement*
Robert M. Hanes, *Wachovia Bank & Trust Company*
Charles B. Harding, *Smith, Barney & Company*
Ralph W. Hardy, *Columbia Broadcasting System*
Thomas J. Hargrave, *Eastman Kodak Company*
Marion Harper, Jr., *McCann-Erickson, Inc.*
E. Roland Harriman, *American National Red Cross*
William A. Hart, *Advertising Research Foundation*
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John W. Hill, *Hill & Knowlton, Inc.*
Eugene Holman, *Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)*
Stanley C. Hope, *Esso Standard Oil Company*
Theodore V. Houser, *Sears, Roebuck & Company*
Buell W. Hudson, *The Woonsocket Call*
H. E. Humphreys, Jr., *United States Rubber Company*
Roy A. Hunt, *Aluminum Company of America*
Roy T. Hurley, *Curtiss-Wright Corporation*
Robert S. Ingersoll, *Borg-Warner Corporation*
Lee R. Jackson, *The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company*
P. M. Jarvis, *Swift & Company*
B. Brewster Jennings, *Socony Mobil Oil Company*
F. G. Jewett, *American Can Company*
Delbert Johnson, *Continental Can Company*
W. Alton Jones, *Cities Service Company*
Dwight P. Joyce, *The Glidden Company*
F. R. Kappel, *Western Electric Company, Inc.*
Joseph Katz, *The Joseph Katz Company*
John Kemp, *Advertising Association of the West*
Robert E. Kintner, *American Broadcasting Company*
Hayden B. Kline, *Industrial Rayon Corporation*
Edgar Kobak
Arthur W. Kohler, *The Curtis Publishing Company*
Major General Charles T. Lanham, *Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company*
Chester J. LaRoche, *C. J. LaRoche & Company, Inc.*
R. Newton Laughlin, *Continental Baking Company*
Elmer L. Lindseth, *The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company*
George Link, Jr., *McKercher & Link*
Henry G. Little, *Campbell-Ewald Company*
John A. Logan, *National Association of Food Chains*
A. C. Long, *The Texas Company*
Donald B. Lourie, *The Quaker Oats Company*
Joe Lowe, *Joe Lowe Corporation*
George P Ludlam, *The Advertising Council, Inc.*
A. E. Lyon, *Railway Labor Executives Association*
George P. MacNichol, Jr., *Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company*
Stanley Marcus, *Neiman-Marcus Company*
Harley B. Markham, *Markham Advertising Company*
J. A. Martino, *National Lead Company*
Robert R. Mathews, *American Express Company*
Thomas B. McCabe, *Scott Paper Company*
John L. McCaffrey, *International Harvester Company*
Dean James E. McCarthy, *Outdoor Advertising Foundation*
Neil McElroy, *The Procter & Gamble Company*
Max McGraw, *McGraw Electric Company*
Allyn B. McIntire, *Pepperell Manufacturing Company*
Eugene Meyer, *The Washington Post and Times Herald*
Don G. Mitchell, *Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.*
J. S. Mitchell, *Standard Brands, Inc.*
Warner R. Moore, *Outdoor Advertising, Inc.*
Paul W. Morency, *The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corporation*
Howard J. Morgens, *The Procter & Gamble Company*
Charles G. Mortimer, *General Foods Corporation*
W. Frederic Mosel, *The Advertising Council, Inc.*
C. Hamilton Moses, *Arkansas Power & Light Company*
William B. Murphy, *Campbell Soup Company*
Dean William I. Myers, *Cornell University*
Quigg Newton, *The Ford Foundation*
Thomas S. Nichols, *Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation*
Wesley I. Nunn, *Standard Oil Company (Indiana)*
Harry O'Mealia, Jr., *O'Mealia Outdoor Advertising Corporation*
L. E. Osborne, *Westinghouse Electric Corporation*
Frank Pace, Jr., *General Dynamics Corporation*

Stuart Peabody
L. E. Phenner, *ucts Corporati*
W. B. Potter, *Ea*
K. C. Pratt, *K. C*
Frank O. Prior,
Henry Oliver R *tion*
Ralph T. Reed,
Clarence J. Re *poration*
Theodore S. Rep *Inc.*
Stanley Resor,
William Reydel
William S. Rich *Company*
Burr L. Robbins *Company*
William E. Robi
T. J. Ross, *Ivy Lee*
H. T. Rowe, *Inter poration*
F. Bourne Ruth
E. Weldon Sch *Company*
Victor O. Schwa
General Frank *gram & Sons*
Weber W. Sebal
Mark Seelen, *Ou*
Warner S. Shell
Leslie R. Shope, *Society of the U.*
Leopold D. Silber
John E. Smith, *P*
Paul C. Smith, *C pany*
W. Cordes Snyde
J. P. Spang, Jr., *T*
Kenneth A. Spen *pany*
M. J. Spiegel, *Spie*
Philip Sporn, *Am Corporation*
Myles Standish, *S*
Frank Stanton,
P. A. Staples, *Hers*
Dr. John R. Steel
John C. Sterling,
Albert R. Stevens

ABODY, *The Borden Company*
NNER, *International Cellucotton Prod-*
rporation
TER, *Eastman Kodak Company*
T, *K. C. Pratt, Inc.*
PRIOR, *Standard Oil Company (Indiana)*
IVER REA, *Oliver Iron & Steel Corpora-*

REED, *American Express Company*
J. REESE, *Continental Motors Cor-*

S. REPPLIER, *The Advertising Council,*

RESOR, *J. Walter Thompson Company*
REYDEL, *Cunningham & Walsh, Inc.*
S. RICHARDSON, *The B. F. Goodrich*
y
OBBINS, *General Outdoor Advertising*
y
. ROBINSON, *The Coca-Cola Company*
Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross
E, *International Business Machines Cor-*

RUTHRAUFF, *Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc.*
N SCHUMACHER, *American Optical*
y
SCHWAB, *Schwab & Beatty, Inc.*
FRANK R. SCHWENGEL, *Joseph E. Sea-*
Sons
SEBALD, *Armco Steel Corporation*
EN, *Outdoor Advertising, Inc.*
. SHELLY, *N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.*
SHOPE, *The Equitable Life Assurance*
f the U. S.
. SILBERSTEIN, *Penn-Texas Corporation*
MITH, *Parents' Magazine*
MITH, *Crowell-Collier Publishing Com-*

SNYDER, JR., *Blaw-Knox Company*
, JR., *The Gillette Company*
A. SPENCER, *Spencer Chemical Com-*

EL, *Spiegel, Inc.*
RN, *American Gas & Electric Service*
ion
NDISH, *Standish-Barnes Company*
NTON, *Columbia Broadcasting System*
ES, *Hershey Chocolate Corporation*
R. STEELMAN
TERLING, *This Week Magazine*
STEVENS, *American Tobacco Company*

DONALD W. STEWART, *The Texas Company*
CHARLES J. STILWELL, *The Warner & Swasey Company*
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C. A. TATUM, JR., *The Dallas Power & Light Company*
E. J. THOMAS, *The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company*
HAROLD B. THOMAS
NILES TRAMMELL, *Biscayne Television Corporation*
LEONARD TRESTER, *General Outdoor Advertising Company*
J. L. VAN VOLKENBURG, *CBS Television*
HARRY F. VICKERS, *Sperry Rand Corporation*
EDWARD C. VON TRESS, *The Curtis Publishing Company*
HOWARD R. WALTON, *Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc.*
H. M. WARREN, *National Carbon Company*
SYLVESTER L. WEAVER, JR., *National Broadcasting Company*
SIDNEY J. WEINBERG, *Goldman, Sachs & Company*
W. G. WEISBROD, *E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, Inc.*
WILLIAM G. WERNER, *The Procter & Gamble Company*
PAUL B. WEST, *Association of National Advertisers*
C. M. WHITE, *Republic Steel Corporation*
FRANK K. WHITE, *McCann-Erickson Corporation (International)*
CHARLES A. WIGHT, *Freeport Sulphur Company*
OLIVER G. WILLITS, *Campbell Soup Company*
ALLAN M. WILSON, *The Advertising Council, Inc.*
CHARLES E. WILSON, *W. R. Grace & Company*
DR. ROBERT E. WILSON, *Standard Oil Company (Indiana)*
ALBERT E. WINGER, *Crowell-Collier Publishing Company*
CHRIS J. WITTING, *Westinghouse Electric Corporation*
CARL I. WOOD, *Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.*
DR. HENRY M. WRISTON, *American Assembly*
THOMAS H. YOUNG, *United States Rubber Company*
HARRY W. ZINSMASTER, *Zinsmaster Bread Company*

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL

FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

STerlin

Eng Pass

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL INC.
NEW YORK • WASHINGTON • CHICAGO • HOLLYWOOD
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

THEODORE S. REPPLIER
PRESIDENT

April 5, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is just to tell you how very much we appreciated your appearance at our luncheon last Tuesday at the Mayflower Hotel.

We were naturally very proud indeed of our all-star panel, and your evaluation of the Arab-Israeli situation is going to be quoted all over the United States. Your characterization of Colonel Nasser as a plausible "gambling man" is one that I venture to say is going to stick in a lot of minds.

With great appreciation,

Sincerely,

T. S. Repplier

TSR/els

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

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MAR 29 PM 6:11
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RB WASHINGTON DC MAR 29 353PME

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

PHILIP GRAHAM WILL MEET WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE PANEL TUESDAY AT TWELVE NOON IN THE CABINET ROOM MAYFLOWER HOTEL

T S REPPLIER PRESIDENT THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL INC

54P..

Eng Past

MARCH 19, 1957

MR. T. S. REPPLIER
PRESIDENT
THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL
1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MOST REGRETFUL BUT CANNOT MAKE IT ON APRIL 1st

MUST BE IN NEW YORK THAT DATE.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

STerling 3-9153

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL INC.

NEW YORK•WASHINGTON•CHICAGO•HOLLYWOOD

1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

THEODORE S. REPPLIER
PRESIDENT

March 11, 1957

Can't do it.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If by any chance your plans call for you to be in Washington on April 1, the day before our luncheon panel discussion, we would be delighted to have you attend a pre-conference dinner as an honor guest.

you arrive Wash. 11:30 am on Apr. 1

The dinner is being held in the Presidential Room of the Statler Hotel at 7 p.m. and the honor guests will assemble in the Continental Room at 6:30 p.m.

Hope you can come, but in any event we shall look forward with anticipation to seeing you on April 2.

Cordially,

T. S. Repplier

TSR/els

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

A non-profit organization, representing all phases of advertising, dedicated to the uses of advertising in the public service.

Eng Post

The Washington Post
AND
Times Herald
1515 L STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 5, D.C. REPUBLIC 7-1234

PHILIP L. GRAHAM
PUBLISHER

February 25, 1957

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your wire.

Our group for the Advertising Council luncheon on April 2nd includes: Scotty Reston, Mark Childs, E. Murrow, P. Graham (Lippmann changed plans; leaves for Europe March 31st).

You will be hearing from Theodore Repplier, President of the Advertising Council, about the precise time and location of the luncheon.

Many thanks for doing this.

If by any chance you can stay down a few hours I shall be glad to have a more extended conference with you at Burning Tree.

Sincerely,

Phil

Philip L. Graham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

FEBRUARY 12, 1957

Eng Post

MR. PHILIP GRAHAM
WASHINGTON POST
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THANKS FOR YOUR CORDIAL WIRE STOP IF SCOTTY RESTON AND WALTER LIPPMANN AGREEABLE WILL GLADLY APPEAR AT LUNCHEON TUESDAY APRIL 2. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-43
fc

17

RECEIVED
1958 FEB -8 PM 6:47
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU044 LONG PD

FAX WASHINGTON DC FEB 8 511PME

EDWARD R MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

EVERY YEAR SINCE 1946 THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL HAS HAD A WASHINGTON CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE WHITE HOUSE TO HEAR TALKS BY THE PRESENXXXXX BY THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET AND OTHER LUMINARIES. THE COUNCIL IS THE BEST PUBLIC SERVICE THING IN AMERICA IN MY HUMBLE VIEW. THIS YEAR THEY HOPE SCOTTY RESTON WALTER LIPPMANN, AND YOU WILL AGREE TO APPEAR AT LUNCHEON TUESDAY APRIL 2ND WITH THE BRILLIANT AND HANDSOME UNDERSIGNED FELLOW AS MODERATOR TO GUIDE YOU IN SHEDDING LIGHT AND UNDERSTANDING I HOPE YOU CAN DO IT FOR FRED FRIENDLY,S SAKE IF NOT YOUR OWN AS AUDIENCE WILL BE LAVISHLY IMPORTANT

PHIL GRAHAM.

611P...

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

April 13

LLD001 NL PD=NEW YORK NY 14=
:EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM= MAR 14 PM 11 21
DLR AFTER 10AM=485 MADISON AVE NYK=

CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO JOIN HONORARY COMMITTEE SPONSORING PREVIEW OPENING OF U. S. WORLD TRADE FAIR AT NEW YORK COLISEUM APRIL 13. PREVIEW TO BE PRECEDED BY DINNER AT WALDORF-ASTORIA HONORING AMBASSADORS OF 43 NATIONS PARTICIPATING IN FAIR. ALL PROCEEDS TO GO TO MARCH OF DIMES.

9 WE PLAN ONLY MEETING OF COMMITTEE FOR 5 P.M. MARCH 21 AT WALDORF-ASTORIA. HOPE YOU WILL JOIN AND, IF POSSIBLE, ATTEND MEETING. PLEASE LET ME KNOW AT SUITE 1533, 9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20 (COLUMBUS 5-7460)=

:JUAN T TRIPPE CHAIRMAN HONORARY COMMITTEE=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Eng fact

MARCH 20, 1957

MR. JUAN T. TRIPPE
SUITE 1533
9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

DELIGHTED TO JOIN HONORARY COMMITTEE SPONSORING PREVIEW OPENING OF U.S. WORLD TRADE FAIR AT NEW YORK COLISEUM APRIL 13 BUT REGRET AM UNABLE ATTEND COMMITTEE MEETING MARCH 21ST. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43
fc

Eng Part

JACOB BLAUSTEIN

AMERICAN BUILDING
BALTIMORE 3, MD.

April 16, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I have just reread the letter I hurriedly got off to you yesterday from New York - - and it does not quite express all I meant to convey.

Very briefly, you were simply grand - - and it was really swell of you to participate.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Jacob

Eng Part

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

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April 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My first thought upon returning to the office this morning after our Half Century Observance was to express my appreciation for your commentary.

It is almost superfluous to say that your statement was of profound interest to us. I have heard again and again from our members how much they appreciated your remarks. I believe that you could tell from the applause that you have won a special place in all our hearts.

If you enjoyed the evening half as much as we did in having you there, I am more than gratified.

Sincerely,

Jacob Blaustein

Jacob Blaustein
Honorary President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

JB:hg

Eng Past

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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February 27, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am delighted to learn from Jacob Blaustein and Joseph Katz that you have kindly consented to take part in our Fiftieth Anniversary Observance, Saturday, April 13th, at the Waldorf.

Like all of my colleagues at the Committee, I am a devoted fan of yours and therefore I am so glad that you will again favor us. I recall your magnificent presentation to our 1954 Annual Meeting in which you reviewed the human rights gains of 1953 and showed excerpts of your Radulovich, Korea, and other TV reports. I remember too your brilliant narration to another AJC Annual Meeting in January, 1952 of a dramatic program by Morton Wishingrad, entitled "To The Living Generation".

Your participation in our program, Saturday, April 13, assures an appropriately exciting climax to a Four-Day Observance devoted to the hopes and hazards that surround the pursuit of equality at home and abroad.

I have asked Fred Robin, who has been developing the Observance program with Jacob Blaustein, to visit with you at your early convenience to discuss the details of the Saturday evening program. He will call your office in the next day or two for an appointment.

Jacob joins me in extending to you our warmest appreciation.

Sincerely,

Irving M. Engel

Irving M. Engel
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

IME:hg

Emily Post

CONGREGATION OF THE SONS OF ISRAEL AND DAVID

TEMPLE BETH-EL

SEVENTY ORCHARD AVENUE PROVIDENCE 6, RHODE ISLAND

William G. Braude, Ph. D., D. D., Rabbi
Selig Salkowitz, M. H. L., Asst. Rabbi

Bertram L. Bernhardt, President

April 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Congregation Sons of Israel and David is most appreciative of your participation in the Festival Forum which took place here at Purim.

We consider it an honor that one as busy as you with the cause of human liberty and rights took time to come to us.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Bertram L. Bernhardt
Bertram L. Bernhardt per PMB.
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Eng Post

LAFAYETTE FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.

78 EAST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-5164

April 8, 1957

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ORVILLE TAYLOR
HERMAN B. WELLS
DONALD R. WILSON

Executive Director
PAUL FRANKLIN

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Both on my behalf and that of the other directors and officers of the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, I write to invite you to attend a luncheon on Tuesday, April 30th, at the Waldorf, at which President Herbert Hoover will speak.

Events of recent months have shown more and more the importance of developing increased understanding and cordial relations with other nations of the free world.

In line with this thought, the luncheon will afford an opportunity for some informal discussion of Franco-American cultural and business relations and of the Foundation's work toward the enhancement of friendship and good-will with France by bringing talented French students to the United States for their graduate studies. These are the future leaders of France, a nation where intellectuals have always had a great impact in shaping policies, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

As you perhaps know, both President Eisenhower and President Coty of France are Honorary Co-Chairmen of the Foundation.

The luncheon will be a small affair, concluding at two o'clock or shortly thereafter, and we think it would interest you. We will meet in the Jansen Suite of the Hotel at 12:30 P.M. There will, of course, be no solicitation of funds.

Greatly hoping for word that you can be with us, and with kindest regards,

Very sincerely,

Arthur H. Dean

Arthur H. Dean

AHD:k

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

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Director, Central Intelligence Agency

LEON FALK, JR.

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EDWARD STREETER

WAYNE C. TAYLOR

REGINALD TOWNSEND

JUAN T. TRIPPE
President, Pan-American World Airways System

THORNTON WILDER

May 29

April 30, 1957

2:00 P.M., E.S.T.

Yes!

Dear Ed:

Would you like to play golf with me May 29 at Wykagyl in New Rochelle?

It is the annual fund raising affair which Frank Shields and Roland Harriman run to raise money for the Boys Clubs of New York and it wouldbe tremendously helpful if we could have the prestige of your name and presence to attract a much greater gate.

If you don't wish to play, would you serve as one of the official scorers? The main idea, Ed, is to have you there in the flesh.

Your loving nephew,

Ed Sullivan

(hdc)

P.S. Mr. Sullivan left for Chicago 5 minutes after he dictated this.

7

Mr. Elmer L. Ward
takes pleasure in inviting you to participate in
The Pro-Celebrity Tournament
in connection with
The Palm Beach Golf Championship
for the benefit of
THE BOYS' CLUB OF NEW YORK
THE BOYS' CLUB OF NEW ROCHELLE
THE NEW ROCHELLE HOSPITAL
on Wednesday, May 29th, 1957
at the Wykagyl Country Club
New Rochelle, N. Y.

R. S. V. P.

J. Pa

I accept your kind invitation
to play in the
Pro-Celebrity Tournament
in connection with
The Palm Beach Golf Championship
May 29th, 1957

My Official Handicap is_____

Name of Club

_____ _____

KASTOR FARRELL CHESLEY & CLIFFORD, INC.
Advertising
400 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

June 28, 1957

Mr. John Aaron
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Johnnie:

Thanks a million. Here are the two spots.

For your information, the reason that we are identifying the announcers this time is that it will not be on CONELRAD.

Cordially,

Lloyd G. Whitebrook
Senior Vice President

LGW:jfh

Attachment

BY HAND

PL 1-1400

Civil Defense Alert
Eng. Pool

KASTOR FARRELL CHESLEY & CLIFFORD, INC.

Advertising

400 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Ed — Will you do? Dick sent tape
Dan
6/28

June 27, 1957

Mr. John Aaron
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Johnnie:

Confirming my telephone call, there will be a national Civil Defense alert on July 12th. You will recall that last year when we had one at a similar time, Ed Murrow, John Daly, Kenneth Banghart and Walter Winchell each did about a three-minute bit and the Governors of the adjoining states were also participants.

This year there will be no CONEIRAD test and there will only be a five-minute voluntary program on radio; however, we plan to do the same thing except that Gabriel Heatter will substitute for Winchell and the only public official will be Governor Harriman.

What we would like would be to have Ed tape a one-minute bit for use on this program and a one-minute announcement that will be run earlier in the week to alert the public to the fact that the test will take place.

As soon as you can give me a nod, I will rush some suggested scripts to you and when you have the tapes, we will pick them up.

Kindest regards,

Lloyd

Lloyd G. Whitebrook
Senior Vice President

LGW:jfh

BY HAND

FORM 4A 5M 11-51

Radio continuity for _____

from RADIO DEPARTMENT

KASTOR, FARRELL, CHESLEY & CLIFFORD, INC.

DATE	PROGRAM	STATION

SIMULATED ALERT

This is Edward R. Murrow.

This is a simulated alert. Its purpose is to give you a practical demonstration of what a Civil Defense alert would be, if the actual emergency ever arose. To repeat, this is a simulated. . . not actual . . . alert, and no cause for alarm.

Civil Defense authorities have found that periodic tests of this nature serve an essential purpose in familiarizing our people with the signals and procedures of an emergency alert and a possible take-cover. Only through education of this type, can we be sure that if our nation is ever attacked, the civilian population will know exactly what to do, without delay and without panic.

Certain major conditions of a real alert are being met in this exercise. For one -- the general public and most Civil Defense officials were given no advance knowledge of the precise time of this alert. For another -- many of the steps and procedures which would be placed in operation in case of an actual emergency are being followed.

Thank you for your cooperation. Remember, Civil Defense is everybody's business. The more perfect our Civil Defense, the more lives will be saved if we are ever attacked.

FORM 4A 5M 11-51

Radio continuity for _____

from RADIO DEPARTMENT

KASTOR, FARRELL, CHESLEY & CLIFFORD, INC.

DATE | PROGRAM | STATION

ADVANCE WARNING

This is Edward R. Murrow.

This week)
Tomorrow) (Announce all three with pauses and we will cut them in as appropriate.)
Today)

There will be a Civil Defense test exercise. You will hear the warbling sound of the siren and that will be your signal to take cover immediately. I repeat. . . the warbling sound of the signal means to take cover immediately.

This would mean that there has been no time for the usual alert. Remember, of course, that this will be a test exercise and no cause for alarm.

Remember, Civil Defense is everybody's business.

The more perfect our Civil Defense -- the more lives that will be saved if ever we are attacked.

MUrray Hill 7-1600

NEW YORK HEART ASSOCIATION, INC.
AND
HEART FUND
485 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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Executive Director

DR. D. F. MILAM
Medical Director

GEORGE HINGERS
Assistant Treasurer

August 27, 1957
[September]

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As part of the Heart Fund's 1958 fund raising campaign, the New York Heart Association is producing a 45-second film trailer to be shown in about three hundred theaters in the New York area.

We would deem it a great favor and a service to the cause of heart research if you would consent to do the voice commentary for our film.

If you can see your way clear to help us, we can schedule the recording of the commentary at any time convenient to you during the first two weeks of September. I will give you a call at CBS on Tuesday or Wednesday and hope it will be possible for you to give me a favorable reply.

With thanks in advance, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred G. Freeman

Alfred G. Freeman
Radio and Television

AGF:dt

AN AFFILIATE OF THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

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WILLIAM ZECKENDORF

Eng. Part.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION RECORDING:

This is Edw[redacted]R. Murrow with a ~~timely~~ message from your Heart Association. Most people with heart disease can work and lead useful lives. Many heart patients who are <u>not</u> working, <u>could</u> become self-supporting if placed in suitable jobs. Rehabilitation is one of the important goals of your Heart Association in its effort to help <u>all</u> hearts. If you have a heart condition, consult your doctor to learn your work capacity. And ask your Heart Association for information about services that may be available in your community, to help you get back to work.

~~Upcoming~~
Eng. Post

October 9, 1957

Dear Averell:

Thanks.

I would be delighted to join you on Monday, October 14 at five o'clock.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Averell Harriman
Governor of New York
Executive Chamber
Albany, New York

fc

16 E.8/
BU 8888

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

AVERELL HARRIMAN
GOVERNOR

October 3, 1957

Dear Ed:

I am giving a small reception for George Meany, who is serving as a United States delegate to the 12th session of the United Nations General Assembly, at my home in New York City on Monday, October the fourteenth, at five o'clock.

I hope you will be able to join us; I'm looking forward to seeing you. Please let me know if you can come.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

Averell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

October 15

Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges

BARNARD WELLESLEY BRYN MAWR RADCLIFFE
SMITH MOUNT HOLYOKE VASSAR

August 6,1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our Committee is deeply honored that you have agreed to accept its invitation to be guest of honor and speaker at our annual scholarship project this fall. We do appreciate that should a world crisis develop, you might not be able to come.

Since you may no longer have my letter of January 7th last, explaining the purposes and aims of the Committee, I am enclosing a brochure about our organization. It is also understood that you will receive an honorarium of five hundred dollars and your travelling expenses will be paid. Accomodations will also be arranged during your stay here.

The basic program planned for Tuesday, October 15, 1957 would consist of a dinner for approximately 350 people at 6:30 p.m. and your speech to an audience of 2990 people at 8:30 p.m.--both to be held at the new Henry and Edsel Ford Memorial Auditorium.

I would appreciate it very much if your staff could send me biographical data and photographs as soon as possible for our program and press releases. Would you also please let me know when you decide on the title of your address?

We hope that Mrs. Murrow will be able to accompany you as our guest and I am taking the liberty of enclosing two personal notes to her in this letter as I do not know your home address.

The enthusiasm engendered in our Committee members at the prospect of your visit is only a small reflection of a widespread public interest. We are very grateful to you--your presence under the sponsorship of the seven colleges will enhance immeasurably their prestige in the community and provide an event of unusual civic importance. Thank you again, Mr. Murrow, for taking time from a busy schedule to be with us.

Sincerely,

Phyllis E. McLaughlin

Phyllis E. McLaughlin (Mrs. W.C.)
Chairman

1031 Bishop Road
Grosse Pointe, 30
Michigan

P. S.

If you are interested in the suggestion in my letter of June 26th last concerning a "Person to Person " program shortly before the project date, we should be very happy to help in any way we can.

P.E.McL.

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

JAMES M. SEWARD

Executive Vice President

July 29, 1957

Dear Ed:

I'm returning your file on the Detroit Seven Eastern Women's Colleges. As I told you during our telephone conversation, Dr. Stanton had written me on July 22nd as follows:

> "Mrs. McLaughlin and Mrs. Gossett are still very eager to have Mr. Murrow address the Detroit meeting in October. They understand his reluctance to make a definite commitment now. However, they would be grateful for an affirmative answer now, with the understanding that he could bow out if some important news story made it impossible for him to keep the date.
>
> In view of the over-all situation, will you put this up to Mr. Murrow if you can reach him in the next several days by telephone.
>
> I am not urging Mr. Murrow to accept this date, but I do think we ought to help get it cleaned up one way or the other in the light of the other complications in Detroit."

After I told Dr. Stanton of your willingness to accept on the basis he had outlined, he wrote me again on July 24th as follows:

> "I have told Mr. Moore of your success with Mr. Murrow. Obviously, he is delighted.
>
> So that there could be no misunderstanding about the terms of Mr. Murrow's acceptance, I read to Mr. Moore the first paragraph of my memorandum of July 22."

The program will take place in the Henry and Edsel Ford auditorium on Tuesday evening, October 15th.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges

BARNARD WELLESLEY BRYN MAWR RADCLIFFE
SMITH MOUNT HOLYOKE VASSAR

June 26, 1957

not interested

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At a meeting with Mr. Charles F. Moore, jr. yesterday, he suggested that since I will be in New York from July 4th through July 30th, I should try to arrange a meeting with you during that time.

Our committee has drawn up preliminary plans for publicising our fall project and it has been suggested that a "Person to Person" program involving prominent Detroiters might be appropriate shortly before our project date. If you are interested, we could try to arrange for the appearnace of Mr. and Mrs. Eero Saarinen (Aline Bernstein Saarinen is a Vassar graduate), the architect Minoru Yamasaki, or Mr. George Walker, chief stylist for Ford Motor Company.

I hope that it will be possible for us to get together and look forward to meeting you at that time.

Sincerely,

Phyllis E. McLaughlin

Phyllis E. McLaughlin (Mrs. W.C.)
Chairman

1031 Bishop Road
Grosse Pointe, 30, Mich.
Tel: Tuxedo 2-2076

July 4th-30th
30 Davenport Ave.
New Rochelle, New York
New Rochelle 3-7722

Eng. Flan.

January 22, 1957

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your letter of January 8th.

It certainly would seem that the message passed along by Charley Moore got confused enroute.

However, I have written Mrs. McLaughlin explaining why it is impossible for me to make a definite commitment so far ahead of time. My work requires me to be free to travel abroad frequently at very short notice, so I've just had to decide not to commit myself to any speaking engagements.

Let me know when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sydney W. Morrell
Ford Motor Company
The American Road
Dearborn, Michigan

fc

January 22, 1957

Dear Mrs. McLaughlin:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 7th.

I feel that the message you received from Charley Moore must have become somewhat confused enroute. What I said was, that I would be happy to receive the invitation and that I hoped it might be possible for me to accept. However, I added that it is quite impossible for me to make a definite commitment so far ahead of time.

As you may know, my work as a reporter requires me to be free to travel abroad frequently at very short notice and I am therefore regretfully unable to commit myself to any other public appearances.

I regret that this is the case, but I am sure you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W.C. McLaughlin
1031 Bishop Road
Grosse Pointe, 30
Michigan

fc

Ford Motor Company

SYDNEY W. MORRELL
GENERAL PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER

THE AMERICAN ROAD
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

January 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I notice by the enclosed that the Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges are really pinning a great deal upon your being able to attend although when I came back from New York I was careful to tell Charley Moore that you would be happy to receive an invitation and would plan to attend if you were in this country. I guess the message must have gotten somewhat confused in reaching them. However I do hope you will be able to make this engagement and I am sure you will find it worthwhile.

That was a fascinating series of questions and answers at the Overseas Press Club the other day but I am afraid that nothing the Administration has done has convinced me that Messrs. Eisenhower and Dulles have anything more than a rather thin facade to offer. It is amazing how many people -- even here in the so-called "isolationist" Middle West -- are becoming really seriously troubled about the lack of policy displayed by Washington.

I hope to be in New York soon -- before the end of the month -- in which event I have a couple of rather interesting items I would like to relay to you in person.

Best,

Bill

Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges

BARNARD WELLESLEY BRYN MAWR RADCLIFFE
SMITH MOUNT HOLYOKE VASSAR

1031 Bishop Road
Grosse Pointe, 30
Michigan

January 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a very great pleasure to hear from Mr. Charles F. Moore, jr. that you are coming to Detroit this fall to be guest of honor and speaker at the annual program of the Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges.

The main purpose of this program is to raise scholarship funds to enable girls from the Michigan area to attend our eastern colleges, but we also endeavor each year to provide the Detroit community with a program of more than usual civic significance.

The enclosed brochure and program from last year's project when the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge was our speaker, will give you some idea of the work of our committee. I am also enclosing some descriptive literature about the Henry and Edsel Ford auditorium which has been reserved by our organization for Tuesday evening, October 15, 1957.

Our committee is able to offer you a five hundred dollar ($500.00) honorarium and your travelling expenses will be paid. We shall also make arrangements for accomodations during your stay here.

We would be very happy if Mrs. Murrow could accompany you and be our guest--I know the Mount Holyoke alumnae would be especially delighted.

We are all aware of the tremendous pressure on your time and deeply appreciate your coming. We look forward to meeting you in the fall.

Sincerely,

Phyllis E. McLaughlin

Phyllis E. McLaughlin (Mrs.W.C.)
Chairman-The Seven Colleges Committee

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Mr. Charles F. Moore, jr.
The Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, Michigan

DETROIT

PERFUME AND PRAISE - M.I.T. - DELICATESSEN - PROSPECT OF QUESTIONS

SINCE 1945 OUR FOREIGN POLICY UNDERGONE UNPRECEDENTED REVOLUTION

CONSENT CREATED BY EVENTS -- WE UNDERESTIMATED EXTENT MATERIAL

MORAL DAMAGE DURING WAR -- WE HAD EXPANDING ECONOMY, MINOR HARDSHIPS,

COMPLETE SECURITY, VICARIOUS EXCITEMENT.

WE TREATED FORMER ENEMIES AND ALLIES WITH UNPRECEDENTED CONSIDERATION

AND GENEROSITY -- IN FEBRUARY 1947 PRESIDENT INFORMED ~~US~~ Britain UNABLE

CONTINUE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY --

TRUMAN DOCTRINE PROCLAIMED MARCH 12 --

JUNE 5 MARSHALL PLAN ANNOUNCED AT HARVARD --

UNDOUBTEDLY SAVED WESTERN EUROPE FROM COLLAPSE AND COMMUNISM.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

SAVED WESTERN EUROPE - KOREA --

STRAINED RELATIONS WITH ALLIES OVER SUEZ -- Lack of Faith

FAILED TO APPRECIATE IMPORTANCE NEUTRALITY - PARTICULARLY INDIA --

FAILED TO RECOGNIZE RED CHINA OR PERMIT REPORTERS -- Why afraid.

STARTED TO DUPLICATE BRITISH MISTAKES IN MIDDLE EAST --

FALLEN BEHIND IN SCIENTIFIC RACE --

DEMONSTRATED THAT WEST HAS NO POLICY FOR REVOLT IN SATELLITES --

AND WE HAVE BEEN COMFORTABLE --

WE PROPOSED AERIAL INSPECTION - THE RUSSIANS REJECTED --

WE DECLINED PROVIDE ARMS FOR ISRAEL--

DULLES SAID TANKS CANNOT CROSS DESERTS - ALSO CLAIMED NEUTRALITY

"EXCEPTION UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES" IS AN IMMORAL AND

SHORT-SIGHTED CONCEPTION...

WE REFUSED TO NEGOTIATE WITH RED CHINA --

IN JULY 1956 WE WITHDREW OFFER TO HELP EGYPT BUILD ASWAN DAM.

NASSER SEIZED THE CANAL.

OCTOBER 22 - HUNGARIAN REVOLT BEGAN -- No Policy -

OCTOBER 29 - ISRAEL MOVED FOR SUEZ -- Why?

DISARMAMENT TALKS - INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES.

SPUTNIK

IN FEBURARY 1948 COMMUNIST COUP IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA --

MAY 1948 INDEPENDENT STATE OF ISRAEL PROCLAIMED --

JUNE 1948 VANDENBURG RESOLUTION DECLARED INTENTION TO BREAK WITH TRADITION OF NO FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS.

BERLIN AIRLIFT BEGAN IN JULY --

APRIL 1949 NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY SIGNED IN WASHINGTON WHICH COMPLETED COMMITMENT TO FREE WORLD --

JUNE 1950 NORTH KOREAN COMMUNISTS INVADED KOREA --

TRUMAN IMPLIED A-BOMB MIGHT BE USED IN KOREA --

ATLEE RUSHED OVER TO DISSUADE HIM --

MARCH 1952 STALIN DIED -- CHURCHILL PROPOSED SUMMIT CONFERENCE - GENEVA

THAT SUMMER RUSSIANS EXPLODED FIRST H-BOMB --

BEGINNING OF 1954 DULLES ANNOUNCED POLICY MASSIVE RETALIATION --

WE EXPLODED FIRST H-BOMB IN THE MARSHALLS --

WAR IN INDO-CHINA. NIXON ADVOCATES SENDING U.S. TROOPS THERE.

WE DECIDE AID TITO --

EGYPT ANNOUNCED ACCEPTANCE SOVIET ARMS --

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE:

RECOGNIZE DIFFICULTIES OF RUNNING A COALITION --

APPRECIATE IMPORTANCE AFRICA - ASIA --

UNDERSTAND COMPETITION BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA --

DISPEL ILLUSION ABOUT RUSSIAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS --

ACHIEVE A POLICY FOR THE MIDDLE EAST -- Have None Now

FIND A CURE FOR OUR SCHIZOPHRENIA THAT OUR ALLIES AND DEPENDENT TERRITORIES -- Germany.

RECOGNIZE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION --

NO NATION EVER ~~DEMANDED ANYTHING~~ GREAT THAT DID NOT ~~CLAIM DEFENSE OF IT.~~ have gratuitous demanded —

Costello — Kamchatka —

Eng. Post

October 10, 1957

Dear Mrs. McLaughlin:

Thank you for your very kind letter of October 5. It is kind of you to invite Mr. Bliss to the dinner, but unfortunately, he will be unable to attend.

We shall appreciate having a car meet us at Willow Run, and my secretary will either wire or telephone you on Monday to let you know the flight number and time of arrival. I certainly would appreciate your husband's company on the drive from WJR to the dinner.

I shall be glad to answer questions from the audience. Incidentally, would you please let me know how long I am expected to speak. I rather prefer to devote more time to questions than to the actual speaking.

I am touched by your charmingly unbusiness-like method of sending me a blank check. I shall fill it in after the trip has been completed.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Phyllis E. McLaughlin
The Detroit Committee for
Seven Eastern Women's Colleges
1031 Bishop Road
Grosse Pointe 30, Michigan

mcc

(Copy of speech in Speech Folder)

TRANSLATION

The Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges:

1031 Bishop Rd.
Grosse Pointe, 30
Michigan.

October 5, 1957.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The old college portable has given up under the weight of seven colleges - hence the longhand! Thank you for your nice letter of Sept. 27th. A room has been reserved for Mr. Bliss at the Statler Hotel close to your suite. We hope Mr. Bliss will be able to come to the dinner and lecture as the Committee's guest, and have arranged a place at the head table for him.

The dinner has been postponed till 7.30 p.m. - dress is informal. Last year Ambassador Lodge and the professor who introduced him did wear "black tie", but they were the only gentlemen to do so. Please do as you prefer in this regard.

You will have a lady "introducer". She is Dr. Alice Crathera, professor of English at Wayne University, a Mount Holyoke alumna, and one of Detroit's distinguished citizens.

We appreciate your consideration for us in regard to meeting you at the airport; however it can easily be arranged to have a car and chauffeur there for your convenience. It is thirty-five miles from Willow Run to Detroit! If you could have someone 'phone or telegraph me just prior to your departure from New York, we should be happy to take care of this for you. The car could also be at your disposal to and from the radio station. My husband would be very pleased to accompany you from Station WJR to the dinner, if that would be of help to you.

One more item! Will you permit questions from the audience after your address? We would have the ushers pass out paper and pencils XXX so they would be written.

I am enclosing the courtesy card from the Statler Hotel; also a check for your and Mr. Bliss' expenses. Since I do not know what the exact amount will be, will you please fill it in? Both hotel accomodations will be taken care of directly by the Committee.

I can only repeat how deeply we appreciate the time you are giving us.

Sincerely,

Phyllis E. McLaughlin.

The Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges

1031 Bishop Rd.
Grosse Pointe, 30
Michigan

October 5, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The old college portable has given way under the weight of seven colleges — hence the longhand! Thank you for your nice letter of Sept. 27th — a room has been reserved for Mr. Bliss at the Statler Hotel close to your suite. We hope Mr. Bliss will be able to come to the dinner and lecture as the Committee's guest and have arranged a place at the head table for him.

The dinner has been postponed till 7:30 p.m. — dress is informal. Last year Ambassador Lodge and the professor who introduced him did wear "black tie", but they were the only gentlemen to do so. Please do as you prefer in this regard.

You will have a lady "introducer". She is Dr. Alice Crathern, professor of English at Wayne University, a Mount Holyoke

alumna, and one of Detroit's distinguished citizens.

We appreciate your consideration for us in regard to meeting you at the airport; however it can easily be arranged to have a car and chauffeur there for your convenience. It is thirty-five miles from Willow Run to Detroit! If you could have someone 'phone or telegraph me just prior to your departure from New York, we should be happy to take care of this for you. The car could also be at your disposal to and from the radio station. My husband would be very pleased to accompany you from Station WJR to the dinner, if that would be of help to you.

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I can only repeat how deeply we appreciate the time you are giving us.

Sincerely,

Phyllis E. McLaughlin
(Mrs. W. C.)

[Succ. (2)]

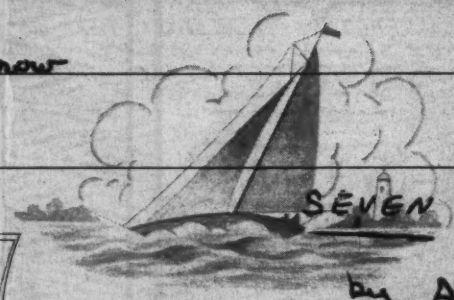
Telephone:
Tuxedo 2-2076

[redacted] K 74-978 No. 393

October 7 1957

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Edward R. Murrow $

DOLLARS



SEVEN COLLEGE COMMITTEE

7

by Athena C. Grafow

Insured against fraudulent alteration
RITE-TODD BANKERS SUPPLY

September 27, 1957

Dear Mrs. McLaughlin:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of September 20. Since I shall be busy all day on October 15th preparing and writing my daily news program, I regret that it will be impossible to make the luncheon and other afternoon engagements you suggest. Also, since I shall not be able to tell until practically the last moment at what time I shall arrive in Detroit, I think it would be better for you not to plan on meeting me at the airport. I shall drive straight to the Statler Hotel and you can contact me either there or in the news room at our local station (WJR). My broadcast will be at 6:45 p.m., local time so I fear I cannot arrive at the dinner until about 7:30 p.m. Would you kindly let me know whether it is a black-tie affair?

I shall be accompanied by my assistant, Ed Bliss, and I wonder whether your secretary would be good enough to make a reservation for him at the Statler Hotel?

I look forward to seeing you on October 15th.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Phyllis McLaughlin
Chairman
Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern
Women's Colleges
1031 Bishop Road
Grosse Pointe 30, Michigan

mcc

Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges

BARNARD WELLESLEY BRYN MAWR RADCLIFFE
SMITH MOUNT HOLYOKE VASSAR

1031 Bishop Road
Grosse Pointe, 30, Mich.
September 20, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Thank you very much for your letter of August 25th. The Committee is delighted that you are able to accept its invitation but only sorry that Mrs. Murrow will be unable to come with you. We do appreciate very deeply the gracious donation of your time --the honorarium will be specifically set aside in the scholarship fund for this year.

We shall, of course, meet you at the airport--will you advise us of the time of your arrival? Mr. Moore has suggested that you might like to have lunch at the Ford Motor Company. The various news media are anxious to interview you--would you like us to arrange a meeting with the press at approximately four p. m. ? We have accomodations for you at the Statler Hotel and the meeting could be held there.

A small group (twelve to sixteen people) would like to entertain you at approximately five-thirty p. m. if you would enjoy relaxing over a cocktail at that time.

The only fixed items on the schedule are the dinner at six-thirty p.m. and your address at eight-thirty p.m.; any other plans will be made completely at your convenience. If you would just prefer to have several hours of peace and quiet before the evening's events, that can be arranged too.

Sincerely,

Phyllis E. McLaughlin

Phyllis E. McLaughlin (Mrs. W. C.)
Chairman

Upcoming

August 25, 1957

Dear Mrs. McLaughlin:

I have just returned from vacation to find your letter of August 6th. I hope you will forgive the delay in replying.

I am looking forward to my visit on October 15th, but regret to say that Mrs. Murrow will be unable to join me.

About the honorarium, I have long had a policy not to accept speaking engagements and therefore will not accept a fee. Perhaps you might suggest a scholarship.

I am enclosing the biographical data and the pictures as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W.C. McLaughlin
1031 Bishop Road
Grosse Pointe, 30, Michigan

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

reflections on Am. Foreign Policy

BARNARD

MOUNT HOLYOKE

SMITH

WELLESLEY

VASSAR

RADCLIFFE

BRYN MAWR

WHO?

THE DETROIT COMMITTEE FOR
SEVEN EASTERN WOMEN'S COLLEGES—
representing alumnae of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley colleges.

WHY?

1. To promote the ideals and purposes of liberal arts colleges and to provide information about the seven women's colleges.

2. To provide scholarships to send Michigan girls to these colleges.

HOW?

By joint fund-raising projects.

Detroit alumnae of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe,
Wellesley Colleges have long cooperated on matters of mutual interest. As fa
they arranged social gatherings at which common interests were discus

In that year, also, the Presidents of the Seven Colleges made their first joir
American public for support of liberal arts education for women. Simult
Committee of Seven Colleges" was organized in the East which sought to rais
funds. Local alumnae groups in Detroit supported this Committee b
educational standards of the Colleges and their need for financial suppor

In those first years of cooperative action, each of the seven college alu
maintained its own fund raising projects. It was only logical, however, that th
ultimately pool their resources for a common project which offered
of increasing the amount of money raised.

In 1938, Detroit welcomed its first Seven College joint fund-raising project fo
performance of "You Can't Take It With You" also made Detroit t
the first time that a theater in this City was sold out for a benefit perform
that time the Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges
sponsored several theater benefits, children's matinees, and lectures by nati
variety of subjects. Since 1946 it has also sponsored, as part of its progra
annual College Information Day at the Women's City Club of Detro
Michigan communities are invited. There, members of the alumnae clu
information about each of the Colleges and the opportunities

More than $40,000 has been raised through the Committee's
provide scholarships for approximately 100 Michigan girls. The success of the
reflects the continuing loyal support of the alumnae groups, and the ap
Detroit community for the civic and educational role which the Com

adcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and
st. As far back as 1927
e discussed.

first joint appeal to the
. Simultaneously, an "Alumnae
nt to raise endowment
mittee by publicizing the
l support from private sources.

ege alumnae groups in Detroit
that they should
offered the prospect

oject for scholarships. The
Detroit theatrical history; it was
performance. Since
Colleges has successfully
s by nationally known figures on a
s program, an
of Detroit to which girls from 65
nae clubs provide
tunities it offers.

mittee's projects to
ss of the Committee's program
d the appreciation of the
the Committee has assumed.

The Detroit Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges is an autonomous, self-perpetuating organization. The Presidents of the Local alumnae clubs and their ticket chairmen form the nucleus of its membership, together with the following officers who are elected or appointed from the combined alumnae groups: A General Chairman, two Vice-chairmen, Secretary, Treasurer, College Information Chairman, General Ticket Chairman, Publicity Chairman, and Patroness Chairman.

1956-1957 Committee for Seven Eastern Women's Colleges

OFFICERS

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. David H. Lynn, Barnard

VICE-CHAIRMAN
Mrs. John S. Hammond, Wellesley

VICE-CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Wilfrid C. McLaughlin, Vassar

SECRETARY
Mrs. William R. Eyler, Radcliffe

TREASURER
Mrs. John Controulis, Vassar

PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN
Mrs. James W. Lee II, Smith

COLLEGE INFORMATION CHAIRMAN
Mrs. H. Paul Sloan, Jr., Mt. Holyoke

GENERAL TICKET CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Phillips VanDusen, Smith

PROGRAM CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Herbert Bartlett, Wellesley

CLUB PRESIDENTS

Mrs. William T. Gossett, Barnard

Mrs. E. Osborne Coates, Jr., Bryn Mawr

Mrs. Kenneth McCoy, Mt. Holyoke

Mrs. John C. Finegan, Radcliffe

Mrs. W. Brace Krag, Smith

Miss Hilary Whitaker, Vassar

Mrs. Orvil R. Aronson, Wellesley

Mrs. E. Steven Bauer, Smith, Birmingham Club

Miss Jeanne B. Lloyd, Wellesley, Birmingham Club

CLUB TICKET CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Louis B. Heavenrich, Barnard

Mrs. Robert W. Chambers, Bryn Mawr

Mrs. Leonard L. Winter, Mt. Holyoke

Mrs. Leonard J. Grabow, Radcliffe

Mrs. George S. Ritchie, Smith

Mrs. Richard Mittenthal, Vassar

Miss Louise Owen, Wellesley

Mrs. George N. Hilfinger, Smith, Birmingham Club

Mrs. Robert B. Knight, Wellesley, Birmingham Club

Mrs. Harold Paul Sloan, Jr.

43 Cambridge Boulevard, Pleasant Ridge, Michigan

August 5, 1957

Dear Mrs. Murrow,

We in the Mount Holyoke Club of Detroit are delighted at the prospect of your husband's speaking for our Seven College Committee on Tuesday, October 15th. We are eagerly hopeful that you will be able to accompany him on this visit to Detroit. It would be perfectly wonderful for us to have you both here. This would be our dream come true.

If you are able to be here and can arrange any spare time, we should like very much to have a luncheon or tea or cocktail party in your honor so that some of the Mount Holyoke alumnae in this area may have the privilege of a

Mrs. Harold Paul Sloan, Jr.

43 Cambridge Boulevard, Pleasant Ridge, Michigan

special visit with you.

We are all looking forward with eager anticipation to seeing you and your husband on October 15th. You will try to come with him, won't you?

Very sincerely yours,
Dorothy M. Sloan

Eng. Post

NEW YORK LEAGUE FOR A. H. R. C. INC.

Association for the Help of Retarded Children

116 EAST 27th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

7

November 1st, 1957

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Honorary Past President
MRS. BARNETT ROBINSON

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MRS. LOUIS SILBERBERG

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MRS. HARRY M. PIMSTEIN
MRS. SOL ROSENBLATT
MRS. SOL SCHNEIDERMAN
MRS. SIDNEY SCHWARTZ
MRS. LEON SHAPIRO
MRS. SIDNEY SHAPIRO
MRS. ABE SHURR
MRS. M. S. WEINMAN
MRS. MILTON ZAIDENBERG

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Attention Miss F. Crissan

Dear Miss Crissan,

Pertaining to our telephone conversation, I am enclosing herewith the format of the Time schedule, and the honored guests to be seated on the dais, for our luncheon on November 11th, 1957.

Should there be any further questions, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Thank you.

Cordially yours,

Mary A. Shapiro

Chairman of Program

Mrs. Sidney J. Shapiro
730 Fort Washington Ave.
New York 40, New York

LOrraine 8-5044

Contributions to the New York League for A. H. R. C. Inc. are tax deductible.

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MRS. SIDNEY SHAPIRO
MRS. ABE SHURR
MRS. M. S. WEINMAN
MRS. MILTON ZAIDENBERG

LUNCHEON NOVEMBER 11th, 1957

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

FORMAT

Pre-luncheon cocktails Crane Suite (4th Floor)	12	Noon
Luncheon doors open	12.30	
Mrs. Scheffres-Announce singing of Star-Spangled Banner and invocation	12.40	
Luncheon	1.00	
After clearing tables of main course, before dessert, Mrs. Schwartz introduce Miss Ilka Chase	1.45	
Raffle Pitch--Miss Chase	1.50	
Dessert served during raffle sale [redacted], Mrs. Schwartz introduce Tex McCrary	2.15	
Mr. McCrary--Welcome speech and introduction of Dais guests	2.20	
Mr. McCrary introduce President-Mrs. Silberberg	2.23	
Mr. McCrary introduce Ed. Murrow	2.29	
Mr. Henry R. Luce	2.35	
Mr. McCrary announce Fashion Show and introduce Dorothy Kilgallen	2.40	
Fashion Show	2.45	

Respectfully submitted,

Mary A Shapiro
Program Chairman

Mrs. Sidney J. Shapiro
730 Fort Washington Ave.
New York 40, N.Y.

LOrraine 8-5044

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New York League for
Assoc for Help of Retarded Children
November 11, 1957

PRESENTED TO

MR. HENRY R. LUCE

BY THE NEW YORK LEAGUE FOR A.H.R.C.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE HELP OF RETARDED CHILDREN

IN RECOGNITION FOR THE OUTSTANDING "LIFE" MAGAZINE ARTICLES WHICH HAVE AROUSED NATIONAL INTEREST IN THE PROBLEM OF MENTAL RETARDATION.

New York League for A.H.R.C.

Nov 11, 1957

Eng. Post.

STILL SLIGHTLY AMBULANT CORPSE - CONGRATULATIONS, NOT SO MUCH TO YOU AS TO PHOTOGRAPHERS WHOSE SKILL AND SENSITIVE PERCEPTION PRODUCED PICTURES THAT COMBINED CLARITY AND COMPASSION, AND REPORTERS WHO WROTE SIMPLY BUT WHO USED WORDS THAT HAVE NOT LOST THEIR CUTTING EDGE.

THIS SERIES ILLUMINATED A DARK CORNER IN OUR NATIONAL ETHICS - PRICKED A CONSCIENCE THAT HAD BECOME CALLOUSED - AND PROVIDED A REASONED AND REASONABLE MEASURE OF HOPE - MUST IN SOME MEASURE HAVE CHANGED CLIMATE OF OPINION - WAS EFFORT ALTOGETHER IN PUBLIC INTEREST

RECENTLY RE-READ ENTIRE SERIES DEALING WITH MENTAL HEALTH AND RETARDED CHILDREN - STILL NECESSARY TO READ - THE LATE HEYWOOD BROUN - THE PLAQUE.

NEW YORK LEAGUE FOR A. H. R. C. INC.

Association for the Help of Retarded Children

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NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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MRS. LEON SHAPIRO
MRS. SIDNEY SHAPIRO
MRS. ABE SHURR
MRS. M. S. WEINMAN
MRS. MILTON ZAIDENBERG

November 4th, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York New York

Atten Miss Crissan

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Attached herewith you will find a REVISED format for our luncheon on November 11th, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

We have given you four minutes to makethe presentation to Mr. Henry R. Luce. Y ou can have an extra minute if you desire.

Looking forward tomeeting you, I am

Cordially yours,

Maya Shapiro

Program Chairman

Mrs. Sidney J. Shapiro
730 Fort Washington Ave.
New York 40, New York

Contributions to the New York League for A. H. R. C. Inc. are tax deductible.

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow

NEW YORK LEAGUE FOR A. H. R. C. INC.
Association for the Help of Retarded ChildRen

LUNCHEON WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL

November 11th, 1957

Cocktails--Crane Suite-4th Floor		12 Noon
Public luncheon doors open		12.30
Entrance Dais Guests		12.45
Mrs. Scheffres announce National Anthem and Invocation		12.46 12.49
Luncheon begins		1.00
First Course		1.05
Main dish and clearing of tables of same		1.30
Mrs. Schwartz introduce Ilka Chase		1.31
Ilka Chase	2 minutes	1.33
Showing of Chinchilla coat		1.34
Raffle sale and serving of dessert		1.56
Mrs. Schwartz introduce McCrary		1.57
Tex McCrary-Welcome speech and introduction of Dais guests and finally President Mrs. Silberberg	(8 minutes	2.05
Mrs. Silberberg	(2 minutes	2.07
McCrary introduce Mr Murrow		2.08
Mr. Ed R. Murrow	(4 minutes	2.12
Mr. Henry R. Luce	(3 minutes	2.15
McCrary announce Fashion Shoow and introduce Dorothy Kilgallen		2.16
Fashion Show		2.20

Respectfully submitted

Mrs. Sidney J. Shapiro Program Chairman
730 Ft. Washington Ave. N.Y. 40

SEATING OF DAIS GUESTS

LUNCHEON Association for the Help Of
Retarded Children
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel----November 11th, 1957

11. Miss Dorothy Kilgallen - Television personality, fashion commentator
10. Roxanne - Designer of fashion show clothes
9. Mr. Samuel Winston - whose clothes are being shown
8. Miss Eleanor Lambert - fashion coordinator
7. Mrs. Leonard Moses - chairman of reception - member of board
6. Miss Dorothy Sarnoff - singer
5. Mrs. Mary Shapiro - chairman of program - member of board
4. Mr. Charles Silver - President of Board of Education of N.Y.C.
3. Miss Ilka Chase
2. Mr. Tex McCrary
1. Mrs. A.U. (Link) Scheffres - co-chairman of luncheon and board member

(Lectern)

1. Mrs. Louis Silberberg - president of the New York League for AHRC and one of its founders
2. Mr. Henry R. Luce
3. Mrs. Sidney Schwartz - co-chairman of luncheon - member of board
4. Mr. Edward R. Murrow
5. Mrs. Barnett Robinson - Honorary ~~First~~ President of New York League for AHRC
6. Mr. Jerome Fheingold - executive director of AHRC
7. Miss Maya Pines) author)
8. Cornell Capa) photographer) Life Magazine staff members responsible for articles
9. Mr. Max Dubrow - Director of Workshop
10. Mrs. Berenice Rogers - Commissioner of Housing of New York City
11. Mr. Bernard M. Fineson - president of Association for the help of Retarded Children.

NEW YORK LEAGUE FOR A. H. R. C. INC.

Association for the Help of Retarded Children

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MRS. LEON SHAPIRO
MRS. SIDNEY SHAPIRO
MRS. ABE SHURR
MRS. M. S. WEINMAN
MRS. MILTON ZAIDENBERG

October 25, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the New York League for A.H.R.C. Inc., you are cordially invited for cocktails preceding our luncheon on Monday, November 11, in the Crane Suite, Room 4U of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel at 12 o'clock noon.

Looking forward with pleasure to greeting you then, I am,

Most sincerely,

Patti Moses

Chairman of Reception

Mrs. Leonard Moses
91 Central Park West
New York 23, New York

Contributions to the New York League for A. H. R. C. Inc. are tax deductible.

Hold

NEW YORK LEAGUE FOR A. H. R. C. INC.

Association for the Help of Retarded Children

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MRS. LEON SHAPIRO
MRS. SIDNEY SHAPIRO
MRS. ABE SHURR
MRS. M. S. WEINMAN
MRS. MILTON ZAIDENBERG

October 24th, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

7241

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Following up our letter of October 5th, with reference to the luncheon on November 11th at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel honoring Mr. Henry Luce, you will find below the text of the citation which you are to present:--

PRESENTED TO

MR. HENRY R. LUCE

BY THE NEW YORK LEAGUE FOR A.H.R.C

Association for the Help of Retarded Children

-IN-

RECOGNITION FOR THE OUTSTANDING "LIFE" MAGAZINE ARTICLES WHICH HAVE AROUSED NATIONAL INTEREST IN THE PROBLEM OF MENTAL RETARDATION.

I am looking forward with great pleasure to meeting you.

Cordially yours,

Mary A Shapiro
(Program Chairman

Mrs. Sidney J. Shapiro
730 Fort Washington Ave.
New York 40, New York
LO 8- 5044

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116 EAST 27th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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MRS. SIDNEY SHAPIRO
MRS. ABE SHURR
MRS. M. S. WEINMAN
MRS. MILTON ZAIDENBERG

October 5th, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We are grateful to you for accepting our invitation to present a citation to Mr. Henry R. Luce on November 11th, 1957 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

In the very near future we shall send you a text of the Award. Should there be any further questions, be free to call upon me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mary A. Shapiro

Mrs. Sidney J. Shapiro
730 Ft. Washington Ave.
New York 40, New York

Contributions to the New York League for A. H. R. C. Inc. are tax deductible.

Upcoming

October 4, 1957

Dear Mrs. Shapiro:

Thank you for your letter of September 23rd.

This is just a note to tell you that I shall be delighted to present a citation to Mr. Henry Luce, and am looking forward to attending the luncheon on November 11th.

Would you be kind enough to send me the text of the citation.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Sidney J. Shapiro
730 Fort Washington Avenue
New York 40, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

NEW YORK LEAGUE FOR A. H. R. C. INC.

Association for the Help of Retarded Children

116 EAST 27th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Honorary Chairman
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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MRS. SOL SCHNEIDERMAN
MRS. SIDNEY SCHWARTZ
MRS. LEON SHAPIRO
MRS. SIDNEY SHAPIRO
MRS. ABE SHURR
MRS. M. S. WEINMAN
MRS. MILTON ZAIDENBERG

September 23rd, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New Y ork

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We refer to your letter of June 28th, wherein you suggest we write you again in the fall.

To refresh the above letter, we had asked you at that time if you would be available on November 11th, 1957, to present a citation to Mr. Henry R. Luce, at a luncheon for the above organization in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The award is being made to Mr. Luce for the publication of a series of essays in "LIFE" magazine on retarded children.

I sincerely hope that your schedule will permit your being with us. May I also say at this time, that only about one and one-half hours would be the extent of your time required.

We would be most grateful if you would accept.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Cordially,

Mary A Shapiro

Mrs. Sidney J. Shapiro
730 Fort Washington Ave.
New York 40, New York

Lo 8-5044

Contributions to the New York League for A. H. R. C. Inc. are tax deductible.

Shapiro

June 28, 1957

Dear Mrs. Shapiro:

Many thanks for your letter inviting me to be present when Mr. Henry R. Luce receives his citation.

However, I cannot commit myself so far in advance. Please write me again in the fall. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Sidney J. Shapiro
730 Fort Washington Avenue
New York 40, New York

mcc

NEW YORK LEAGUE FOR A. H. R. C. INC.

Association for the Help of Retarded Children

116 EAST 27th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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MRS. SIDNEY SCHWARTZ
MRS. LEON SHAPIRO
MRS. SIDNEY SHAPIRO
MRS. ABE SHURR
MRS. M. S. WEINMAN
MRS. MILTON ZAIDENBERG

June 18th, 1957

I am in Vacation

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. Henry R. Luce is to be the recipient of a citation by the above organization on November 11th, 1957, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at 12.30 P.M.

This award is being made to Mr. Luce for his awareness of our cause. "LIFE" magazine published a series of essays some months ago on the plight of retarded children, thereby helping us to obtain desperately needed funds.

This is the second such award made by AHRC, the first being to Mrs. Pearl Buck, and presented to her last year by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in the presence of 1200 women.

Would it be possible for you to be with us on November 11th to make the presentation to Mr. Luce. Both Mr. Luce and you were the unanimous choices of our committee after careful consideration.

We sincerely hope that you are free and available on that date.

May I hear from you? Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mary A Shapiro

Mrs. Sidney J. Shapiro
730 Fort Washington Ave.
New York 40, New York

Contributions to the New York League for A. H. R. C. Inc. are tax deductible.

~~ufc.~~
Eng Post
November 1

November 1, 1957

Dear Commander Trahan:

This is just to confirm that we will lunch on November 13th with Admiral Kirkpatrick at the Century Club, 7 West 43rd Street, on November 13th at 1:00.

Sincerely yours,

Commander Paul Trahan
The Pentagon
Radio and Television Division
Department of Public Information
Washington, D.C.

fc

cc: Fred Friendly

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Larry Lesueur

from: Ed Murrow

November 1, 1957

Admiral Kirkpatrick, the new P.I.O. for the Navy is coming to town November 13 and I am arranging a small luncheon at the Century Club, 7 West 43rd at 1:00 on that day. Hope you can join us.

fc

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Jesse Zousmer

from: Ed Murrow

November 1, 1957

Admiral Kirkpatrick, the new P.I.O. for the Navy is coming to town November 13 and I am arranging a small luncheon at the Century Club, 7 West 43rd at 1:00 on that day. Hope you can join us.

fc

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Irving Gitlin

from: Ed Murrow

November 1, 1957

Admiral Kirkpatrick, the new P.I.O. for the Navy is coming to town November 13 and I am arranging a small luncheon at the Century Club, 7 West 43rd at 1:00 on that day. Hope you can join us.

fc

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: John Day

from: Ed Murrow

November 1, 1957

Admiral Kirkpatrick, the new P.I.O. for the Navy is coming to town November 13 and I am arranging a small luncheon at the Century Club, 7 West 43rd at 1:00 on that day. Hope you can join us.

fc

E.R.M.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Sig Mickelson

from: Ed Murrow

November 1, 1957

Admiral Kirkpatrick, the new P.I.O. for the Navy is coming to town November 13 and I am arranging a small luncheon at the Century Club, 7 West 43rd at 1:00 on that day. Hope you can join us.

fc

E.R.M.

Refs. done
Org EXT
folder

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Advertising

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO · MEXICO CITY · SAN JUAN · LONDON

ROBERT P. MOUNTAIN
Vice President and
Director of Radio-Television

NEW YORK 17 · 285 Madison Avenue

November 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:
We want you to know how very much we appreciate your having made the recent film on Asian flu. It has been shown to representatives of the Advertising Council, and they are truly enthusiastic about the fine result.

All parties concerned realize the special efforts you made to appear at the studio, even though you yourself were still in the throes of influenza. This is really "going the extra mile" to render a public service.

You should soon be seeing the film, as it will be shown over major television stations throughout the country. We are positive that it will be of great help in combating the inroads of Asian flu.

Sincerely,

Bob

RPM:js

T.R. by
done
mr.

File

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLYING, ADDRESS THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

REFER TO:

February 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As the reports come in on the Asian influenza vaccination program, I am increasingly impressed with the role played by the communications industry in stimulating prompt public understanding and action.

Your contribution to this cause was especially outstanding and I want to thank you for it. The television announcements which you made for the Advertising Council have been widely used, and I am sure that they have had great influence in persuading people to get vaccinated.

This was an important public service and is one of the factors that has helped to minimize the effect of the Asian influenza epidemic in this country.

With warmest thanks and appreciation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

S E Burney

Surgeon General

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

T. Readings done by Mr. M.

FINAL REVISE

THE AD COUNCIL
ASIAN FLU VACCINE
FILM SHOT
ONE MINUTE
TCPO: 2000 JOB NO: 5781

VIDEO	AUDIO
OPEN ON FULL SCREEN SHOT OF THE WORDS: "THE FACTS ABOUT ASIAN FLU."	ANNOUNCER: (V.O.) Here is Edward R. Murrow with the facts about Asian Flu...
DISSOLVE TO MURROW IN ARM CHAIR.	MURROW: Asian Flu is a new, highly contagious type of influenza. Its death rate is low, but its great danger lies in the fact that essential community service can be disrupted by an epidemic. Asian Flu is caused by a virus. It is spread through the air by the sneezing or coughing of an infected person. The United States Public Health Service and the American Medical Association have urged communities to be prepared. A new vaccine has been developed. It is the only known preventative for Asian Flu. It is given to adults in one shot and is effective for most people. It provides immunity in ten to fourteen days. It is safe and reactions, should they occur, are mild. Individuals known to be sensitive to eggs should not take the vaccine. Supplies of the vaccine are being distributed. Keep in touch with your doctor to find out when he will have the vaccine.* Take your flu shot as soon as possible.

Flu

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Advertising

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO · LOS ANGELES · HOLLYWOOD · MONTREAL · TORONTO

LONDON · MEXICO CITY · FRANKFURT · SAN JUAN · CARACAS

NEW YORK 17 · 285 Madison Avenue

Warner
Conrad
Gorman

October 16, 1957

Mr. John Aaron
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear John:

Here is the proposed storyboard for the Asian Flu announcement.

Presumably this could be revised somewhat to suit Ed's desire if he felt able to do it.

Thank you for taking the matter up with him.

Dick
Richard Dana

THE FACTS ABOUT ASIAN FLU

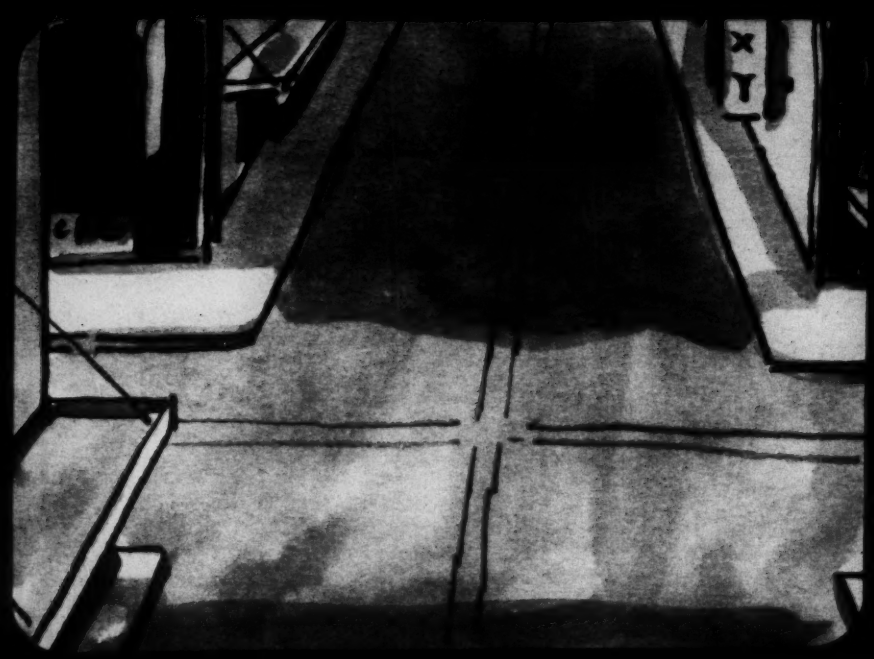
ANNOUNCER: (V.O.) Here is Edward R. Murrow, with the facts about Asian Flu...

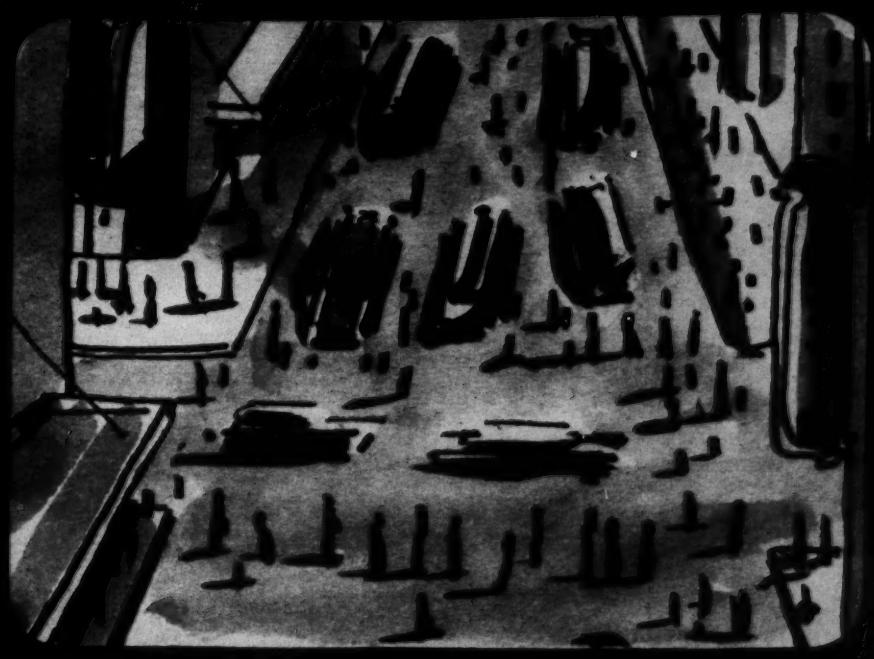
MURROW: Asian Flu is a new, highly infectious type of influenza. Its death rate is low,

The United States Public Health Service believes there is a distinct probability that this country may suffer an epidemic this year.

For this reason, a new vaccine has been developed. It is the only known preventative for Asian Flu. It is 70 per cent effective.

Young & Rub





but its great danger lies in the fact that an entire city could be disrupted by an epidemic.

Asian Flu is caused by a virus. It can be spread through the air by the sneezing or coughing of an infected person.

It is given, to adults, in one shot and provides immunity in ten days. It is safe and reactions to the vaccine are rare. Individuals known to be sensitive to eggs should not take the vaccine.

Your community will receive their supply of the vaccine shortly. As soon as they do, you will be notified. Then call your doctor or local health authorities for further information.

icam, Inc.

CLIENT: THE AD COUNCIL		PAGE #: 1	
PRODUCT: ASIAN FLU VACCINE	SHOW:	FILM #	
PREP. ORDER # TCPO: 2000	JOB: 5281	COLOR	B.W.
PRODUCTION # TCPO:	TIME: 1:00	DATE	
ARTIST: JS Hawkey	APPRVD.	STAT	

Eng Pers
ATPC
November 22

A. A. SCHECHTER ASSOCIATES
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 36, N.Y.
JUdson 6-2420

October 29, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Here is a copy of the invitation for "The Next Hundred Years." Would you please give me any names and addresses of people that you would want invited to the luncheon.

Cordially,

AAS:by
Enclosure:

A. A. SCHECHTER ASSOCIATES
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
JUdson 6-2420

October 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Just a reminder for your calendar that "The Next Hundred Years" symposium will take place on Friday, November 22, at 12 Noon in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf.

Bill Laurence of the Times and I will of course give you more details later on.

When you get a chance, let me know where things are to be sent and to whom.

Cordially,

AAS:pg

1857 1957

ON THE OCCASION OF ITS CENTENNIAL

Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.

request the honor of your presence

for luncheon and

A Symposium

on

"The Next Hundred Years"

in the

Grand Ballroom

Waldorf-Astoria

New York City

Friday, November 22, 1957

12 Noon to 3:30 P. M.

R. S. V. P.

Card enclosed

"The Next Hundred Years"

Gazing into the future and inquiring into the shape of things to come requires not only scientific data, but imagination. It is our hope that this symposium, to which these great scientists have so graciously given their time, will provide some guidance as to how we and our children, and the great industries and institutions of our nation, can help create a better world.

SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS

Dr. James Bonner

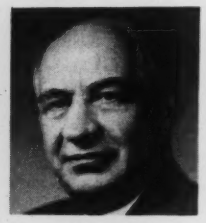
"FOOD FOR THE FUTURE"

Professor of Biology at the California Institute of Technology, acclaimed for his work to elucidate the biochemistry of plants, their vital life processes and their growth. From such knowledge will come more abundant and more nutritious food for the world's increasing populations within the coming century.

Dr. Harrison Brown

"HARNESSING NEW FORCES THROUGH EARTH'S RESOURCES"

Professor of Geochemistry at the California Institute of Technology. Brilliant young chemist who employed fragments of meteorites from outer space as probes for the deep interior of the earth. With two of his colleagues at "Caltech," he fashioned a crystal ball for gazing into man's future for the next century.



Dr. Clifford C. Furnas

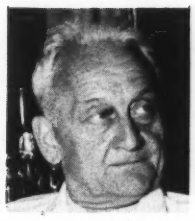
"NEW WORLDS BY CHEMISTRY"

Chancellor, University of Buffalo; chemist, educator, author and important contributor to our national defense. Widely known for his clear vision of the promise of science for the future.

Dr. Hermann J. Muller

"CONTROL OF HUMAN HEREDITY"

Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Indiana. The world's leading geneticist who won the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology for his epoch-making discovery that X-rays and related forms of radiation produce profound changes in the hereditary endowment of all things living.



Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi

"SOLVING THE MYSTERY OF LIFE"

Director of the Institute for Muscle Research, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. The world's outstanding authority on the mechanism of energy production in living systems; winner of the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology for his pioneer studies on the processes of biological combustion that activate the fires of life.

Dr. Wernher von Braun

"SPACE AND INTERPLANETARY TRAVEL"

Director, Development Operations Division of Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Huntsville, Alabama, creator of the V-2 long-range rocket and the world's foremost designer of long-range rockets and space ships.

Dr. John Weir

"TAPPING THE RESERVOIRS OF HUMAN NATURE"

Associate Professor of Psychology at California Institute of Technology. His major interests have been the identification and encouragement of scientific talent, the psychology of creative thinking and the application of psychological principles to industrial organization.

PROGRAM

"The Next Hundred Years"

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk

CHAIRMAN

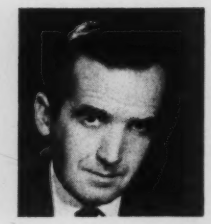
One of the nation's outstanding scientists is President of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, President of the National Academy of Science and Chairman of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation. He is a former President of Johns Hopkins University and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

William L. Laurence

MODERATOR

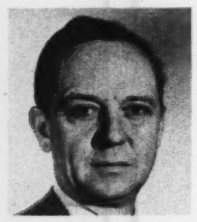
Science Editor, New York Times; twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize; chosen by the United States Government as the only official reporter on the atom bomb, its test in New Mexico and its use over Japan.

INTERVIEWING PANEL



Edward R. Murrow

Distinguished CBS commentator. He is a four-time winner of the George Foster Peabody Award and honored by the Overseas Press Club with Five Awards.



John Daly

Eminent ABC commentator; winner of the George Foster Peabody Award and the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences Award for his news commentaries.

Chet Huntley

Famed NBC news analyst whose reportorial skill has earned him several major broadcasting honors including two George Foster Peabody Awards.

← Program continued inside folder

A. A. SCHECHTER ASSOCIATES
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
JUDSON 6-2420

November 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Confirming my telephone call last Friday, the Thursday night Seagram symposium dinner has been cancelled.

Instead, the full group will meet with Bill Laurence at 9:30 a.m. on Friday in the Carpenter Suite of the Waldorf for breakfast and rehearsal.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Abe

aas/pg

A. A. SCHECHTER ASSOCIATES
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 36, N.Y.
JUDSON 6-2420

Yes - Will do

November 5th, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Bill Laurence and the scientific panel for "The Next Hundred Years" are going to have a private dinner Thursday, November 21st at the Pillement Suite, fourth floor, at the Waldorf. Bill Laurence would like very much if you could come to it after your show and stay as little or as long as you want to.

This will give you a chance to formulate some of the questions and for you to meet the various scientists.

Bill Laurence also suggested that you might think in terms of questions for all the panelists and not for just Von Braun which seems to be the big news right now.

Please let me know if you can be with us Thursday evening.

Sincerely,

Abe

AAS:by

Eliz. Pan

November 1, 1957

Dear Abe:

Your invitation seems to me to be done in your usual excellent taste.

If a contribution is to be made, it is to be made to Mount Holyoke College in Janet's name.

The assorted liquid (nothing but the best) can be sent to Glen Arden Farm, Pawling, New York.

Sincerely,

Mr. Abe Schechter
A.A. Schechter Associates
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

fc

Upc.

November 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Schechter:

Mr. Murrow asked me to tell you that he will be happy to attend the dinner on Thursday, Nov. 21 at the Waldorf.

As you know, his radio show is at 7:45, and he will be there as soon after 8:00 as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Crissan,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. A.A. Schechter
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

From the Desk of DATE November 20, 1957

Morris L. Ernst Eve. Post

To Mr. Edward R. Murrow:

Just a reminder -- Monday, November 25th, shortly after 8 p.m., at No. 2 - 5th Avenue, dinner with Alfred Stanford.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

307 BAR PRESS INC., 54 LAFAYETTE ST., NEW YORK 13 — WA. 5-3432-3.

1624 CRESCENT PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

November 12, 1957

December 2

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am very happy that you and Janet can come to dinner on December 2nd, as there will be several people besides Neil McElroy whom you will be glad to see and who will be glad to see you.

I have not changed the dinner invitation hour, which is eight o'clock, because you can get down from WTOP in ten minutes; or if you can do it over the telephone, you can do it right here in the house. In any case, I hope Janet will come at eight as she will not know the people as well as you do, and it will give her a chance to meet everybody before we go into dinner.

I do hope, Ed, that you will have a few minutes either in the afternoon of the 2nd or early the next morning to have a quick look at the Freer Gallery of Oriental Art. Don't think I will be too disappointed if you turn down the idea. I just threw it out because sending a broadcast on this Gallery in foreign languages to Japan and India, etc. would, I think, appeal to the C.I.A. if not to the State Department.

Anyway, here's looking forward very much to seeing you again.

Yours always,

Agnes

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

This is to remind you that

Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Meyer

expects you for dinner

on Monday, December second

at eight o'clock

1624 Crescent Place

Black tie

NOVEMBER 7

Eng. Post

AGNES E. MEYER
1624 CRESCENT PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 9, D.C.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ JANET AND I DELIGHTED TO JOIN YOU FOR DINNER

ON DECEMBER 2ND. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-43
fc

RECEIVED
1957 NOV -7 PM 2:55
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU025 DL PD

WASHINGTON DC NOV 7 205PME

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

I HOPE YOU AND YOUR WIFE CAN COME TO AN INTERESTING AND CONSTRUCTIVE SMALL DINNER WHICH I AM GIVING FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND MRS MCELROY ON MONDAY DECEMBER 2ND AT 8 OCLOCK HERE AT THE HOUSE HOPE YOU COULD DO REGULAR BROADCAST DOWN HERE AND COME AS SOON THEREAFTER AS POSSIBLE LOVE

AGNES E MEYER

2 8

252P...

NOVEMBER 19, 1957

MRS. AGNES MEYER
1624 CRESCENT PLACE N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THANKS KINDLY. WHATEVER YOU DO IS FIRST-RATE BUT I AM A POOR GUEST AS MANY HOTEL KEEPERS WILL TESTIFY. LOVE.

ED MURROW

514-43
fc

RECEIVED
1957 NOV 15 PM 6:12
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU031 DL PD AR

WASHINGTON DC NOV 15 354PME

EDWARD R MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

I HAVE JUST HAD AN INSPIRATION WE HAVE PLENTY OF ROOMS AND I AM A FIRST RATE HOTEL KEEPER HOW ABOUT STAYING HERE WITH US ON DECEMBER SECOND REGARDS

AGNES E MEYER

531P..

Meyer, Agnes

1624 CRESCENT PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

November 20, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Yes, it is a black tie party. But if that's too much work for you plus the broadcast, everybody will understand. In fact, they probably won't notice the difference.

I am sorry you think you are worse as a guest than I am good as a housekeeper. If it will make any difference, let me assure you that in my hotel everybody is allowed to wake up when they please and have breakfast served in their room. How's that?

Yours sincerely,

Agnes

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

RAY HENLE
1625 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Eng. Post
Did Murrow just sponsor

November 6, 1957

Dear Ed:

My thanks to you and Mrs. Murrow for your sponsorship of the National Symphony Orchestra's concert in Carnegie Hall on December 6.

Be assured that all this entails is the use of your names as sponsors and nothing more will be asked of you.

I appreciate this very much, Ed.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ray

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Henle, Ray

October 31, 1957

Dear Ray:

I have your letter of October 24th and write now to tell you that Mrs. Murrow and I will be glad to have our names used as sponsors of the National Symphony Orchestra's concert to be held in Carnegie Hall, Friday evening, December 6th.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ray Henle
1625 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

mcc

RAY HENLE
1625 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

October 24, 1957

Dear Ed:

I write this in my capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Symphony Orchestra which in the past you have assisted generously.

We are hopeful that you will permit us to use your name and Mrs. Murrow's as sponsors of the National Symphony Orchestra's concert to be held in Carnegie Hall, Friday evening, December 6.

I believe it will be a notable occasion. Howard Mitchell will conduct, and the guest soloist will be the gifted singer, Leontyne Price. She will sing La Montaine's Songs of the Rose of Sharon. This in itself should make the evening one to remember.

Our orchestra last played in Carnegie Hall two years ago. The New York critics were enthusiastic. We feel we have made much progress since then. This year only two orchestras in the entire country will have a longer season than we.

We are asking a number of prominent persons in New York to act as sponsors, and I do hope that you and Mrs. Murrow will permit us to include your names.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Ray

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

N15D210 8R NL PD

EZ NEWYORK NY DEC 9 1957

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS

485 MADISON AVE NYK

I HOPE YOU CAN MEET WITH ME AND OTHER OLD FRIENDS OF OUR KOREAN DAYS AT A CHRISTMAS PARTY I AM GIVING IN SUITE 30-A, WALDORF ASTORIA TOWERS, FROM FIVE TO SEVEN PM, THURSDAY DECEMBER TWELFTH, NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN, IN HONOR OF THE LAUNCHING OF THE KOREA SOCIETY INC ON THAT DAY. RSVP OXFORD 5-2353

GENERAL JAMES A VAN FLEET

900P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Eng Post

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Ruth Alben

December 11, 1957

We would be most interested in having you as a guest on our "This is New York" radio program. The program is now heard nightly from 9:30 to 10:30 with Jim McKay, and consists of news, reviews and informal interviews with distinguished guests. We could tape a ten minute informal interview any time at your convenience. We would like to discuss with you the upcoming "See It Now" program with Miss Anderson. I do hope that you will be able to find a few moments to record this interview.

I have contacted your secretary and I shall look forward to hearing from her.

Cordially,

Ruth Alben

Ruth Alben

693

Eng. Pers
ATPC

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

S. O. SHAPIRO, *Vice President*

December 31, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks so much for taking time out from your busy schedule to appear on the Perry Como Show last Saturday night.

Your participation helped make this our most successful Awards presentation, and is sincerely appreciated by all of us at Look.

With best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

SOS:RB

SIN

Eng. Pat.

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

S. O. SHAPIRO, *Vice President*

December 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Here are a few details concerning your probable appearance on the Perry Como Show December 28th.

The show is telecast in the Ziegfield Theater, 6th Avenue at 54th Street, and begins at 8:00 PM. Dress for the show is informal. If at all possible, the Como people would appreciate your presence at the Ziegfield Theater at 5:20 PM on the 28th. If you are unable to attend the rehearsal, they would appreciate your arriving at the theater by 7:30, in order that you may be filled in on the program details.

I am looking forward to seeing you on the 28th.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Bob

SOS:RB

PS - "See It Now" is featured on page 74 of the enclosed advance copy of our next issue, out December 23rd.

upcoming

December 6, 1957

Dear Shap:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of November 19th giving me the welcome news that "See It Now" has again won Look's Annual Television Award for the Best Public Affairs Series of the year.

I will do my best to turn up on the Perry Como Show of Saturday, December 28th in order to receive the award, but since that it is the day before our big television and radio round-up with the foreign correspondents, I may have a little difficulty getting away.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. S. O. Shapiro,
Vice President
Look Magazine
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

gw

Correspondence?

December 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Myers:

I was very pleased to again receive the "Look" Award, and I hope to attend the Awards Buffet at the Terrace Room of the Plaza Hotel on December 28th following the Perry Como show.

As you probably know, this is the day before our big Year-End Round-Up with the foreign correspondents, and I may find it a little difficult to get away.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Vernon C. Myers
Look
488 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

VERNON C. MYERS, *Publisher*

December 2, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may have already received the good news, but may I take this opportunity to congratulate you formally on behalf of Look Magazine. "See It Now" has won Look's Annual Television Award for the Best Public Affairs Series of 1957. This honor was voted in balloting among television critics and editors of leading newspapers across the country.

The winners of Look's Television Awards will be presented with their award plaques on the Perry Como Show of Saturday, December 28th.

We would like to have you as our guest at Look's Traditional Television Awards Buffet, which will be held following the Como program. The party will be at the Terrace Room of the Plaza Hotel, 5th Avenue at 59th Street.

I'd greatly appreciate an R.S.V.P. from you. Please let us know also if you care to bring a guest. I look forward to meeting you personally at the party.

With warm regards and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Vernon C. Myers

Vernon C. Myers

VCM:hr

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

S. O. SHAPIRO, *Vice President*

November 19, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I'm pleased to be able to tell you that "See It Now" has again won Look's Annual Television Award for the Best Public Affairs Series of the year.

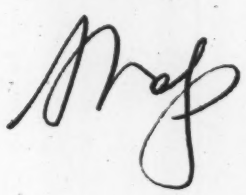
This honor, as you may know, was voted by television editors and critics of the nation's newspapers, and will be announced in the January 7, 1958 issue of Look, on sale December 24th.

Look's Television Awards will be presented this year on the Perry Como Show of Saturday, December 28th. We were indeed delighted that you appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show last year to receive your award and hope that you will be able to do the same on the Como show on December 28th.

I'd be grateful, Ed, if you would drop me a note letting me know whether you will appear on the Como show. Needless to say, we'd be honored if you could make it.

With best regards.

Sincerely,



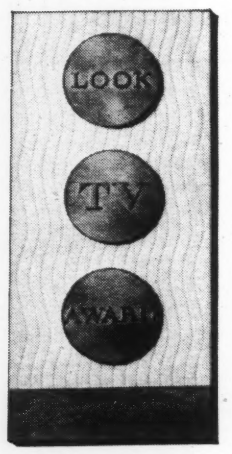
SOS:RB

EIGHTH ANNUAL

LOOK TV AWARDS

BEST CHILDREN'S SERIES

Disneyland, ABC-TV. (For the series that most effectively presented material appealing to children.) Disney's magic method of simplifying difficult scientific subjects has great appeal for both children and adults.



In a fast-changing video world, America's critics and columnists still prefer many old favorites

NEITHER A COWBOY HERO nor his show is to be found among the winners in LOOK's eighth annual TV awards. The adult Western is dominating the country's television fare. But in designating the personalities and programs with the highest degree of excellence in network television, American newspaper critics and columnists have leaned toward established favorites. They made their choice from shows televised between November 1, 1956, and October 31, 1957. Programs sold locally by syndicators were not eligible. The participating judges first were asked to make three nominations in each of the 16 categories. The top three winners in each category were then listed in alphabetical order on the final ballot, and the writers voted again. In both instances, the accounting firm of Ernst & Ernst tabulated the results. In the opinion of the men and women whose livelihood depends on keeping abreast of the medium, these winners represent the best to be seen in commercial TV.

BEST MUSICAL SHOW

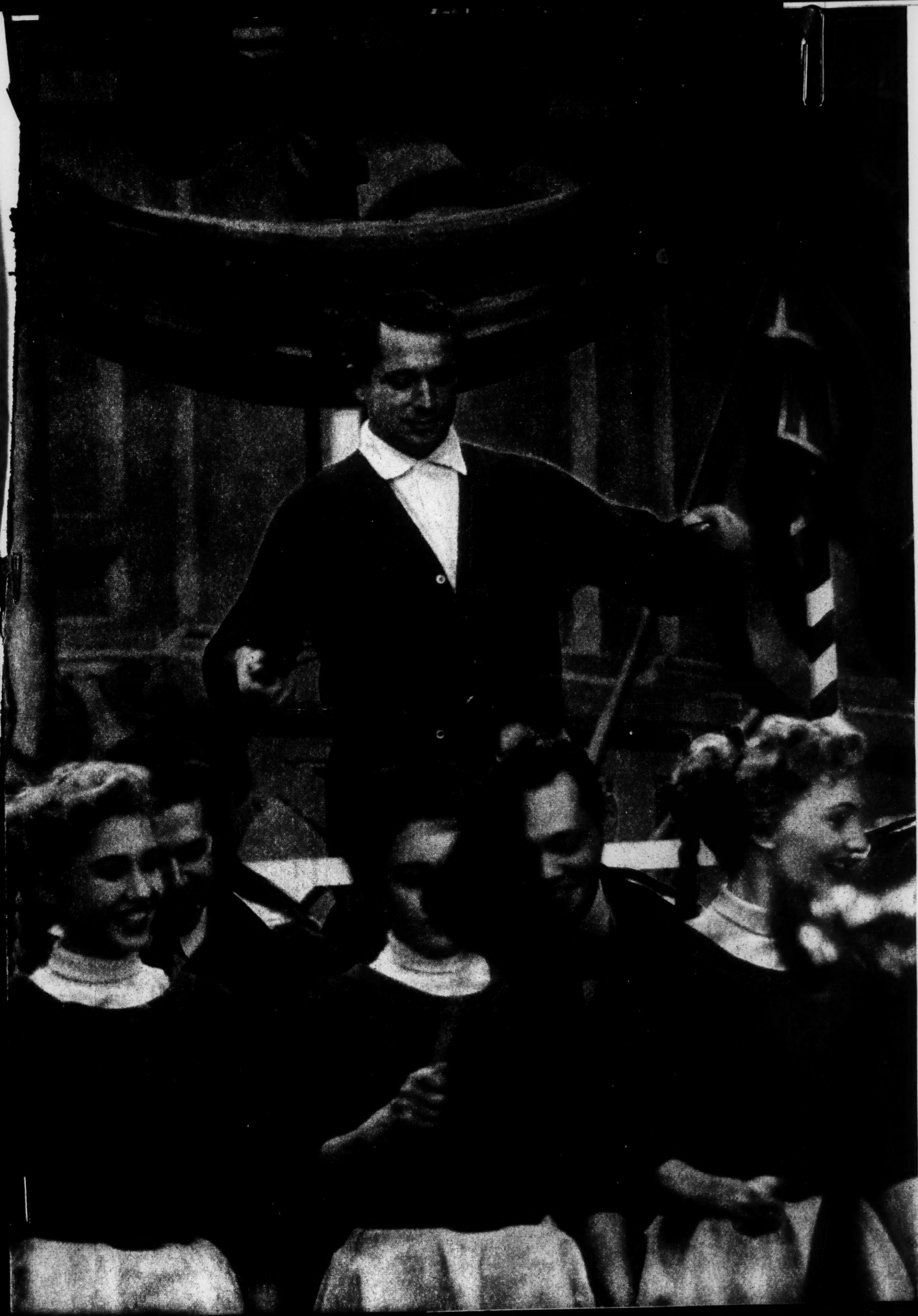
The Edsel Show, CBS-TV. (For the best individual show that illustrated superiority in production and direction, including spectaculars, operas, tributes, ballets and musical plays.) The Sinatra-Clooney-Crosby team was an attraction that rated high with the critics as well as the public.

BEST MUSICAL SERIES

The Perry Como Show, NBC-TV. (For the musical series that best demonstrated variety, originality and excellence.) Como's easy ways and the show's consistently smooth production earned his program twice as many votes as its closest competitors from writers specializing in TV.

continued

Produced by GEORGE EELLS

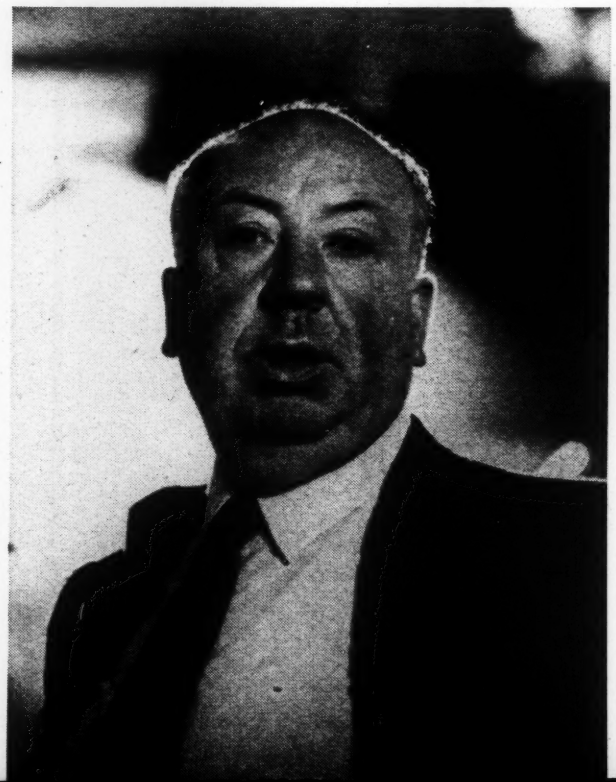


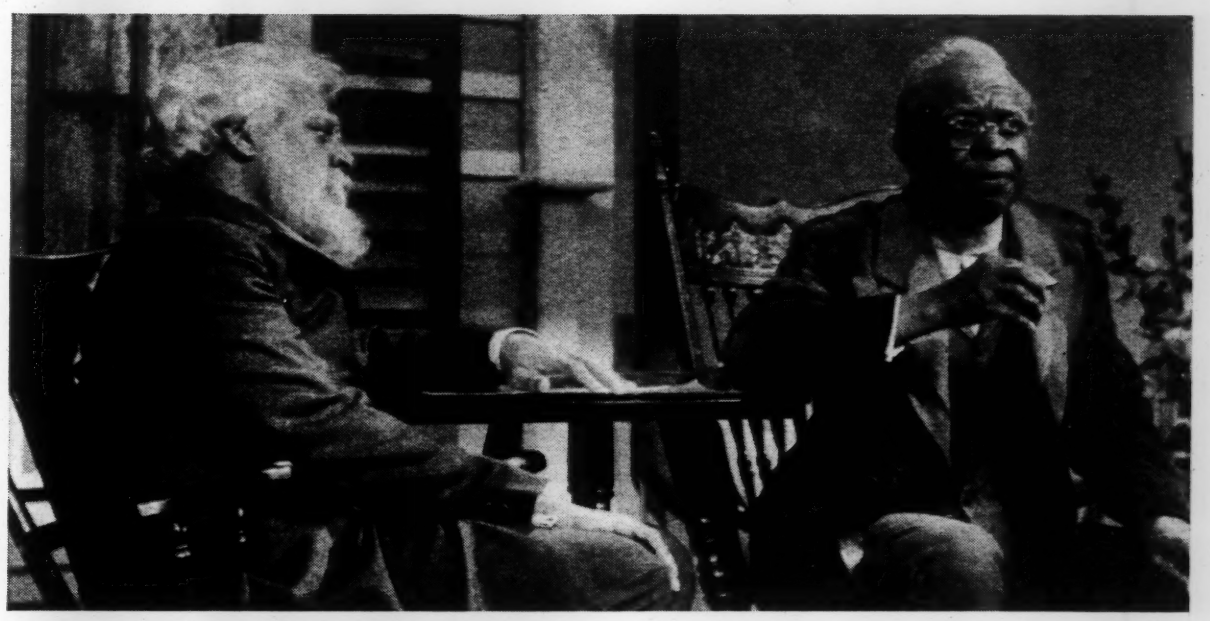
BEST DRAMATIC SERIES (hour or more)

Playhouse 90, CBS-TV. (For the series that most consistently presented plays of high merit—original or adapted—including excellence in production, acting and direction.) Such teleplays as *The Comedian*, in which Mickey Rooney reasserted his claim to stardom, have made *Playhouse 90* one of TV's resounding hits.

BEST DRAMATIC SERIES (half hour)

Alfred Hitchcock Presents, CBS-TV. (For the half-hour drama series that most consistently presented plays of high merit.) Alfred Hitchcock's exploitation of macabre little shockers once again paid off. The series easily outpointed Hitchcock's competition from other dramatic programs, including Western shows.





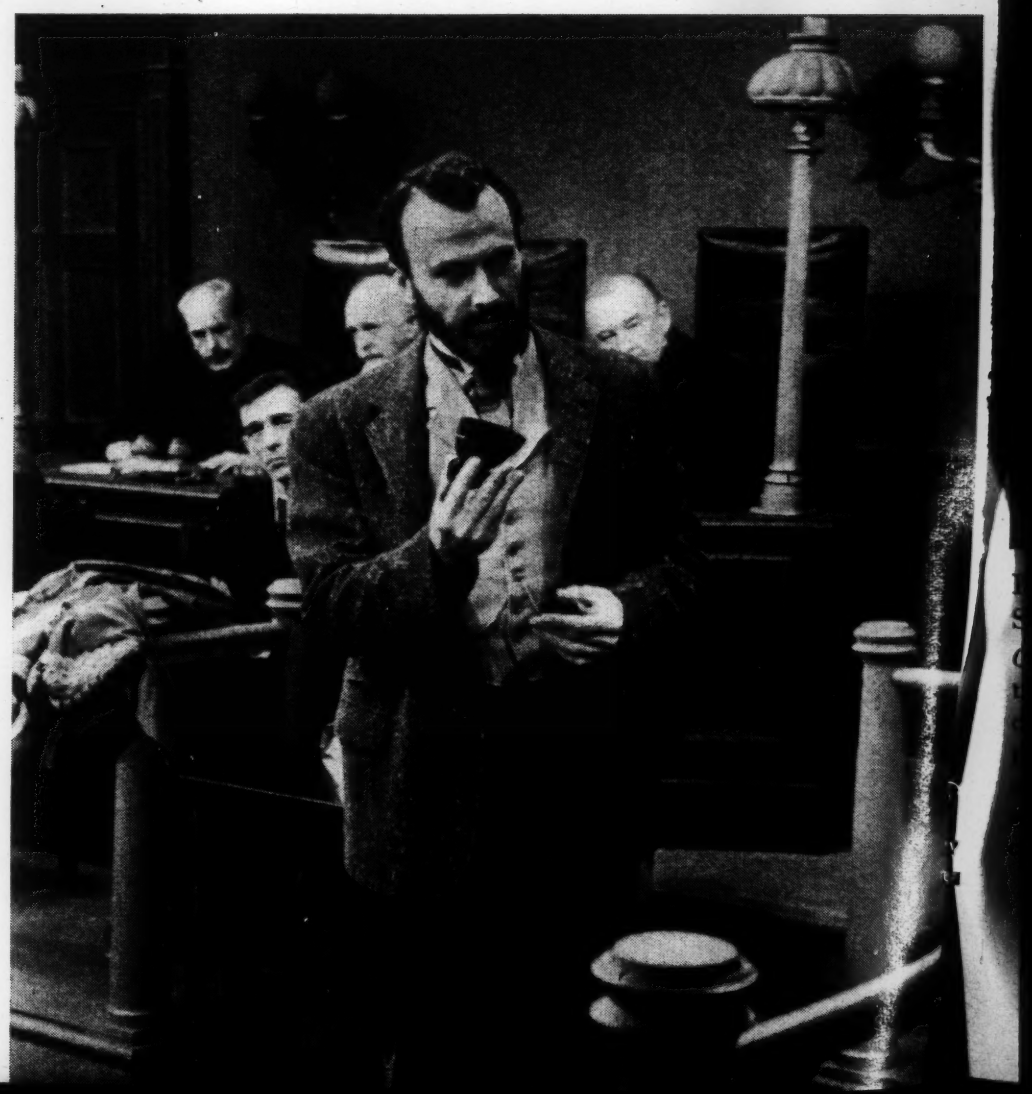
BEST DRAMATIC SHOW

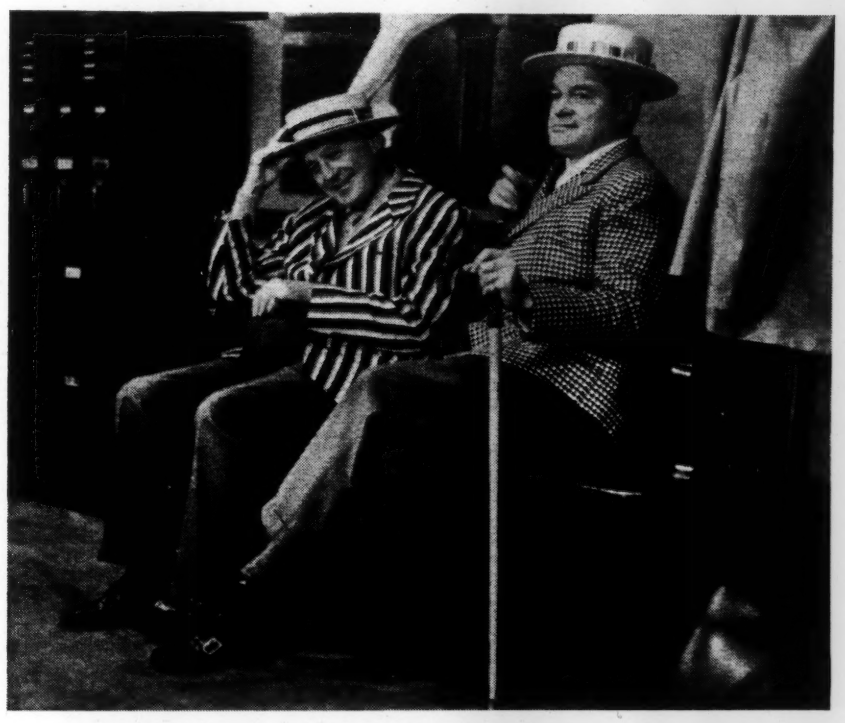
Green Pastures, NBC-TV. (For the single most stimulating, interesting and original dramatic play in the hour or hour-and-a-half categories.) On *The Hallmark Playhouse*, this Pulitzer Prize play about a Negro preacher's version of the Bible was imaginatively handled by director George Schaefer and a superlative cast, including William Warfield and Eddie (Rochester) Anderson (above). Critics want the play shown again.

continued

BEST PUBLIC AFFAIRS SERIES

See It Now, CBS-TV. (For the special or continuing series that made the most significant contribution to public understanding of important issues.) Edward R. Murrow and his associate Fred Friendly lent stature to television with their report on *The Puerto Ricans: Americans on the Move* (above), as well as *The Secret Life of Danny Kaye* and *The Billion Dollar Mail Case.*





BEST COMEDY SERIES (straight)

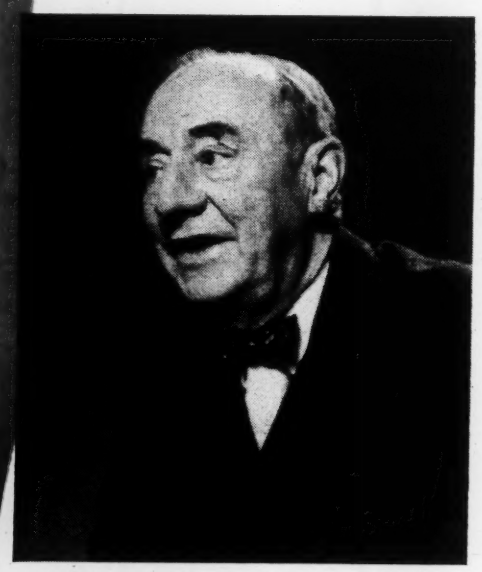
The Jack Benny Program, CBS-TV. (For superior humor and originality in the presentation of straight comedy in a continuing series.) Whether he's working with Bob Hope, as at the left, or with a bit player, Benny's comic genius is apparent every time.

BEST COMEDY SERIES (situation)

The Phil Silvers Show, CBS-TV. (For superior humor and originality in the presentation of situation comedy in a continuing series.) Phil Silvers and his obstreperous associates, like Maurice Gosfield (above), milk big laughs from life in the U. S. Army.

BEST VARIETY SERIES

The Steve Allen Show, NBC-TV. (For the variety series that presented the most interesting and entertaining shows.) Allen's programs are tops in personalized vaudeville.



BEST EDUCATIONAL SERIES

Omnibus, ABC-TV and NBC-TV. (For the most intelligent presentation of educational material to TV audiences.) The program blends education and entertainment. Example: It told Lizzie Borden's story with ballet, drama (left) and legal comment by Joseph N. Welch (above).

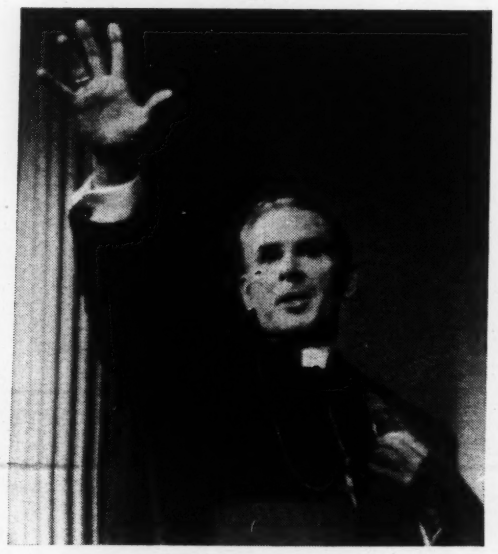
BEST NOVELTY SERIES

Tonight, NBC-TV. (For the most original approach to television entertainment in a continuing series.) Comedian-emcee Jack Paar's witty exchanges with Dody Goodman (above), Elsa Maxwell, José Melis and his other program regulars make his late-night show consistently entertaining.

continued

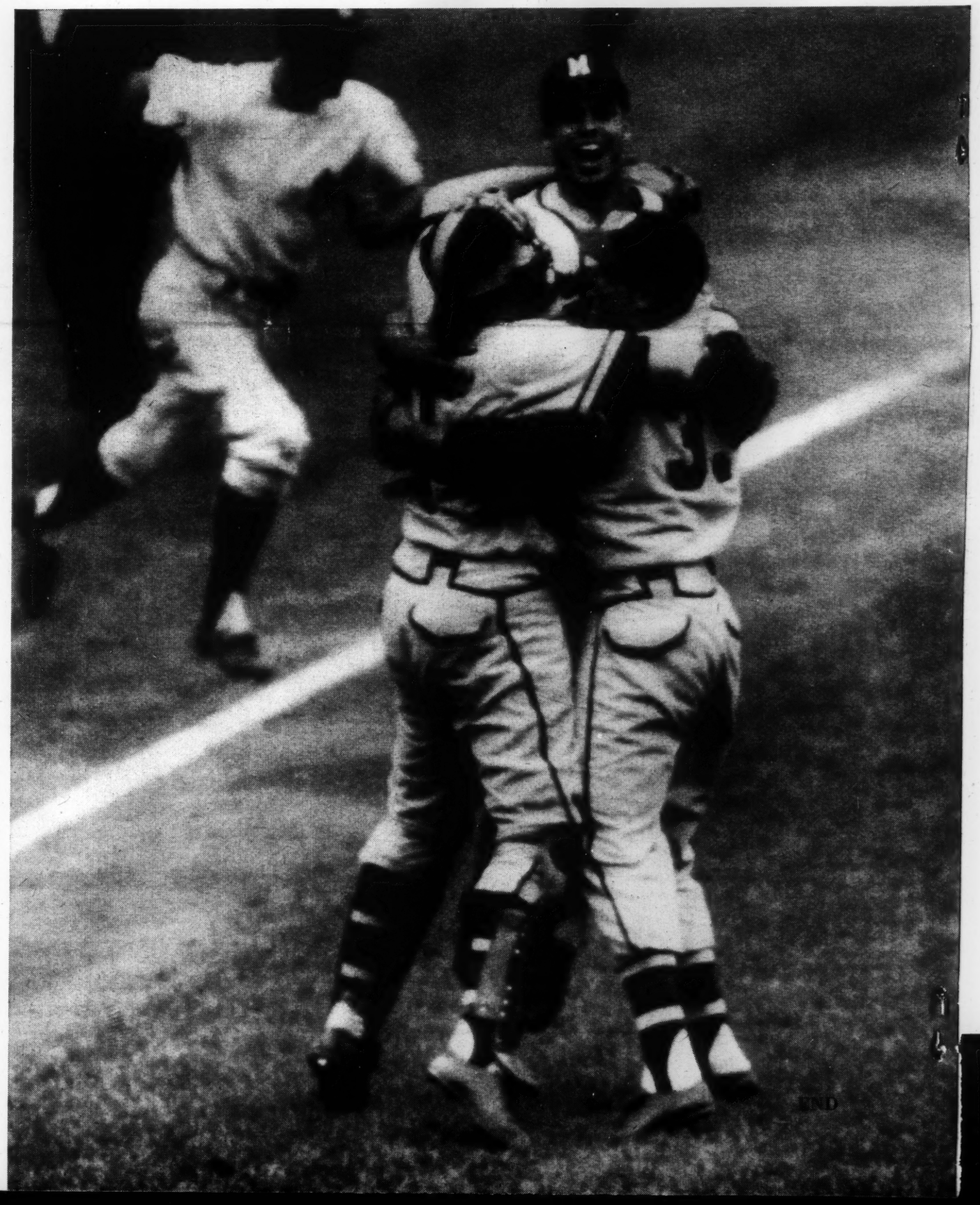
BEST QUIZ OR PANEL SERIES

I've Got a Secret, CBS-TV. (For the most entertaining and interesting quiz or panel series — excluding series devoted to discussions of public affairs.) Garry Moore's entertaining panel show, which concentrates on gimmicks and games, continues to draw enthusiastic response. *I've Got a Secret* demonstrates the superior staying power of shows offering simple entertainment over the big-loot competitors that threatened to displace them in popularity.



BEST RELIGIOUS SERIES

Life Is Worth Living, ABC-TV. (For outstanding achievement in the treatment of spiritual or inspirational themes.) Bishop Fulton J. Sheen has not telecast on a regular basis since early in 1957, but his religiously oriented talks still stood out as the best of the year, in the view of the critics.



BEST SPORTS SERIES

The World Series, NBC-TV. (For the most informative sports analysis or effective on-the-spot coverage.) The seven-game series took this category in a breeze. Outstanding were close-up views of pitcher Lew Burdette in his three victories over the Yanks.

BEST SPECIAL PROGRAM

The World Series, NBC-TV. (For the most interesting and best special program or special TV coverage appearing on a one-time or occasional basis.) Excellent camera work effectively covered the series between the Braves and Yanks for 80,000,000 fans.

END

3-B-9

MURROW COLLECTION - MURROW ROOM

ENGAGEMENTS ACCEPTED - * With Script 1958-1960

SPEAKER - HONORED GUEST - SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS RECORDED

Folder # 1958 Mar 19 Buttenwiesers' Party for the Rodgers and Hammersteins - Opening of South Pacific

Mar 31 "An Evening with Marian Anderson" - Honorary Committee National Urban League

Apr 17 Army Pictorial Center - Narrator U.S. Army Television Series "The Big Picture"

May 13 National Conference of Christians and Jews - Speaker at Dinner in honor of Lewis Gruber, sponsored by the Tobacco and Allied Industries

May 19 * American Heart Association - Educational spot announcement

May 21 Honorable Mayor Wagner Dinner - Discussion on Trade and Travel Fair for U.S. - African relations

June 3 Person-to-Person United Jewish Appeal - Associate Chairman with Nelson Rockefeller

June 23 New School for Social Research - Luncheon speaker

Sept 21 Independence Hall, Philadelphia - Narrator for "Liberty Bell"

Oct 14 Averell Harriman, Governor of New York - Guest Reception for George Meany

Noteworthy - Oct 15 * Radio Television News Directors Association Convention - "Chicago Speech" - separate folder
This famous and controversial speech attacked problems of bringing quality programs to Television and criticized TV management on TV's declining quality.

Oct 22 * Human Rights Award - "Joint Defense Appeal" Speech

Oct 22 Freedom House Award - Presentation to Hon. Harold Medina
Nov 17 Brain Trust Dining Club - Dinner at House of Lords, London
Nov 25 International Rescue Committee 25th Anniversary Dinner - Sponsor, honoring Sir Winston Churchill by presenting him with the Admiral Byrd Award in absentia.

Dec 11 Mr. and Mrs. Singh, Hosts - Dinner for India's Ambassador Mahoned Ali Chagla

1959 Mar 25 American Foundation for the Blind - Spot announcement

Apr 2 * "Informational Conversation" - With Chancellor Adenauer in Germany

ENGAGEMENTS ACCEPTED - * With Script:

SPEAKER - HONORED GUEST - SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS RECORDED

Folder # 1959 May 4 * Tribute to Gruber - Speech, no correspondence

May 21 Sara Lawrence College - Toastmaster at Testimonial Dinner for Harold Taylor on his retirement

June 4 * The Buckley School - Graduation Speech

Noteworthy - Oct 19 * The British Association Granada Lectures, "Communication in the Modern World," 1959: Science and Communications by Sir Edward Appleton, FRS; Television and Politics by Edward R. Murrow; and Dons or Crooners? Some Problems in the Popularization of Science by Sir Eric Asby
He described the development and importance of television as a basis for judgment about politicans and issues by the viewer. Murrow regarded the "Granada Speech" as one of the most important in his career.

Separate folder.

* * * * * * * *

1960 Jan 26 Hunter College Convocation for Pres. George N. Shuster - Sponsor

June 26 Governors' Conference, Montana-filmed interviews/governors

Oct 11 Mrs. Golda Meir, The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Delegation of Israel Reception - 15th Session of the General Assembly

* * * * * * * * *

1961 - 1963 See FILE #7, DRAWER C, UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY - SPEECHES PARTS I & II - Transcripts

upcoming

February 27, 1958

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Buttenwieser:

Many thanks for your invitation to your party in honor of Dorothy and Dick Rodgers and Dorothy and Oscar Hammerstein on Wednesday, March 19th.

Mrs. Murrow and I accept and look forward to being there.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Ben Buttenwieser
17 East 73rd Street
New York, New York

mmc

In honor of
Dorothy and Dick Rodgers
and
Dorothy and Oscar Hammerstein

date Wednesday March 19th
time after the opening of movie "South Pacific"
place 17 East 73rd Street
Helen and Ben Bettenmiesser

R.S.V.P.

You're invited...

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

N9D265 4L NL PD

Eng Pass

BZ NEWYORK NY MAR 7 1958

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVE NYK

WE ARE PLEASED TO INVITE YOU TO THE WORLD PREMIERE OF "SOUTH PACIFIC" WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1958, AT THE CRITERION THEATRE IN TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY. WE ARE PROUD OF THIS PRESENTATION, FILMED AND RECORDED IN THE TODD-AO PROCESS. WE LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR COMING AND SHARING WITH US THE ENJOYMENT OF WHAT WE HOPE WILL BE AN IMPORTANT EVENING IN THE HISTORY OF SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT. PLEASE TELEPHONE MISS LILLIAN LEFF MURRAY HILL 8-3640 THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ATTEND. CORDIALLY

RICHARD RODGERS
OSCAR HAMMERTSTEIN II

1155P

8:30
11:45
Tickets
Sinatra
580

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Eng. Post
March 31

April 23, 1958

Dear Mrs. Jacobs:

Many many thanks for your gracious note of April 19th.

I am glad that the National Urban League's evening with Marian Anderson had such gratifying results. I found the occasion both a privilege and a pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs
11 East 73 Street
New York, New York

mcc

SOPHIA YARNALL JACOBS
11 EAST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

April 19, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sure you will be happy to learn that the accounts are finally in and that the National Urban League netted more than $10,000 from the wonderful evening with you and Marian Anderson.

Your generous share in making the occasion a success contributed enormously to the whole feeling of distinction. Your introduction of Miss Anderson was so simple yet so eloquent that it set just the right note for her speech.

On behalf of the League I am sure you will receive a number of grateful letters but I cannot fail to add my own personal note of deep appreciation for your share in the warm glow we all had from the evening.

Sincerely yours,

Sophia Yarnall Jacobs

Eng Post

ROBERT W. DOWLING

March 5, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to thank you for joining the Honorary Committee sponsoring "An Evening With Marian Anderson" at Carnegie Hall on March 31st, and to tell you how sorry I am that you were unable to be with us at our meeting yesterday. The enthusiasm shown by those who were there can't help but result in a very successful benefit for the National Urban League.

Because of the already heavy demand for tickets and because Carnegie Hall accommodates only 2700 patrons, I am enclosing a reservation blank so that you can get your own order in while some of the good seats remain. I should also like to pass on to you the suggestion made at the meeting that each one of us on the Committee undertake to sell at least ten tickets in any one of the price categories in addition to our own reservations. If you think you can help us in this way, I shall be happy to send you any additional reservation forms you may need. As you know, Committee Headquarters is at Suite 1533, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. (Columbus 5-7460).

Again my thanks for your cooperation. I will be looking forward to seeing you at the theatre on March 31st.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Dowling

Robert W. Dowling
Chairman, Honorary Committee

RWD/ps
Enc.

Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs
President

Theodore W. Kheel
Board Chairman

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick
Honorary President

Hon. Robert J. Mangum
Vice-President

Dr. Gardner C. Taylor
Vice-President

Mrs. Malcolm Crusius
Secretary

Richard Brennan
Treasurer

Joseph E. Davis
Associate Treasurer

Bernard Reswick
General Counsel

Edward S. Lewis
Executive Director

Eng Post.

for equal opportunity

urban league of greater new york

MANHATTAN · BRONX · BROOKLYN · QUEENS

Central Office: 202 West 136th STREET · NEW YORK 30, N. Y. · AUdubon 6-8000

a1 PC

April 23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You were magnificent, as usual, in connection with the recent event which we held for Marian Anderson at Carnegie Hall.

Ever since those stormy london days of the war and the calm "This Is London", I have been one of your fans. Each time I hear you I am reminded not only of those unforgettable broadcasts from London, but also of "Years of Crisis" and, of course, of the many "See It Now" programs.

Our thanks, again, for your splendid contribution to the success of this event and for your support of the ideals which the League strives to achieve.

Sincerely yours,

Edward S. Lewis
Executive Director

ESL:wm

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE URBAN LEAGUE ARE INCOME TAX DEDUCTIBLE

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Leg. Post.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

14 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. – PLAZA 1-0300

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April 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

More than three weeks after the Marian Anderson Night at Carnegie Hall our friends and your admirers who were present are still talking about the inspiration provided by the program, and your graciousness in becoming an essential part of it.

I want you to know that the officers of the Urban League will always be grateful to you for your contribution -- the film itself, your presence at Carnegie Hall and the spirit that you imparted to the occasion.

I hope that you got up the next morning with the same good feeling that we had.

Sincerely yours,

Lester B. Granger

Lester B. Granger
Executive Director

LBG/n

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: *Regina M. Andrews – Seymour Berkson – George O. Butler – Lisle C. Carter, Jr. – May E. Chinn – Ray E. Clarke – Robert W. Dowling Mrs. F. B. Farquharson – Lloyd K. Garrison – Louis J. Glickman – Sylvan Gotshal – Mrs. Walter A. Hirsch – Mrs. Walter Hirshon – Frank S. Horne Sophia Yarnall Jacobs – Theodore W. Kheel – H. B. Law – Louis E. Martin – Ralph L. Mason – Howard H. McNeill – Loren Miller – Mollie Moon Joseph J. Morrow – Cecil Newman – William H. Oliver – Ira DeA. Reid – Frederick W. Richmond – Winthrop Rockefeller – Burns W. Roper – Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman – Louis Simon – John I Snyder, Jr. – Asa T. Spaulding – Henry Steeger – Roger L. Stevens – John S. Stillman – J. Waties Waring – Boyd L. Wilson Benjamin Wood – Richardson Wood– P. Bernard Young, Jr. – Thomas G. Young – Charles S. Zimmerman.*

Affiliated with National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference on Social Welfare.

Ervin, R. G.

ARMY PICTORIAL CENTER
35-11 THIRTY-FIFTH AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY 1, NEW YORK

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 17, 1958

Mr Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr Murrow:

I should like to express my personal appreciation for your time and effort in connection with the narration for our U.S. Army television series, "THE BIG PICTURE".

The members of our production staff feel that this film, enhanced by your narration, will prove to be a superior production and will afford the public a comprehensive pictorial digest of NATO and its importance to Western unity.

Working with you was indeed a pleasure and an ocassion that I hope might some day be repeated. If ever this installation or office can be of service to you, please feel free to contact us. We are always anxious and ready to accomodate requests made of our film library and related areas.

May I also extend best wishes on your recent award for news reporting and I shall await, with interest, your forthcoming studies on France and West Germany.

Cordially,

Robert G. Ervin

ROBERT G. ERVIN
PRODUCER, THE BIG PICTURE

Eng Post

GRAMERCY 7-9170

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION, INC.

~~[illegible]~~
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 2 - 6560

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1448

May 15, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the present time the American Heart Association is preparing a series of educational spots for national distribution.

Part of this series is being voiced by commentators of national repute. I am taking the liberty of enclosing one thirty-second spot in the hope that you will be kind enough to record this important message for us.

On behalf of the American Heart Association and its affiliates and chapters throughout the United States, I want to thank you for your continued interest and kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Don Sheldon

Don Sheldon
Radio-TV Department

ds:sg

Done sent 5/20 to T.C.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION
EDUCATIONAL TRANSCRIPTION
RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT

EDWARD R. MURROW
(REHABILITATION)
30 Seconds (2)

This is Edward R. Murrow with a timely message from your Heart Association. Most people with heart disease can work and lead useful lives. Many heart patients who are not working could become self-supporting if placed in suitable jobs. Rehabilitation is one of the important goals of your Heart Association in its effort to help all hearts. If you have a heart condition, consult your doctor to learn your work capacity. And ask your Heart Association for information about services that may be available in your community to help you get back to work.

Eng. Past.

May 16, 1958

Dear Mayor Wagner:

Many thanks for your kind invitation to dinner at Gracie Mansion on May 21st.

I shall be delighted to attend and hope you will not mind the fact that I have to arrive somewhat late due to my evening radio broadcast which does not get off the air until 8:00 p.m. I shall be with you as soon as possible thereafter.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Robert F. Wagner
Mayor of the City of New York,
City Hall
New York, New York

mcc

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

May 8, 1958

R.C. Yes, come late

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Will you have dinner with me at Gracie Mansion, 88th Street and East End Avenue, on May 21st, when I would like to talk with you and a number of others about a proposed Trade and Travel Fair to develop better relations between the United States and Africa? I am sure I do not have to tell you how vital this could be.

We hope to bring together, for discussion only, men and women with economic, political and other interests in Africa. Much of the preliminary thinking about this project has already been done by a committee which includes Admiral George S. Wauchope, of Farrell Lines, Inc., Father Francis M. Philben, C.S.Sp. of Duquesne University, and the Reverend Emory Ross.

I do trust you will be able to be with us.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Wagner

Robert F. Wagner
Mayor
City of New York

6:30 p.m. - Cocktails
7:30 p.m. - Dinner
Dress - Black Tie - R. S. V. P.

COPY FOR: Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
N.Y., N.Y.

Eng. Post

NOTES ON THE AFRICAN TRADE AND TRAVEL FAIR DINNER

BEING GIVEN BY THE

HONORABLE ROBERT F. WAGNER

1 GRACIE MANSION

MAY 21, 1958

FROM: LLOYD G. WHITEBROOK
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
KASTOR FARRELL CHESLEY & CLIFFORD
400 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY 17, NEW YORK

The purpose of our dinner is to acquaint about 60 American Industrialists who have economic interests in Africa with the potential benefits of The African Trade and Travel Fair, which in 1960 will tour approximately fifty principle cities throughout the United States. The Fair will be shown in fifty large department stores which will handle the entire promotion in each community. The purpose of using this medium will be to attract large numbers of people who normally would not be caught dead in a museum. Many Department Store Executives have told us in this way we can expect to reach around 60 million people. Department stores do some of the best promotion in the country.

Products to be displayed will include examples of raw materials; the finished products (including handicraft, art, etc.) and other potentials and the cultures of all Africa sub-Sahara, with the exception of the Union of South Africa. We have already discussed this proposal with all the African Governments involved and without exception they have promised their complete cooperation.

Preliminary work for this has been proceeding for about a year. Some of the principle participants have been The Foreign Trade Personnel of the Federal Government and the State Governments of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Duquesne University and various foreign trade associations. We have also consulted with the office of the Vice President of the United States and the State Department. In accordance with their permission we can say that they "have been appraised and are interested".

The purpose of the evening is to obtain a working committee of industrialists who will guide and support the Fair. Mayor Wagner will open with a brief background on why he is interested (it will have its grand premier in New York and stimulates commerce and industry, and so forth).

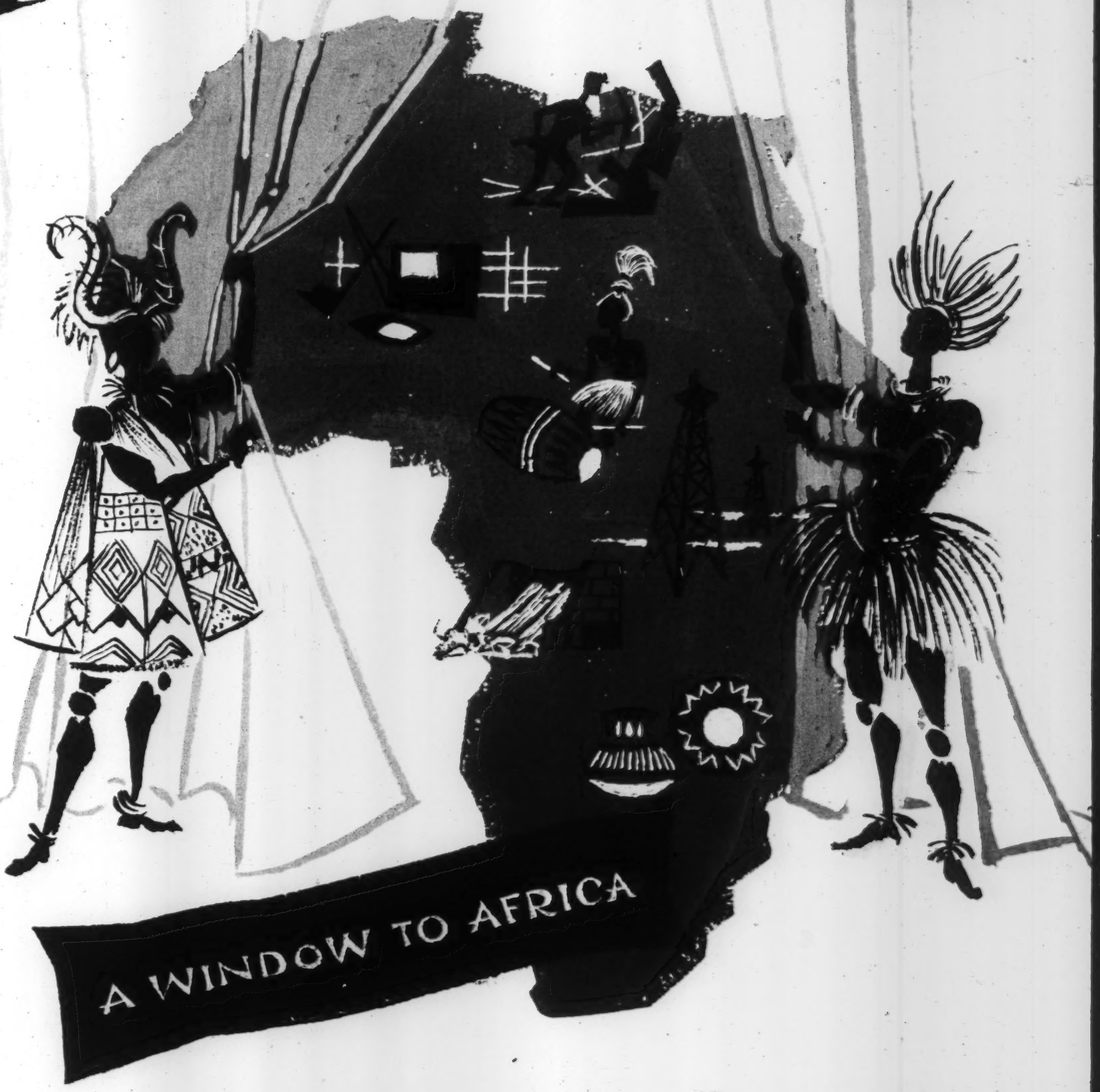
He will be followed by Mr. Arnaud de Borgrave, Senior News Editor, Newsweek, who will give a fifteen minute current picture of Africa, based on his recent 15,000 mile trip there. (It is the featured piece in Newsweek, May 12). You will follow Mr. de Borgrave and we would like to suggest that you talk about the potentials of this "Window to Africa" which will be shown throughout the United States, (and how this medium could give so many Americans a chance to learn something about this continent, which is so important to our country.)

After you, Mr.W. Clifford Shields, Vice President, Farrel Lines, will speak on industries'faith in Africa (Incidentally, Farrel Lines have voluntarily pledged to pay the entire transportation costs of shipping the various African Government exhibits from Africa to the United States). Mr.Shields will be followed by a representative of The John Wanamaker Company of Philadelphia, who will specifically speak about what department stores can do. I will then give a presentation on behalf of the proposed fair and review the mechanics. (Attached you will find a brochure on The Fair.) Then comes the Reverend Francis M. Philben, C.S.Sp., a former African Missionary and Director of the Institute of African Affairs at Duquesne University, who will further discuss the necessity of the American people (on a "peoples to peoples" basis), representing the various aspects of the American scene -- Industrial, academic institutions, Missionary groups

and Governmental representatives — working together through the medium of a structure like the African Trade and Travel Fair, to extend the hand of American friendship to the African peoples.

The Mayor will then wind up with a request that most of the people present join with him to serve on a committee to develop The African Trade and Travel Fair.

Africa TRADE and TRAVEL FAIR



THIS FAIR WILL DISPLAY

THE BEST OF AFRICA

IN ITS ARTS

Expressive statuettes and masks, humorous, tragic, sometimes terrifying, often superbly graceful in design and workmanship ... in these, the African artist found fullest expression for his genius. Many examples of this art, old and modern, some of them priceless museum pieces, will be shown.

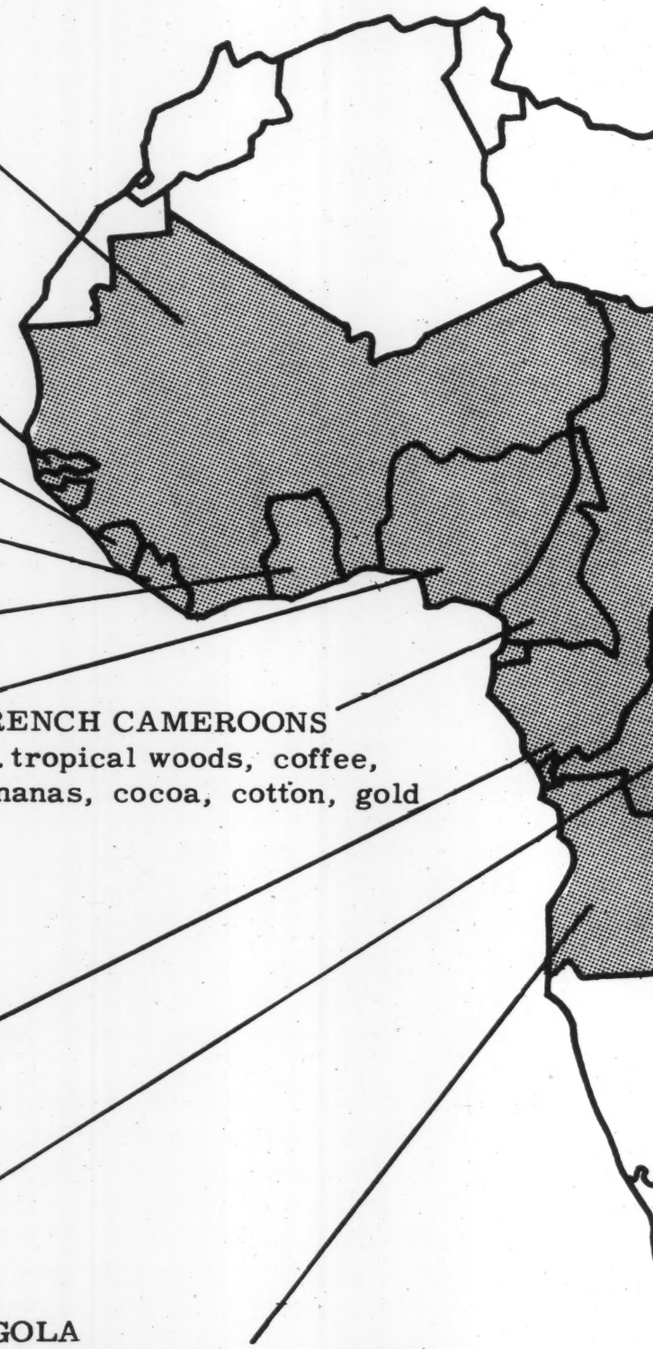
IN ITS CRAFTS

Carpets, woven materials, jewelry, pottery, and tools ... the African's skill and his sense of design have made his work something to be treasured as well as used. Many of these examples of his craft will be available for purchase on the spot.

IN ITS CULTURE

The folklore of Africa, its music and dances, are deeply rooted in the past ... in age-old religions and civilizations. Exciting, rich in meaning, as varied as its people, many of Africa's cultural traditions will be depicted in motion pictures, live performances, and exhibits.

THESE COUNTRIES WILL BE REPR



FRENCH WEST AFRICA
...3rd largest producer of coffee; source of iron ore, diamonds, cocoa, woods, rubber, bananas, groundnuts, palm kernels and oil; projected Kondouri project represents $550 million investment in aluminum development

GAMBIA
...palm kernels, groundnuts, hides and skins, beeswax

SIERRA LEONE
...diamonds, iron and chrome ores, coffee, ginger, palm kernels and oil

LIBERIA
...rubber, iron ore and palm kernels

GHANA
...cocoa, gold, diamonds, manganese; Volta hydroelectric project in planning stage

NIGERIA (British Cameroons)
...columbite, cotton, tin, rubber, timber, groundnuts

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
...plywood, cotton, diamonds, palm kernels, tropical woods; oil recently discovered; manganese mines under investigation; Kouilou hydroelectric scheme in planning stage

BELGIAN CONGO & RUANDA URUNDI
...uranium, copper, diamonds, cobalt, tin, cotton, coffee; Katanga hydroelectric project now under construction; Inga hydroelectric project is planned

FRENCH CAMEROONS
...tropical woods, coffee, bananas, cocoa, cotton, gold

ANGOLA
...diamonds, coffee; site of first discovery and commercial production of petroleum south of Sahara -- present output is 3000 barrels a day, expected capacity of new refinery is a million tons per year

REPRESENTED AT THE

Africa TRADE and TRAVEL FAIR

SUDAN
...cotton, gum arabic; mineral deposits under exploration

ETHIOPIA
...agricultural and pastoral products; planned Coka hydroelectric project will enlarge power supply

SOMALILAND
...agricultural products; mineral and petroleum explorations under way

BRITISH EAST AFRICA
(Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda)
...sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum, soda, ash, gold, diamonds; Owen Falls hydroelectric project now in operation--with expansion planned

MOZAMBIQUE
...cotton, copra, sugar, cashews, sisal; known to be rich in minerals; Chicamba hydroelectric project under way

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND
...copper, grains, tobacco, gold, asbestos; known to be rich in minerals; Kariba hydroelectric project under construction--expected capacity: 1,200,000 kilowatts

THE FAIR WILL ALSO FEATURE

Opportunities for Sales and Investment

Surveys of natural resources for development; good industrial sites convenient to power sources, transportation and potential labor supply; promising markets for expansion of sales and trade ... The latest and most complete information, maps, and exhibits on these factors vital to development of industry and commerce will be available.

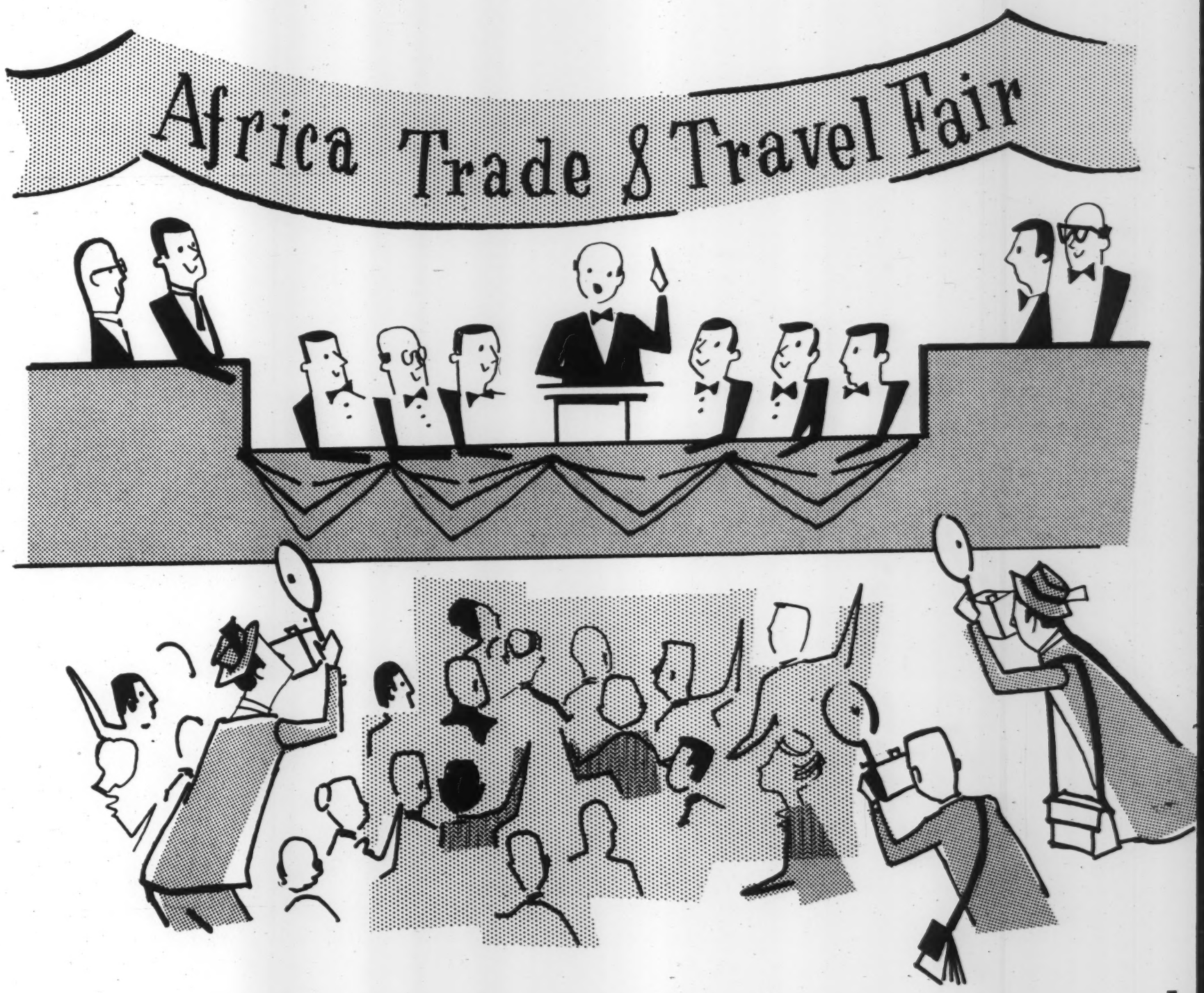
Opportunities for Travel

African scenery, African climate, African communities offer varied settings to suit the fancy of any traveler: towering snow-capped mountains; wide-horizoned savannahs; deserts; tropical forests; sunny beaches; cities, old and modern, villages and pastoral settlements. There are wonderful sights to see and photograph, good fishing, big game hunting, comfortable accommodations for the tourist in Africa ... and steamships, airlines, roads and railroads have brought much of the country within his reach.

THE FAIR WILL BE LAUNCHED WITH A

GRAND PREMIERE

IN NEW YORK



FOLLOWED BY A TOUR OF

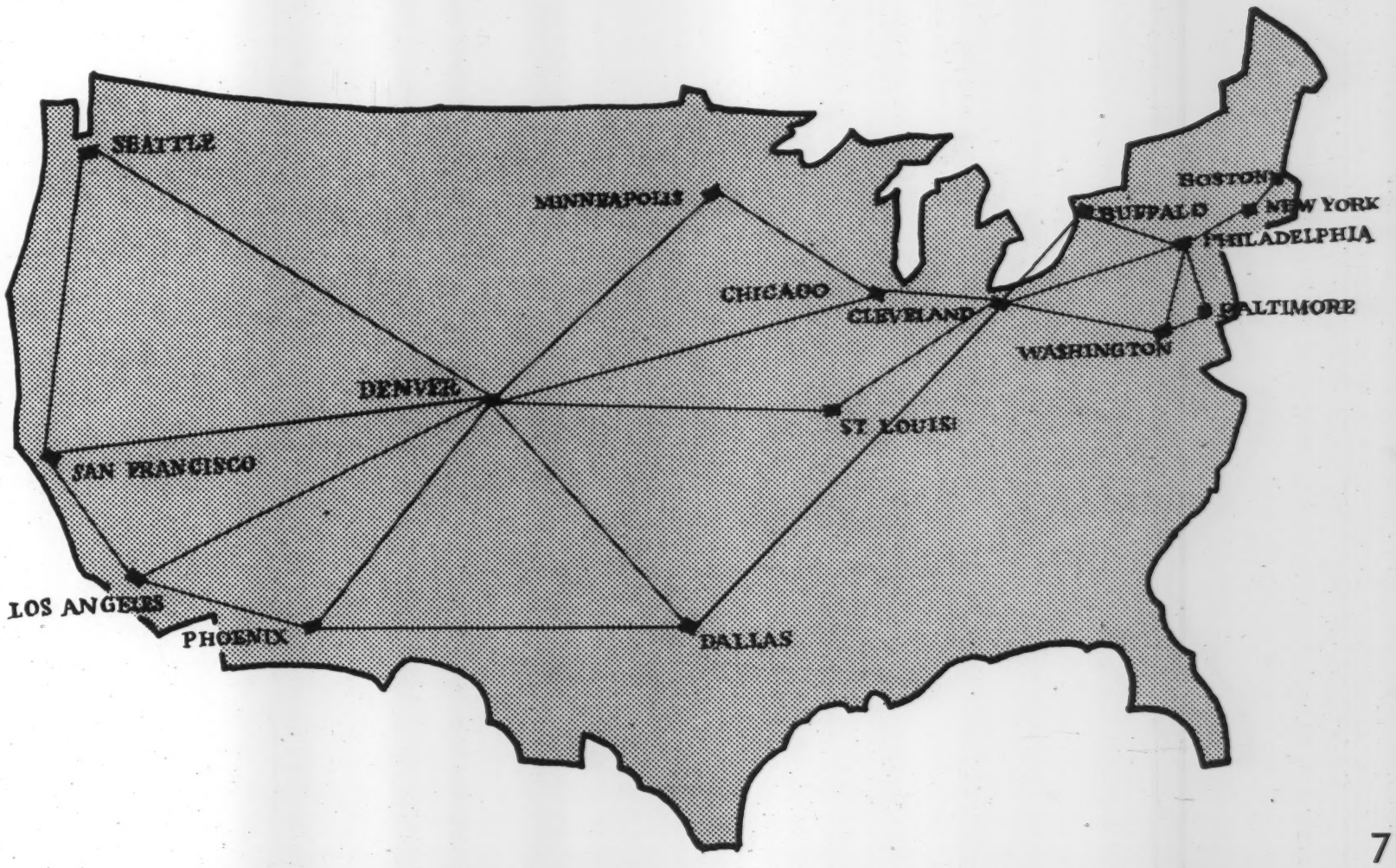
50 MAJOR U. S. CITIES

A leading department store in each city will provide free space for the exhibits. Interest will be built up by advance publicity. Appearances and statements by local, national and African personages will make local and national news.

REACHING A POTENTIAL AUDIENCE OF

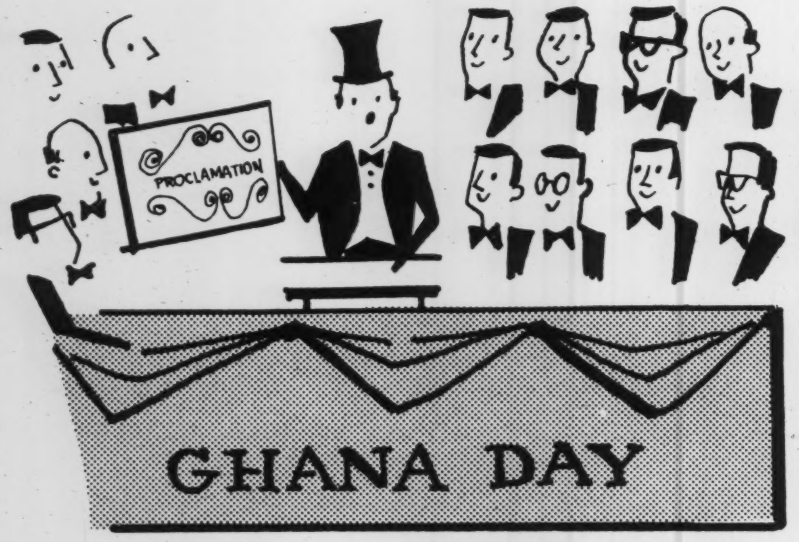
60,000,000

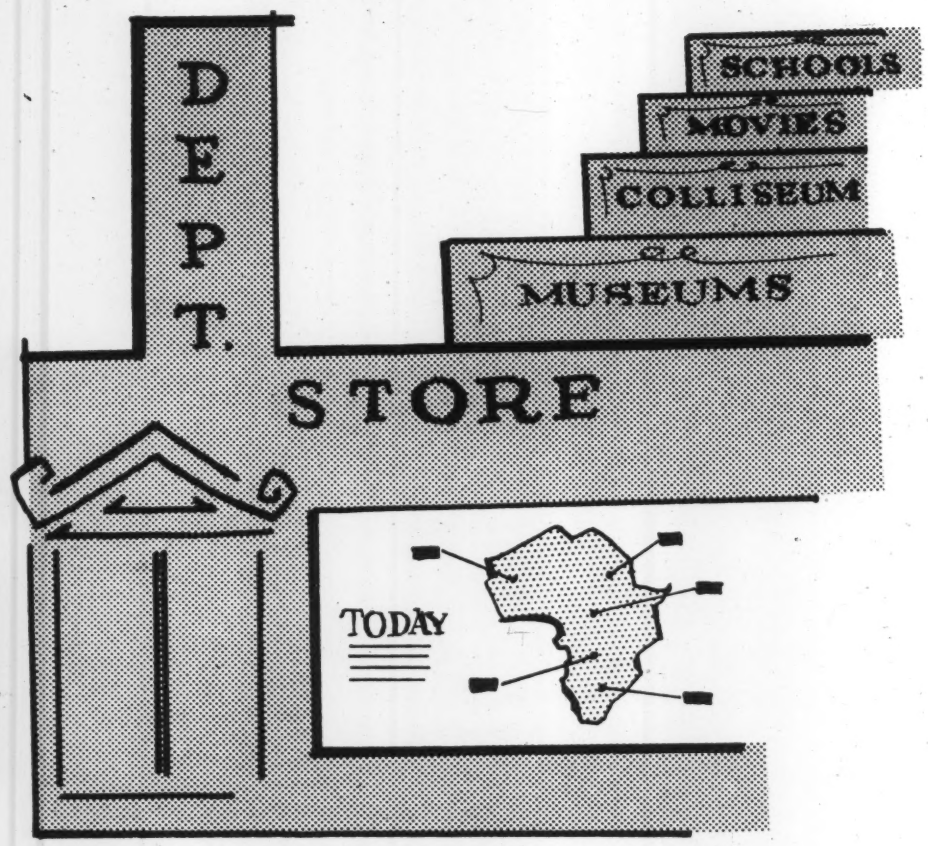
PEOPLE IN MAJOR TRADING AREAS

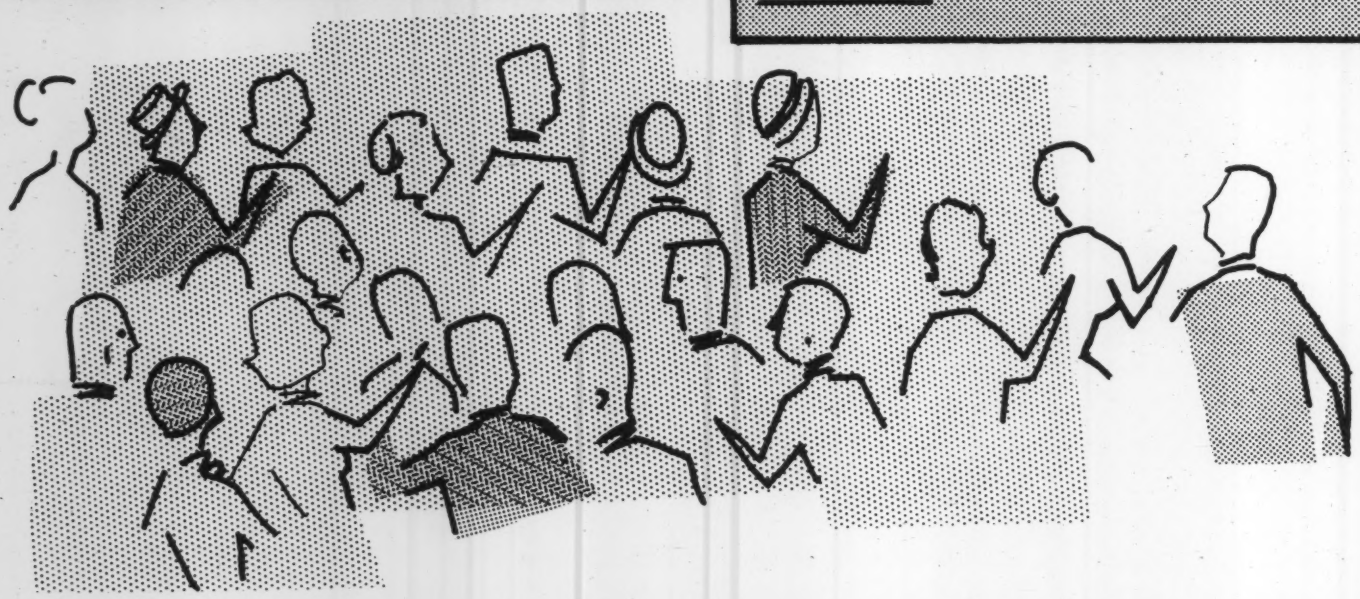


SPECIAL **"AFRICAN NATIONS"** NIGHTS

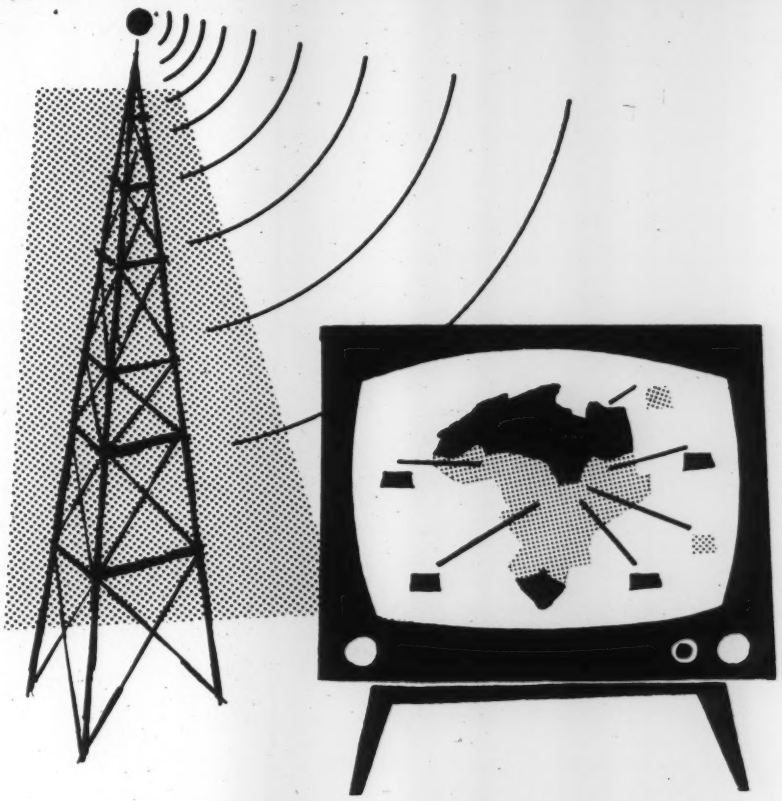
WILL BE HELD FOR THE OPENING IN EVERY CITY







A different African nation will be spotlighted in every city, with one of the nation's well-known leaders on hand to open the show, attend social functions connected with it, and, in general, to lend prestige and create additional publicity for the Fair. Lectures, programs, and movies on the nation will be presented.



SPECIAL EVENTS

WILL BE PLANNED FOR EACH CITY:

T-V, RADIO, THE PRESS

...will carry programs and feature stories on Africa's economic and political development, its art, its cultures, its peoples. Interviews with visiting African officials will be reported, telecast, and broadcast.

SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

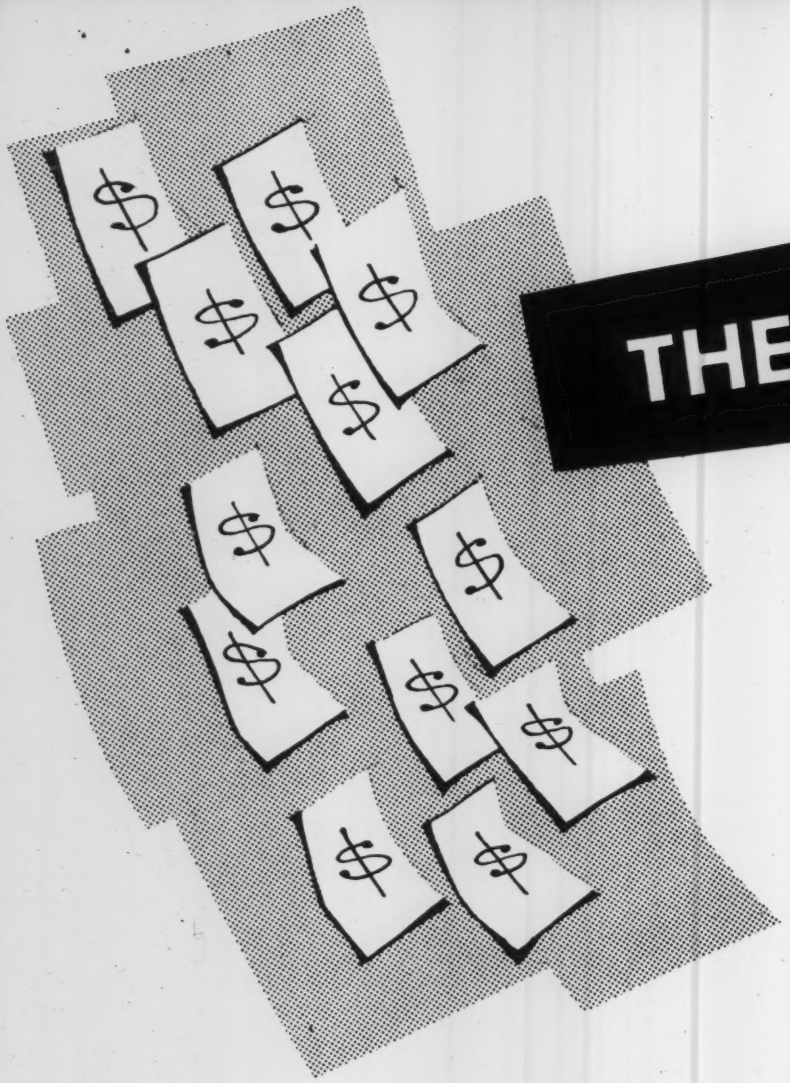
...will cooperate in arranging programs to inform local citizens on many aspects of African life and history. Students will attend movies and lectures by African officials in assemblies and classes. School exhibits may be prepared and contributed to the Fair.

CIVIC GROUPS

...will participate in arranging programs on Africa and entertaining African officials. African experts will be invited to speak at meetings, and movies will be shown.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

...Senators, governors, and mayors will officiate at Fair events and offer hospitality to African officials. Interviews will be arranged and televised. Local officials and visiting Africans will compare administrative and other problems.



THE FAIR

WILL BE FINANCED

AND PROMOTED ON A

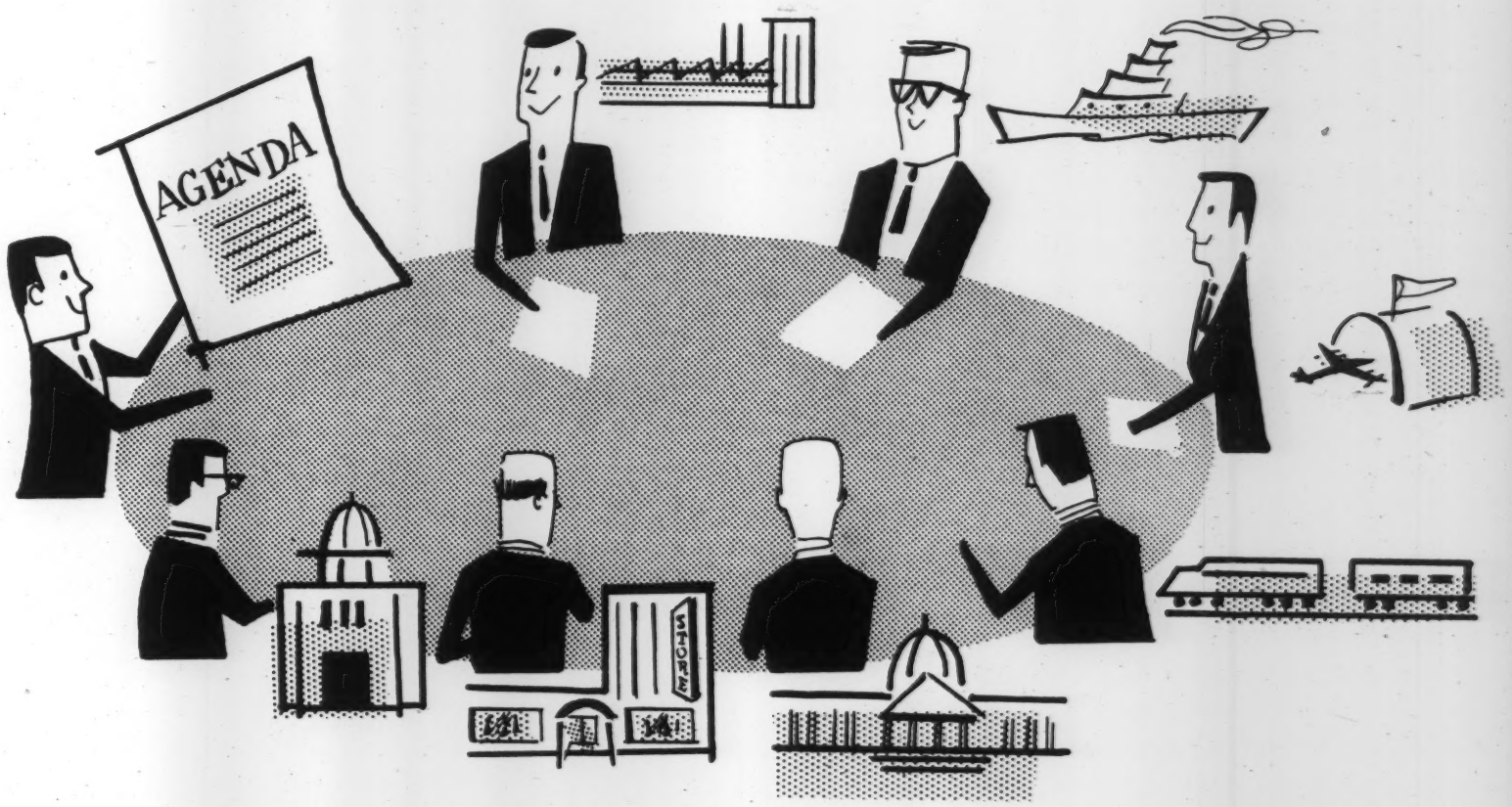
BROAD BASE

BY THESE GROUPS:

- **AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS**
- **INDUSTRY**
- **TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES**
- **DEPARTMENT STORES**

. . . with the cooperation of foundations and universities

WHO WILL RUN THE SHOW?

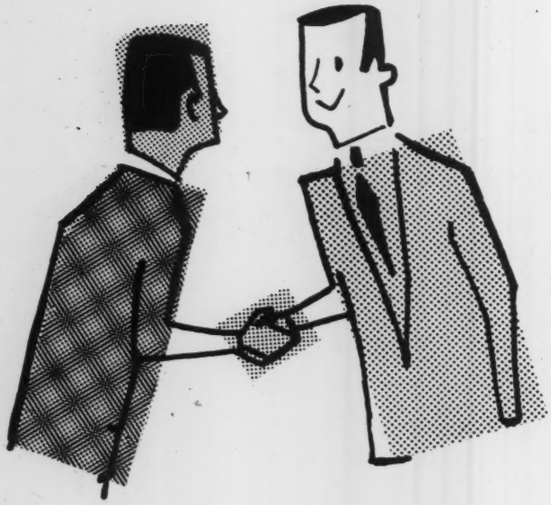


Overall policy will be set and executed by top representatives of—

- **INDUSTRY**
- **RETAIL TRADE**
- **UNIVERSITIES**
- **FOUNDATIONS**

PLUS

- **GOVERNMENT ADVISORS**
- **RELIGIOUS GROUPS**
- **PUBLIC RELATIONS**



THE FAIR WILL PROMOTE

BETTER UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN U. S. AND AFRICA

It will strengthen historical ties of trust and friendship

The efforts of individual Americans, many of them missionaries, to provide education and medical care for the people of Africa ... our participation in international treaties on self-determination and human rights for all people ... our policies relating to African nations (we helped to found Liberia and were first to recognize the Congo Free State, for example) ... our role in the education of some of Africa's present leaders ...

THESE ARE SOME OF THE BONDS THAT HAVE BROUGHT THE PEOPLES AND GOVERNMENTS OF AFRICA AND U. S. CLOSER TOGETHER.

THE POLITICAL STAKE IN AFRICA

Vice President Nixon

"There is no doubt that Africa is a major target of the international Communist movement because of the continent's resources and its 200,000,000."

KWAME NKRUMAH: Prime Minister of Ghana

"It has been the policy of (my country) to permit the repatriation of non-sterling funds invested in this country since 1950, and the Government does not envisage any limitation on the present freedom to transfer without restriction profits arising from non-resident capital investment, or to repatriate foreign capital invested in Ghana. It is hoped that this policy will encourage new investment and reinvestment of profits."

Julius C. Holmes: Special Assistant to Secretary of State

"The present African leaders are moderate and friendly to the West, but continued cooperation will depend principally on what the West does in enabling them to meet the legitimate and mounting aspirations of their people."

Soviet Press April 11th issue of Red Star

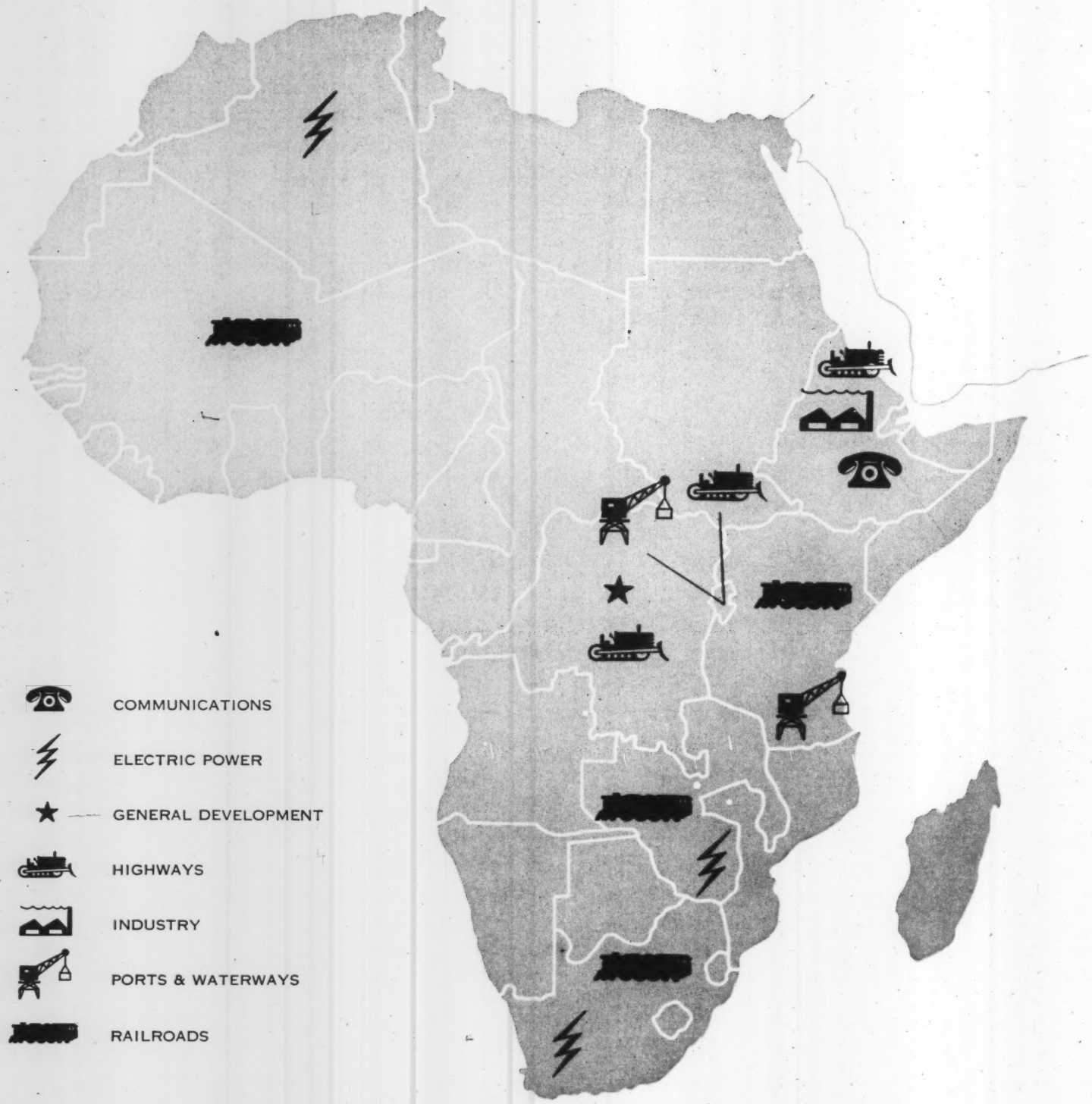
"The brutal aspect of U.S. imperialism, which is trying to spread its paw over all of Africa, is hidden under the guise of anti-colonialism. U.S. capital has already occupied firm positions in various regions of Africa. The greedy hands of U.S. monopolists are reaching for the Sahara oil."

THE FINANCIAL STAKE IN AFRICA

WORLD BANK LOANS

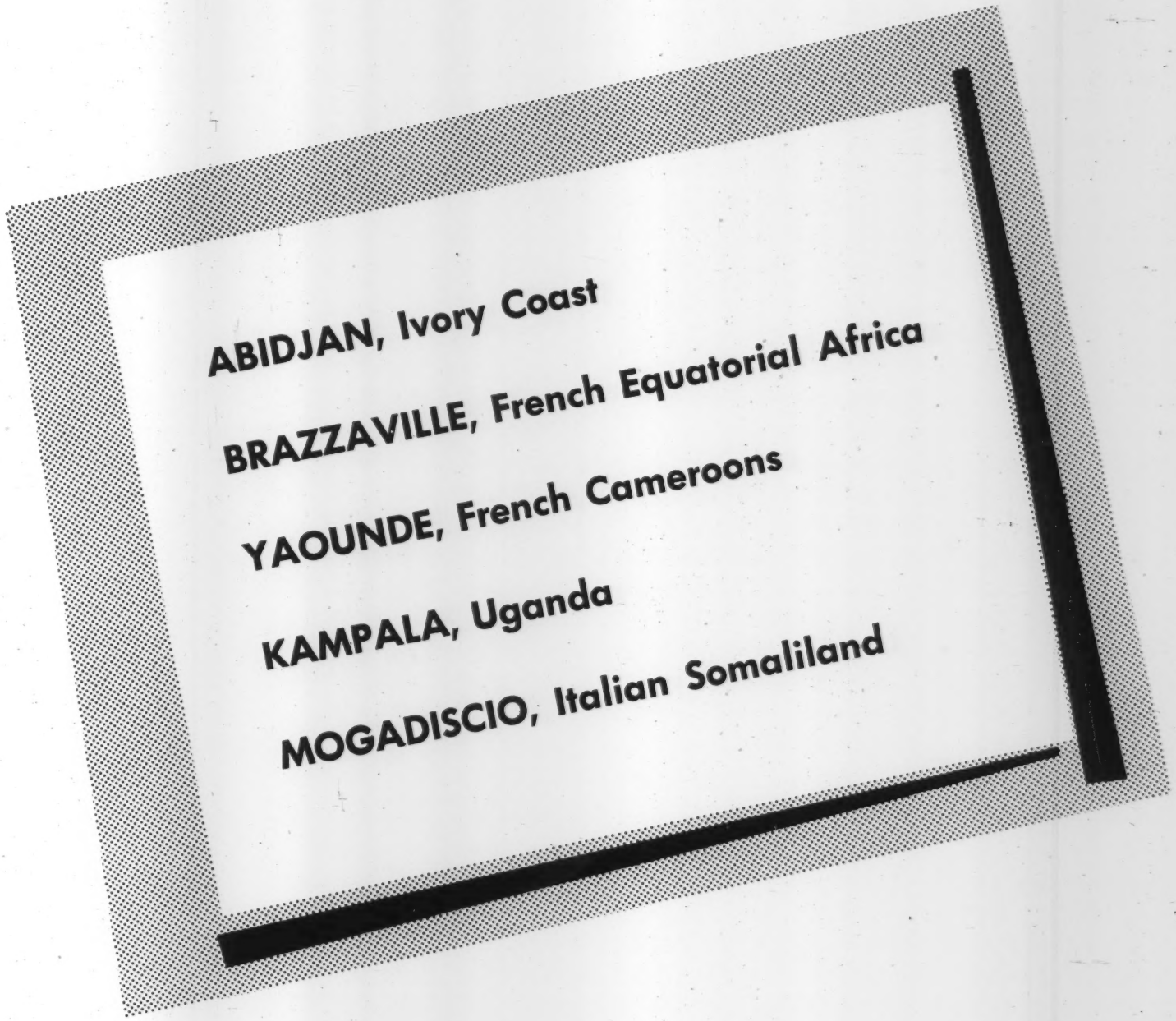
TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LOANS	AMOUNT
Belgian Congo	2	$ 80,000,000
East Africa	1	24,000,000
Ethiopia	4	23,500,000
French West Africa	1	7,091,567
Nigeria	1	28,000,000
Rhodesias and Nyasaland	3	122,000,000
Ruanda Urundi	1	4,800,000
TOTAL	13	$289,391,567



Adapted from Loans at Work, March, 1958, Report of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ESTABLISHMENT OF THESE NEW U. S. CONSULATES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ARE ASSETS TO PRIVATE INVESTMENT:

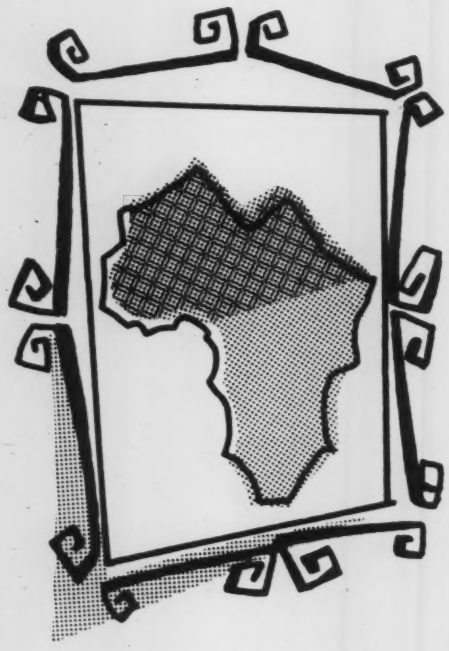


Consideration being given to opening consulates in: Mombasa, Kenya Colony; Freetown, Sierra Leone; and Kano or Kaduna in Nigeria.

TO SUM UP

THE AFRICA TRADE AND TRAVEL FAIR

WILL . . .



. . . BE A WINDOW TO AFRICA

FOR MORE THAN

60,000,000 AMERICANS

. . . STIMULATE TRADE, INVESTMENT,

AND TRAVEL,

IN AFRICA

ROOM 5600
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

April 15, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your kind letter of the eleventh and your willingness to serve with me as Associate Chairman of the Person-to-Person effort of the United Jewish Appeal. Your participation in this all important project not only means a great deal to me personally but also will go a long way toward assuring its success.

I shall continue to keep you informed as our plans develop and in the meantime with again many thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Nelson A. Rockefeller

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Eng. P.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

April 11, 1958

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

Thank you for your letter of March 26th. I shall be delighted to join you as an Associate Chairman of the Person-to-Person United Jewish Appeal.

I hope it will be possible for me to attend the breakfast meeting on May 22 to launch the Person-to-Person drive, but there is a possibility that I may have to be out of the country at that time. I shall have to let you know definitely later on.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

mcc

98 / F41 / 9

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Room 5600

March 20, 1956

ci 73>02.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The work of the United Jewish Appeal in saving the lives of uprooted and persecuted people and helping them make a fresh start in the United States, Israel and other free lands is of tremendous importance to everyone. I therefore feel deeply honored to serve for the period from May twenty-second to June twenty-sixth as chairman of the Person-to-Person effort of the United Jewish Appeal. It would be most gratifying to me personally, as well as in my capacity as chairman, if I could count on you to serve with me for this same period as an Associate Chairman of this special aspect of the campaign.

The Person-to-Person effort will consist of a series of Tuesday and Thursday telephone solicitation sessions, starting Thursday, May twenty-second and continuing through June twenty-sixth. Businessmen and community leaders will come to these meetings to make calls for the campaign to people they know. I am sure that if you were to sign a letter of invitation to such a group for one of the Tuesday or Thursday dates and be at U.J.A. headquarters yourself for a short period to greet those who attend, the response will be very encouraging. The U.J.A. headquarters will provide you with a list of names of the business and community leaders for your approval. This is all you will be asked to do.

Of course, I would be delighted if you also find it possible to attend the breakfast meeting on May twenty-second to launch the Person-to-Person drive and the one on June twenty-sixth concluding the program.

I do hope you will find it possible to join in this effort.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Nelson A. Rockefeller

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Ed working Tues or Thurs in June

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

June 6, 1958

Dear Ed:

I am delighted to hear that you were good enough to accept Alvin's invitation and will be an honored speaker at our luncheon on Monday, June 23rd, here at the New School. Thanks to the generosity of friends the honor can be implemented by a fee of $500, which I am particularly happy to offer because you have done so much for so little (if anything) for the New School on many previous occasions.

I am sending you here attached copy of the invitation which will be used by several of our Trustees, primarily Elinor Gimbel, Mark Millard and Ralph Walker, who is Chairman of our Board. There will be no fund-raising at the luncheon but it will serve to make the usual approaches for contributions before and after.

If it is agreeable to you, I thought Scotty Reston could be the first speaker. He does not know the New School and can hardly relate political events to problems of education in general, adult education in particular, and specifically to what the New School tries to accomplish. Without wanting to cramp your style (which I could not do anyway) I thought you might do us the favor to link up at the end of your remarks the significance of what is or is not being done in education to the current scene. You will notice that in the letter of invitation such a link is already provided.

I am looking forward with great anticipation to welcoming you on June 23rd.

With kind regards,

Cordially,

Hans

Hans Simons
President

HS:LYF
Enc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Eng. Part

June 12, 1958

Dear Hans:

Somehow I will join you on the 23rd and do my best.

As I told Alvin, there is to be no question of a fee. The $500 you will please put in the President's discretionary fund.

I will look forward to seeing you.

As ever yours,

Dr. Hans Simons, President
The New School for Social Research
66 West Twelfth Street
New York 11, New York

fe

DRAFT

Dear

As a Trustee of the New School I take particular pleasure in inviting you to a luncheon on Monday, June 23rd at 12:15 P.M. at the New School, 66 West 12 Street, on the seventh floor.

EDWARD R. MURROW, the Columbia Broadcasting System's world-famous news analyst, and JAMES RESTON, the New York Times" outstanding columnist, will talk about recent events abroad and their impact here. What happened has not only political significance but raises fundamental problems of civic response to public needs.

As a contemporary of this world crisis which these two experts will evaluate, the New School has its problems which we want to discuss briefly against this background, hoping to elicit your good advice and personal cooperation.

My co-Trustees join me in extending this invitation. We hope very much to see you.

Sincerely,

~~Thornburgh, Donald W~~

T. R.

September 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Thornburgh:

We are sending you herewith, the Liberty Bell piece recorded by Mr. Murrow. The two pieces were recorded at the same time, but one might prove to be better quality than the other. According to our timing, the piece runs 4 minutes 15 seconds.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Donald W. Thornburgh
WCAU
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

gw
encl

type done.

T.R. done by ERM

WCAU
PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
DONALD W. THORNBURGH

September 5, 1958

Dear Ed:

Here is a very easy extracurricular job that I am very hopeful you will see fit to accept.

As you may know, we have worked very closely with the National Park Service in regard to the creation of the new Mall and the general emphasis on Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, America's symbol of freedom.

One thing seems to be surprisingly lacking at Independence Hall. There is no history or story of the Liberty Bell, which has been housed in the Hall since 1852, told to the one and one-half million visitors that come there every year.

We have succeeded in interesting the National Park Service in installing a recording device that we would furnish which would play a two and one-half to three minute narration on that for which the Liberty Bell stands. This recording would respond to the touch of a button pressed by each succeeding group of tourists.

There seemed to be no voice in America more suitable for making this brief recording than yours. I felt it would be the kind of thing that you would like to do and which would be good for you to do.

We would like to have the narration, if at all possible, by Sunday, September 21st, when there is a particular ceremony being held at Independence Hall. If this timing is impossible, we still would like to have you do it for a later presentation.

The book that I am enclosing, prepared by our Promotion Department, gives additional information for your use. The script can be used as is or put in your own words, whichever you desire.

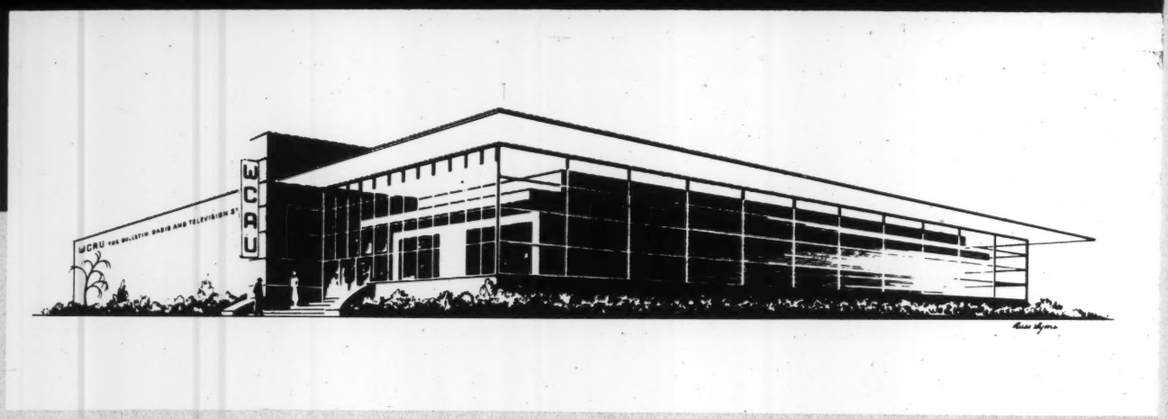
Yours most sincerely,

Don Thornburgh

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

WCAU

SPEAKING FOR FREEDOM



"Proclaim Liberty Throughout all the Land
unto all the Inhabitants Thereof" ...
Leviticus xxv, 10 as inscribed on the
Liberty Bell.

Every month visitors from each state and U.S. territory plus visitors from 30 to 40 foreign countries come to Philadelphia's Independence Hall to pay homage to the symbol of American Liberty ... The Liberty Bell.

Last year alone more than one and one-half million people visited this historic shrine while figures show that visitation increases steadily each and every year.

Old people, youngsters, scholars, laymen, atheletes, the infirmed, historians, poets, the wealthy, the poor ... people of all colors, people of all religious faiths reverently file past the Liberty Bell touching it, kissing it, thanking it emersed in an atmosphere of incredible awe and wonder mysteriously evoked by the bell.

The Liberty Bell in all its magnitude needs a tongue to verbally speak to the people. Someone must read its words to the millions of people who are freedom-conscious. There are no people more freedom-conscious than those who stand in sight of the Liberty Bell. We propose that Edward R. Murrow speak to the disciples of American Liberty. That he tell the people through the medium of a recorded three minute talk the full meaning of the Liberty Bell to the hundreds of thousans of travelers who visit the Bell annually.

By the simple device of pushing a button as they stood in front of the Bell, they would hear the voice of one of television's best known personalities recite the story of the reverend symbol of American Freedom.

There is no more suitable voice to speak for the Liberty Bell than that of Edward R. Murrow. His is a voice known and respected by twentieth century Americans. His background in public service is meritorious. He has brought many events of historical significance into millions of American homes. His is the voice of the communications ... a voice so dependent on freedom, so thoroughly understanding of its importance. He has worked on fields of battle where Americans have sacrificed their blood and their lives to maintain freedom.

The material for such a script has been proposed by the National Park Service. Naturally, they would be willing to have Mr. Murrow put it in his own words if he so desires.

The mechanism known as the "message repeater" would undergo careful selection for its all round efficiency by WCAU-TV and CBS engineers. They would also be responsible for its installation and the proper positioning of speakers to insure utmost quality in the reproduction of Mr. Murrow's voice.

WCAU-TV engineers and technicians would service and maintain it at all times.

WCAU-TV and CBS make the presentation to the National Park Service on Sunday, September 21, with appropriate ceremonies at Independence Hall.

FREEDOM HOUSE

WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING
20 WEST 40 STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LONGACRE 5-3344

August 28, 1958

October

COPY FOR THE ATTENTION OF MR. EDWARD R. MURROW

The Hon. Harold R. Medina
U. S. Court of Appeals
U. S. Courthouse
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

Dear Judge Medina:

I received a message from your secretary indicating that you are likely to return to Westhampton on September 22nd for a few days before leaving on another trip which will bring you back to New York on October 6th. I hope that we may receive an advance copy of the text of your presentation address by the 9th or 10th of October, so that it may be duplicated for distribution to the press.

If I receive no information to the contrary, I will assume that the material mailed to you previously, in addition to the enclosed copy of the report on the Freedom House conference on race relations at Arden House earlier this year, will provide the necessary background information for your address.

If I can be of any further help, I will be glad to come to Westhampton at your convenience the week of September 22nd, or arrange for a luncheon meeting in New York, and will appreciate a call from your secretary at that time.

Cordially yours,

George Field
Executive Secretary

GF:rm

Dear Ed: The Judge evidently has what he wants from us and the original notion that we talk things over in advance may not be necessary.
George

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EXCERPT FROM "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA"

1956-1957

Page 1749

MEDINA, HAROLD R. judge, author; b. Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1888; s. Joaquin A. and Elizabeth (Fash) M.: A.B., Princeton Univ., 1909 (highest honors in French); LL.B., Columbia, 1912 (Ordronneaux Prize); LL.D. (honorary), St. Johns, 1947; Columbia, 1950, Dartmouth, 1950, Williams College, 1950, Bates College, 1950, Princeton, 1951, Northeastern, 1951, Denver, 1951, Syracuse, 1952, Chattanooga, 1952; L.H.D., N.Y. Med. Coll., 1950, Lafayette Coll., 1950; m. Ethel Forde Hillyer, June 6, 1911; children--Harold Raymond, Standish Forde. Admitted to N.Y. bar, 1912; asso. with firm Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, 1912-18; sr. mem. firm Medina & Sherpick, 1918-47; lecturer in law, Columbia, 1915-17, asso. in law, 1917-25, asso. prof. of law, 1925-40; v.p. and dir. J. A. Medina Co.; judge, U.S. District Court, Southern Dist. of N.Y., by apptmt. of Pres. Truman, 1947-51, U.S. circuit judge Ct. of Appeals for 2d Circuit since 1951; presided, N.Y.City, over trial of 11 Communists charged with conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the U.S. govt. by force and violence, Jan-Oct. 1949. Chmn. Legal Advisory Bd., 141, N.Y., 1917-18. Trustee Good Samaritan Hosp. and Dispensary, life trustee Teachers College, Columbia University. Fellow Am. Acad. of Arts and Science. Member American Bar Assn.(chmn. sect. of judicial adm., 1951-52); Assn. of Bar of City of N.Y. (v.p. 1947-48, chmn. exec. comm. 1944-45), N.Y. County Lawyers Assn. (director 1924-27, 1933-39), N.Y.State Bar Assn.; an organizer, dir. War Committee Bar of City of New York, American Judicature Society (dir.),

Columbia Law Sch. Alumni Assn. (pres. 1935-38; recipient of medal for conspicuous service, 1933), S.R., N.Y. Law Soc., Alumni Fedn. Columbia U. (dir. 1926-29, 1931-33), Phi Beta Kappa. Awards and medals Freedom Foundation, Holland Soc., N.Y. Bd. of Trade, Nat. Inst. of Social Sci., Eleanor Van Rensselaer Medal by Nat. Soc. of Colonial Dames, Vets. Fgn. Wars, Brooklyn Coll., Nat. Soc. New England Women, S.A.R., and others; chosen Man of the Year by Asso. Press newspaper editors, 1949. Chmn. adv. council modern language department (Romance section) Princeton; gave course of lectures in N.Y.C. in preparation for N.Y. State bar exam., 1913-42. Dem. Epis. Clubs: University, Princeton U., Lawyers (president 1942-48), Columbia U., Grolier, Westhampton Country, Century, Church. Editor: Medina's Bostwick's Lawyers Manual, 1934. Author: Pleading and Practice under New Civil Practice Act, 1922; Cases on Fed. Jurisdiction and Procedure, 1925; Cases on N.Y. Pleading and Practice, 1928; Selected New York Practice Statutes, 1928; Cases and Materials on Jurisdiction of Courts, 1931; Medina's N.Y. Civil Practice Manual, 1932; Digest of N.Y. Statute Law, 1941; Summary of New York Pleading Practice and Evidence, 1941; Medina, Carr and Finn, N.Y. Civil Practice Manual, 1936-42. Contbr. to legal reviews. Home: 14 E. 75th St., New York, N.Y.; and Westhampton, L.I., N.Y. Address: U.S. Court House, Foley Square, N.Y.C.

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD: JOINT DEFENSE APPEAL: OCTOBER 22, 1958.

(Mr M has award)

Madison Avenue, as you are aware, is located in that city of steam, scurry and scamper, where the citizenry acquire ulcers, in the process of going somewhere at great haste, to do something that is wholly unimportant. A strange land, where people are so much concerned with the urgent, that they never get around to the important.

We may possibly agree at the outset that if we on this minor planet are being observed from the moon, the observer must be all-seeing, old, filled with wisdom and discernment; which means that he must agree with my prejudices.

When he views the earth people he must note one obvious fact - the overwhelming majority of them are either black or brown. But the white people do not seem to be aware of this fact; do not realise that they are outnumbered; fail to comprehend that unless they find a method of living and dealing with the colored people in justice, equality and dignity, they are doomed. When the moon watcher sees stones thrown at a colored man in the southern part of our small bit of the planet, he might reflect that the man should have gone to Latin America, because there the throwing of stones at an American citizen would have resulted in the movement of troops and

warships.

Being ageless, the man in the moon will of course remember the time when nations fought their wars over the nature of the Deity; then over pieces of real estate. He would of course remember the carnage of two World Wars - the two efforts at international organization that followed them, and failed. He would recall that tiny pinpoint of light he saw over Hiroshima in 1945, and he would be aware that humans have now devised a method of destroying humanity, and that great nations are feverishly preparing for another war. He might well ask: Do these people learn nothing? Does no wisdom result from suffering? Is mutual suicide inevitable? He would remember the time when the individual had only a musket, a plough and a hoe. It didn't very much matter what he did with them. It might affect the well-being of his immediate family, or his neighbors, but it wouldn't influence society as a whole. Now there is sufficient power in a few hands to terminate our brief history, and the choice may well be between co-existence and no existence at all.

When the man in the moon looks at the United States he will see great wealth, comfort, a generous and capacious land, rich in material things, but worried - a country which in the last ten years has pursued a policy toward

friend and former foe that has been unprecedented and unsordid. And yet that nation is in the process of being isolated. It is losing the leadership of the free world. No nation in history has ever been great unless greatness has been demanded of it by its leaders. We are reluctant, indeed often refuse, to face unpleasant facts. The Russian advances in education have been no secret, were indeed fully reported over the last six years, but were not accepted nor appreciated until illuminated by the Sputniks. We are now refusing to admit, or to be properly concerned about Russian economic penetration throughout the world. We will spend billions on super-highways, but not on schools. The man in the moon may look forward to the time when this country will be a spider web of super-highways with fuel injection, chromium-plated automobiles bumper-to-bumper, driven by half-educated people. And when they reach home they can turn on the television set, which during the peak viewing hours carefully protects them from the world of ideas and the conflicts that surround them. If these instruments of mass communication are to be anything other than an opiate they must strengthen and affirm the values that are the essence of our civilization. It is not enough to sell goods, to entertain the greatest numbers. There also must be full appreciation of our historic heritage,

wise understanding of our institutions and traditions, familiarity with our classics and literature and the arts, and persistent attention to our ethical principles. We have great wealth, but this nation is more than an economic plot. As Professor Einstein once said: "It would be a sad situation if the bag was better than the meat wrapped in it."

I think the man in the moon might have concluded that we are in danger of becoming a nation of conformists. There is a tendency to confuse dissent with disloyalty. And certainly, being an educated man, he would be familiar with the words of Milton, who said: "If the waters of truth flow not in a perpetual progression, they sicken into a muddy pool of conformity and tradition." And he would know the truth that Lord Acton wrote in 1877: "There are in our day many educated men who think it right to persecute." There are indeed many men in our day who so believe.

We are unlikely to be a sane and civilized society until "opinions and assertions about general and particular matters of knowledge will not involve dangers or serious disadvantages for him who expresses them."

If we become a static society we lose one of the basic functions of democracy, the freedom to change. It is a truism that democracy is a means of dealing with the human imperfections of society. It recognizes

that no form of government is perfect, no administration can be faultless, no legal system beyond improvement, no economic order as good as it might be. Where there is imperfection there must be change. And to produce change, unless it is imposed by tyranny, there must be difference of opinion, there must be opposition, there must be pioneer thinking, there must be freedom to criticize, there must be the unremitting conflict and testing of ideas. This undoubtedly involves a great deal of confusion. But the liveliness of a democracy can be measured by the activity of the minds of its citizens. Security and serenity in a democracy are not at all the same thing. They may even be opposites. Those who think that since we are in a cold war we are committed to conformity may not realize that they are asking to make democracy dormant, and that a dormant democracy is really on the way to becoming a tyranny. If our democracy is kept dormant for as long as the cold war continues, the end will be a world in which two tyrannies confront each other. The test of military power between them may not have been risked, but the ideological struggle will be over, the free world will have ceased to be free.

So one of our troubles is knowing how to appraise and measure the emergency. I yield to no one in my desire to root out subversion. But

I insist on a broad definition for subversion. I call subversion anything that subverts our political order, whether it be giving active aid to an enemy or curtailing the freedom of the democracy to deal with its own imperfections. We must know that democracy cannot be kept alive by putting it to sleep. We have to be just as much engrossed with promoting its vigor and liveliness as its military security. One freedom that does not make sense, even in a cold war, is the freedom to reduce freedom. And I am not thinking of the inherent necessity for restraints if freedom is to thrive. Obviously, freedom that is not responsible is mere wilfulness, and it is not what I am talking about. But when freedom takes it upon itself to reduce itself permanently, or for as long as a cold war lasts, it is in the initial stages of self-destruction.

There is a false formula for personal security being peddled in our market place. It is this, although not so labelled: Don't join anything; don't associate: don't write; don't take a chance on being wrong; don't espouse unpopular causes; button your lip and drift with the tide; seek the ease and luxury of complete equanimity by refusing to make up your minds about issues that wiser heads will one day decide. This product if it be bought by enough people leads to paralysis.

We must, I think, for our very lives remember that freedom will reside and flourish here in this generous and capacious land, or it will survive nowhere on this minor planet. Our strength in this continuing conflict with the forces of evil, lies not alone in bombs and planes and physical courage. We must have stable ground upon which to stand and fight, if fight we must. Nations have been known to destroy their freedom while preparing to defend it. We are the head of a grand alliance of freedom-loving people. They have joined with us because they believe it to be in their own self-interest, and because we are strong.

But there is another reason for their joining their fate with ours. We are free, and whatever we do to limit or foreshorten that freedom will reduce by that much our reservoir of good will abroad. There is no such thing as a Voice of America. That voice is made up of Senators, and Admirals, and Clergymen, the Supreme Court, the price of wheat on the big board in Chicago, trade policies, race relations. There is no longer such a thing as a purely domestic news story; each is part of the voice of this country abroad. And if that collective voice tells the story of reduced freedom, of a tyranny of silence, of a fear of change, then within measurable time we shall find ourselves a great powerful continental island off the

coast of Kamchatka, with the rest of the world either united against us or indifferent to our fate. Our example, our demonstration of freedom in action may be more powerful than our dollars, more persuasive than the threat of our bombs. We must continue to provide ourselves and our allies with that most dangerous and explosive force known to mankind - knowledge. And no man and no group may be permitted to chart in advance the course of the books to be followed in pursuit of that knowledge.

We live in a time of fear and prejudice and freedom is hard-pressed both at home and abroad. But freedom will survive and flourish unless it be destroyed by the consent of the free.

I say consent, for acquiescence or silence is a form of consent. I believe there has been more acquiescence than is healthy, because too many people have mistakenly thought it was necessary to be undemocratic to deal with the emergency. They have thought there wasn't time to be both safe and free. No more fateful mistake can be made. For in the cold war there is no safety whatever unless we remain free. Democracy is our one chance of survival. For if we emerge from the long crisis undevastated by total war but no longer free, we have but chosen the cheapest and least heroic way to

give tyranny the victory.

Three stories which may illustrate the degree and depth of the dilemma that confronts us.

1) Churchill's lecture tour.

2) Israeli riflemen at Sharm el Sheik.

3) Sergeant in Korea.

4) Rickover at Shippingport.

Eng Prot

FREEDOM HOUSE

WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING
20 WEST 40 STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LONGACRE 5-3344

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September 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

As this is your busy season, I want to be sure any loose ends are cleared up with regard to your participation at our Anniversary Dinner. As you know, we are presenting the Freedom Award to the Arkansas Gazette on Tuesday, October 14th, and you are expected to go directly to the dais in the Starlight Roof immediately following your evening broadcast. I assume you will get there at about 8:15 P.M., which will give you about forty minutes to get some food before the start of the program.

As mentioned previously, Whitney North Seymour will preside, and Mike Cowles will open with a few brief remarks about the nature of the award and its past recipients.

The chairman will next introduce you as a previous recipient of the Award, and you will have approximately five minutes for anything you want to say. The thought was that you would react to the selection of the Arkansas Gazette this year, the significance of that choice, the importance of a free and independent press in a democracy, and a word of welcome to the roster of those who have received this award. You will then proceed to introduce the "distinguished jurist," Harold R. Medina, who will make the presentation speech. I am attaching the brief biography which appears in "Who's Who" for your guidance.

Judge Medina will then proceed to make the presentation to the publisher and editors of the Arkansas Gazette, and finally the chairman will introduce Harry Ashmore for the closing address.

You will remember that a dinner jacket is preferred for those who are at the dais, although if that should be difficult for you, your customary blue will be okay.

If I do not hear to the contrary, I will assume that there are no loose ends and we will expect your arrival at the dais while the dinner is in progress.

With kindest regards.

Yours,

George

George Field

GF:rm
Enc.

Eng - Past

October 30, 1958

Dear Hugh:

I was honored to participate in the presentation of the Freedom Award at the Waldorf and felt that my small contribution was altogether inadequate. My present task would be easier if I felt that, even in the remote future, the instruments with which I work would ever display the courage and integrity that you and your boys have demonstrated.

Thanks for sharing with me your enclosures, particularly the one from your high school English teacher.

Again, my hearty congratulations, and don't fail to let us know when you will be in New York again.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Hugh Patterson, Jr.
Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Arkansas

Arkansas Gazette.
LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF THE
PUBLISHER

October 27, 1958

Dear Ed:

I want to express the deepest appreciation for your role in the presentation of the Freedom Award on that memorable evening for us in New York. We appreciate your friendship and interest, and above all, your understanding of the problem which has, and continues to confront us. You know, of course, how this recognition serves to strengthen us as an institution, while also strengthening all institutions and persons who would try to follow a responsible course in this bitter controversy.

May I share two enclosures with you privately: the first, an exchange of letters with Roy Larsen for your information; the second, a letter from my high school senior English teacher who now heads the English department at Henderson State Teachers College. It is comforting to be not without honor to such a person at home.

My wife, Louise, was so pleased to meet you and Mrs. Murrow, and we were so glad to have the further visit with you at Ashmore's hotel quarters.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Hugh B. Patterson, Jr.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

October 22, 1958

Dear Roy:

I was interested in reading the suggestion of James Heermance of your office for a solution to the integration problem.

This plan might have some appeal to a segment of Southern whites. And you must know that any generally acceptable solution to the problem in the South which would pass the tests of the Courts would be welcome to us. Thus the questions I will raise are directed to the points of acceptability, meeting the Court precedent, and practicability.

First, as to acceptability, I am convinced the suggested plan would not have deterred Governor Faubus from following the course of action he took. That is to say, the political factor throughout the South is the problem, far more than the substantive problem of racial overlap which the South actually faced - or faces. Faubus could have fanned the same flame of prejudice with the involvement of elementary school-aged children as with those whom Mr. Heermance assumes to be reaching the age of puberty at the high school level. (He must have read of the precocity of Southern girls.) And the arbitrary break-off following the eighth grade level does not take into account the varied chronological age levels of the boys in eighth grade. It would be assumed generally that at the outset at least, the Negro boys at that grade level would tend to run older, assuming the same level of work was being accomplished.

Second, as to meeting the Court precedent, I think it might be assumed that the NAACP would argue that the segregation of the races by sex would imply inferiority of the Negro race. Even though in private preparatory schools, the separation of the sexes is the rule, the above suggested argument might be difficult to counter unless the public school system in question had a prior established record of separation of the sexes based on the assumption that better academic work is accomplished during those ages without the distractions of the presence of the opposite sex. Apparently, however, there is a good body of opinion that the Courts would uphold a plan involving separation by sex.

Then third, as to the practical, there is of course the problem of physical plant and size of administrative school unit. How would such a plan be worked out in Moultrie, Georgia, or Wabbaseka, Arkansas? Where two schools going through twelve grades are now involved, with one generally quite inferior to the other, you would then have three.

Just as I was writing this, I had a visit with Nathaniel Griswold, an old friend of mine who is the Arkansas director of the Council on Human Relations, and tried the suggestion on him. He agreed that the proposal has merit as a point of departure for negotiations, but further concurred with my view that other steps involving leadership of the first magnitude must first take place to break the current impasse.

It has been my considered opinion that the Little Rock situation, having come to its advanced point, and it is still the symbol to be reckoned with, would have to get worse before it gets better. As would have undoubtedly been the case with McCarthyism, Faubusism would not vanish with the premature removal of Faubus from the scene. Faubus and Faubusism must come down together, because there are currently others who have learned the black magic and are ready to step into his place. Only now are there beginning to appear some signs of economic erosion in Little Rock and Arkansas, and as yet the power structure has not been hit in the treasury. These currently intimidated interests, many of whom I am convinced recognize the impending economic threats implicit in a continuation of the deterioration of the public school system and the continued dictatorship of Faubus, fear reprisals which could come from the State if they showed their heads individually. The observation has been made that they are standing by just as Germany's businessmen stood by while Hitler came to power.

I'm sure this pattern can repeat itself throughout the South, perhaps not quite to the same degree in some states where there are limits to the Governors' succession of terms in office. Faubus, in the third term on which he will embark in January, will have control of every regulatory commission in the State, and that involves highways, utilities, banking and insurance, intrastate regulation of rails and other transportation, communications, in fact all intrastate regulation of business. Thus far the principal interests involved have either tried to hide, or take the short range view for immediate gain. Certainly up to this point the industrial expansion of the area has come to a halt, but as yet no significant process of economic loss has resulted.

October 22, 1958

I have said before that the suggested plan might serve as a point for negotiation. First, however, there must be a move which would pave the way for negotiations. I noted the enclosed clipping this morning suggesting a White House conference on bigotry. It certainly seems that Eisenhower could call a White House conference for the consideration of the whole question of civil rights and liberties, bringing in the Justice Department and the Department of Health, Welfare and Education, with the participants including state Governors and Attorneys General as well as the members of the National Congress from the Southern states - plus leading representatives of industry and perhaps the clergy. Through committees it might work down to manageable size for serious study and negotiations.

First there has got to be a change in the atmosphere. The basic moral right of the Negro for fundamental civil rights must be accepted. The Negro must be accepted as a human being. No magic formula is going to resolve this problem. The Citizens Councils continue to apply the trite phrase "you can't get just a little bit pregnant" to the school integration question.

When we have been critical of the President, it has been for the lack of the moral leadership which he has been in position to exercise. This question in the South should not have been permitted to deteriorate to the extreme point it has reached, with the Chief Executive remaining aloof from the substance of the problem, and appearing to want to remove himself completely from the problem.

There is no single answer, I am sure. The Southern people of good will have not had a rallying point, they have had no national leadership, and her own political leadership has defaulted. It is the education of the older generation that has failed us, or is it courage? Much of the hard work in the rebuilding process must come from within the South, but if this is to be one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all, leadership must come from the highest place.

Sincerely,

Hugh B. Patterson, Jr.

HBP:mmm

Mr. Roy E. Larson
Time Incorporated
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

October 17, 1958

Dear Hugh:

Many people in the North are trying to be helpful in working out ideas that might be acceptable to reasonable people in the South for a start on a solution to the biggest problem in the U. S.

One of these is a young man in our office who has just sent me the enclosures and has asked if I would be good enough to try his idea out on a few friends of mine in the South.

If nothing more this is for your information as to the kind of thinking that is going on here, or rather to document the fact that some thinking is going on. I would be most appreciative to get your comment on Jim Heermance's suggestion.

Sincerely,

Roy E. Larsen

Mr. Hugh B. Patterson, Jr.
The Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Arkansas

COPY

JAMES HERRMANCE

202 Coligni Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.
October 10, 1958

Honorable LeRoy Collins
Governor
State of Florida
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Governor Collins:

It was with a sense of respect and hope that I read your statement as published in the attached clipping from the 10/7/58 New York Times -- which cites your request for "new ideas" on how to help solve the painful problem of schools for all American children.

No idea, I suspect, is really new; but often mankind has advanced by the joining together of two old ideas that become "new" in that sense.

Such is the suggestion that I respectfully submit below -- a suggestion that takes into full account two outstanding social and scholastic factors.

The first factor is the fear of sexual familiarity that "mixing" white and colored adolescents might encourage. Whether groundless or not, the fact that such fears do exist is a fact in itself -- which must be reckoned with.

The second factor is the current probability that Negro children of grammar or high school age, for whatever cause, are often scholastically inferior to white children in their own age group -- which only depresses scholastic standards when the two groups merge.

The following two-stage suggestion takes the above factors into full consideration -- and neutralizes them. Both stages are necessary to each other, I submit.

Stage #1. Schools that are now segregated are to remain segregated -- except for the kindergarten and first grade. These two classes of children are to stay desegregated as the children scholastically advance together -- up to the 8th Grade only. That is, up to the age of puberty.

Stage #2. Then the students are once more segregated, but this time according to sex, and never again according to color.

(This separation by sex at high school is standard procedure in most Roman Catholic parochial schools; so, you see, Governor, this is not new at all).

What have we solved by this two-stage program?

... We have shown ourselves to be law-abiding, because Stage #1 is, without the slightest doubt, a move forward -- an honest, unevasive expression of "deliberate speed." And that is ALL that the Supreme Court is requesting.

... We have helped erase the highly emotional fear of "sexual familiarity."

... We have not depressed scholastic standards, because the bright students of both races will progress together, and the slow students will find their own common level.

Your consideration of this two-stage program should, of course, include its political advantages. Because I have, as I assume you have, faith in the decency of the majority of families, I believe there are hundreds of thousands who would be -- or who would become -- a living, active part of what this great nation of ours stands for in their hearts ... and in the eyes of a whole world looking on.

What people need, North and South, is a resolving of their fears; continuing public education for their children -- and leadership such as yours.

It's about time that domestic leadership on behalf of the whole nation should come out of the South.

Sincerely,

/s/ James Hoermance

JH/wn

HENDERSON STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
Arkadelphia, Arkansas

October 15, 1958

Dear Hugh:

Not so many things nowadays have the power to thrill me, but tonight when I read the text of Judge Medina's address, I was deeply stirred.

I have been so proud of you, Hugh of the GAZETTE, of Harry Ashmore and of Mr. Heiskell through this whole sorry mess. It is so good to hear a loud and clear voice raised on the side of reason and principle; I have felt it almost as a personal defense against evil.

A number of times in my life--and my memory goes back a long way now--I have seen Arkansans repudiate demagogues and demagoguery at the polls, when I had considered the cause already lost. Each time my faith was restored in the ultimate sanity and wholesomeness of Arkansas voters, as contrasted with neighboring states which embraced Huey Long, the Fergusons, Bilbo, and the like. But I have always had a strong suspicion that it was not so much the native intelligence of the people as it was the GAZETTE'S influence each time that weighted us on the side of sanity. So it has saddened me to see that leadership rejected by so many; it has pointed up for me the extremity of our present danger, of how near we are to a complete collapse of democracy. Sometimes I think that experiment is almost over! It gave me great comfort, however, to read (was it in the Saturday Review?) that once before a politician had inflamed the people and screamed "Unfair" when challenged by the GAZETTE-- a now-forgotten "local demagogue by the name of Jeff Davis." It is good to remember that when Orval has sunk into the obscurity of years, along with Huey Long and the rest, the GAZETTE will still be as influential as ever--that it has a kind of immortality.

Many times recently I have wanted to write you this letter or a similar one (I am developing arthritis in my fingers and find it difficult to write at all.) I wanted to tell you how much I appreciated your fight for increased funds for schools; Faubus may take the credit, but most people know who led the fight. Time and again I have wanted to thank Mr. Ashmore for his editorials on national as well as state issues. I have wanted to let you know, for whatever it was worth, that I admired your courage (collectively as well as individuals) in this fight, and I have wanted to congratulate you on the Pulitzer awards and the honor you have brought to a state that seemed completely mired in dishonor.

One sentence in Medina's speech particularly moved me, Hugh. It was "They were brought up right." I am aware that he meant that you were in the best journalistic tradition, but I know--and I think he may also have meant--that you were brought up right in the old-fashioned sense; that is why you were also in the best journalistic tradition. You (the three of you, I am sure) were brought up with a knowledge of and respect for the eternal truths.

And this is the other reason I should have written you--to express my sorrow and sympathy at your mother's death. When I read of it in the paper, I could only think of these lines from Emily Dickinson:

"That such have died enables us
The tranquiller to die;
That such have lived, certificate
For immortality."

Sincerely,

/s/ Nannie May Roney

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August 26, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you might be interested in Mr. Patterson's reaction to our program arrangements for the Freedom Award presentation, and I am enclosing a copy of his letter.

Soon after Labor Day I will telephone your office about a convenient date for a luncheon meeting with Judge Medina, who is interested in consulting with us about his program role. This will afford us an opportunity to check with one another on what ground each will cover, during his participation in our dinner program.

With kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

George

George Field

GF:rm
Enc.

C O P Y

Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock
Arkansas

Office of the
Publisher

August 23, 1958

Mr. George Field
Executive Secretary
Freedom House
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Field:

The distinguished group of Americans who have responded to your invitation to serve on the National Committee for the presentation of the 1958 Freedom Award do indeed make up a formidable list. I trust you and they appreciate how deeply honored we feel.

The program arrangements you have outlined seem to us most appropriate and complimentary. I recall that Judge Medina spoke at last year's convention of the Arkansas Bar Association, after which I heard nothing but the highest praise of him from my friends of the legal profession throughout the state. His recent identity with that substantial and state wide group makes him a singularly happy choice for the principal presentation address.

Following Judge Medina's address, I think it only fitting that Mr. Heiskell should give the brief response called for in your program outline. He will respond with acute brevity, if he runs true to his usual form.

I will advise Harry Ashmore that he will be expected to make the closing address of the evening, taking about fifteen minutes.

To be honored under such circumstances and sponsorship, with Mr. Seymour presiding, and with our fellow respected newsmen Gardner Cowles and former Freedom Award recipient Edward R. Murrow presenting our credentials, - and to follow in the train of those persons and causes heretofore so recognized by Freedom House, - is also to be humbled and challenged anew.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh B. Patterson, Jr.
Publisher

HBP:mnm

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Robert M. Weitman
William L. White
Roy Wilkins

August 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

In your absence from the city, I had occasion to confer with Mike Cowles about the nature of our program on October 14th, when we will present the Freedom Award to the ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

We have set up a National Committee of distinguished Americans for this presentation, with you and Mike as co-chairmen. He will briefly open the program by relating the past history of our annual Award presentation. We would like you to say a few informal words of welcome to the ARKANSAS GAZETTE to the roster of winners of this Award, which was presented to you in 1954. You will then proceed with a brief introduction of Judge Harold Medina, who will make the presentation speech.

There is loads of time between now and the dinner on October 14th, and I assume if there are any questions about the program you will be in touch with me.

I look forward to our meeting again on the anniversary occasion.

With kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

George Field

GF:rm

TENTATIVE AGENDA FOR ANNIVERSARY DINNER

6:30 P.M. Guests of Honor Reception.

7:30 P.M. Proceed to dais for dinner.

9:00 P.M. Whitney North Seymour, presiding.

a. National Anthem;

b. Audience will be asked to rise in tribute to Herbert Bayard Swope while Martin Gabel reads poem in his memory.

9:05 P.M. Mr. Seymour, introductory remarks for Freedom House.

9:10 P.M. Mr. Seymour to introduce Mr. Gardner Cowles for a 5-minute keynote on the Award to the GAZETTE.

9:17 P.M. Mr. Seymour to introduce Mr. Edward R. Murrow. As a previous recipient, Mr. Murrow will welcome the selection of the ARKANSAS GAZETTE and introduce Judge Medina for the presentation speech.

9:22 P.M. Presentation speech.

9:35 P.M. Mr. Heisnell and Mr. Patterson will rise to receive the plaque and one of them will make a brief acknowledgment.

9:40 P.M. Mr. Seymour to introduce Mr. Harry S. Ashmore for the closing address.

9:55 P.M. Mr. Seymour to introduce the guests on the dais.

Closing vocal selection by guest artist.

July 18, 1958

Mr. Ten Eyck Lansing
Robert L. Bliss & Company, Inc.
60, East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Lansing:

Thank you very much for sending Mr. Murrow the brochure concerning the award to be given the Arkansas Gazette. As soon as Mr. Murrow returns from vacation, I shall give it to him to read.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

Public Relations Counsel

ROBERT L. BLISS & COMPANY, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET · NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

YUKON 6-7440 · CABLE ADDRESS: ROBLISSPUB

July 17, 1958

Dear Ed Murrow:

George Field of Freedom House has suggested that, as co-chairman of the committee on the award to THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE, you should have one of the attached brochures.

We have sent you one in the normal course of events but, in case it got lost in the shuffle, here is another.

By the time you get back from vacation, the shooting in Arkansas will no doubt be over for the summer season. Right now the crossfire is heavily on Faubus, with Harry dumping in the heavy stuff at dawn every morning. With two weeks to go, there is, at least, high hope that Orval's hide may yet be nailed to the front door of Central High, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Sincerely,

Ted Lansing

Ten Eyck Lansing

tel/j
enc

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

THE Arkansas Gazette IS HONORED AND GRATIFIED BY THE DISTINGUISHED SUPPORT IT RECEIVES IN ITS DEFENSE OF LAW AND ORDER DURING THE SCHOOL-INTEGRATION CRISIS WHICH EXISTS AT LITTLE ROCK.

IN THE GRAVEST CONSTITUTIONAL DISPUTE THIS NATION HAS FACED SINCE 1860 THE Arkansas Gazette WILL CONTINUE TO DEFEND OBEDIENCE TO LAW AND ADHERENCE TO TRUTH.

Arkansas Gazette.

J. N. HEISKELL
Editor and President

HARRY S. ASHMORE
Executive Editor

HUGH B. PATTERSON, JR.
Publisher

THE PULITZER PRIZE FOR DISINTERESTED AND MERITORIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE RENDERED BY A UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER . . .

"Awarded to *The Arkansas Gazette* of Little Rock, Arkansas, for demonstrating the highest qualities of civic leadership, journalistic responsibility and moral courage in the face of mounting public tension during the school integration crisis of 1957. The newspaper's fearless and completely objective news coverage, plus its reasoned and moderate policy, did much to restore calmness and order to an overwrought community, reflecting great credit on its editors and its management."

THE PULITZER PRIZE FOR DISTINGUISHED EDITORIAL WRITING IN A UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER . . .

"Awarded to Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of *The Arkansas Gazette,* for the forcefulness, dispassionate analysis and clarity of his editorials on the school integration conflict in Little Rock."

CITATION TO J. N. HEISKELL . . .

. . . the first Columbia Journalism Award for singular journalistic performance in the public interest, in recognition of your dedication to vigorous, complete, literate journalism; your adherence to the ideal of the newspaper and its editor as the conscience of the community; and your courage in placing the principles of law and the dignity of man above all other considerations.

ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1957, Governor Faubus of Arkansas used his State National Guard to prevent execution of the order of a Federal Court.

Not since the Civil War had any State of the Union defied the Federal Government with troops.

Originally, the dispute only involved admission of nine Negro children to a 2000-student white high school at Little Rock, in line with Federal court decisions.

But when armed troopers of the Arkansas National Guard denied admission to the nine children, the Little Rock dispute was laid in the lap of the Nation.

"The issue is no longer segregation vs. integration," said Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of *The Arkansas Gazette,* in one of the first of many editorials he wrote as the Little Rock crisis developed. "The question has now become the supremacy of the United States in all matters of law."

In the turbulent months that followed, *The Arkansas Gazette* stood firmly by the principle that the law of the land must be obeyed, however distasteful it may be to some.

It stands on that principle today, as it has done many times during the 139 years which have made *The Arkansas Gazette* the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi.

On May 5, 1958, *The Arkansas Gazette* was accorded the unprecedented double honor of two Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism for the same story: the crisis of law and order at Little Rock.

On May 29, J. N. Heiskell, actively editor and president of *The Gazette* for the past 56 years, was given an unprecedented special award for distinguished service by the Columbia School of Journalism.

The Arkansas Gazette takes pride in recording here those citations, together with a handful of the hundreds of gratifying editorials these awards occasioned in the U. S. Press.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Arkansas Gazette Sets Pulitzer Prize Record

The Arkansas Gazette and its editor, Harry Ashmore, have scored an unprecedented honor in the annual Pulitzer Prize awards, announced Monday afternoon.

The Gazette received the gold medal for meritorious public service for "demonstrating the highest qualities of civic leadership, journalistic responsibility and moral courage in the face of mounting public tension during the school integration crisis in Little Rock in 1957."

Ashmore won the editorial award for his editorials during and since that crisis.

As far as available records show, never before has one newspaper won both awards. There will be almost unanimous agreement with the award among the nation's newspapers. The Gazette's president, the revered veteran J. H. Heiskell; publisher Hugh B. Patterson Jr., editor Ashmore and the staff met the emergency, as the Pulitzer board said, with the highest qualities of leadership and responsibility.

The Atlanta Constitution, itself a former winner of a Pulitzer gold medal for meritorious service, joins in sincere congratulations to the Gazette, its publisher, president, editor and staff.

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

Honor Integrity and Courage

A clear, strong voice called out in Arkansas—during last fall's Little Rock school integration crisis—for reason, moderation and obedience to law. It was that of the Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock and its executive editor, Harry S. Ashmore.

This was not the easy course. It meant defiance of the mob milling around Little Rock high school. It meant open challenge of the strong sentiment against school integration in Arkansas. It meant open conflict with a popular governor, Orval Faubus. It meant an organized boycott and threats of violence.

It called for integrity, courage and a firm dedication to the highest principles of the American press.

For its magnificent efforts, the Arkansas Gazette and Ashmore have now been awarded the top honors in journalism—Pulitzer prizes. It is the first time since 1918 that a newspaper has captured the public service award while one of its editors was winning the editorial writing prize for the same news event.

The Arkansas Gazette and Harry Ashmore last Sept. 4 challenged every Arkansan: "We are going to have to decide what kind of people we are—whether we obey the law only when we approve of it, or whether we obey it no matter how distasteful we may find it."

The Gazette and Ashmore richly deserve their Pulitzer prizes.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Pulitzer Prizes for 1957

As Little Rock provided one of the most memorable of news centers in the United States last year, so did the *Arkansas Gazette,* which is published in Little Rock, provide an outstanding example of journalistic courage and level-headedness at the scene of prejudice carried to the point of violence. For that courage the *Gazette* and its staff have now been awarded two of the leading Pulitzer Prizes in journalism.

The newspaper itself, and this means the over-all management as well as the staff, receives the gold medal for "meritorious public service by a newspaper." The citation summarizes well the *Arkansas Gazette's* achievement in "demonstrating the highest qualities of civic leadership, journalistic responsibility and moral courage in the face of mounting tension during the school integration crisis."

The award for "meritorious public service" is underscored by granting the prize for editorial writing to Harry S. Ashmore, whose many editorials on the Little Rock developments reflected fairness, devotion to law and determination to see that sanity prevailed.

This is the second year in a row in which the editorial writing prize has been awarded to a Southern editor who stood up to local pressure at a tense and dangerous time. Last year the recipient was Buford Boone, for an editorial, "What a Price for Peace" in the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *News,* against mob action over entry of a Negro student at the University of Alabama.

The judges recognize in effect the work of many reporters and correspondents at Little Rock in choosing for the award "for distinguished reporting of national affairs" the Associated Press's Sept. 23 account of violence at Central High School, as written by Relman Morin. This award is shared by another crack newsman, Clark Mollenhoff of the Cowles newspapers in Des Moines and Minneapolis, for his "persistent inquiry into labor racketeering."

The San Francisco News

The Brave Take Risks, And This Editor Did

This year's Pulitzer awards serve admirably to illustrate the functions, as well as the risks, of vigorous, honest journalism.

The newspaper that won the prize, The Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock, lost thousands of subscribers while doing it. The editor who won, Harry S. Ashmore of The Gazette, was threatened and denounced in his town for the policy he took on law enforcement and school integration.

TO THOSE who consider a newspaper simply a business institution, the stormy and distinguished course followed by The Gazette may be a little hard to understand.

Intending no slight upon the achievement of newspaper or editor, but merely in an effort to explain, we suggest that they rose to no special heights for the special occasion of trouble in their town. The special occasion simply allowed them to apply the professional ability and integrity which newspapermen expect of newspapers in time of trial. The Gazette called them the way its editor saw them and took the consequences, good or bad.

SOMETHING similar it seems to us, applies to the other prize winners, among whom we are proud to include a Scripps-Howard man, Bill Beall of The Washington Daily News, honored for his heart-warming picture of a small boy and a policeman. You saw it in this paper.

Reporters won awards for telling about tornadoes, urban problems, mobs and racketeers. In each case life about us was presented as it is, not necessarily as anyone thinks it should be. In each case opportunity or challenge came. These newspapermen handled it competently and honestly.

ALL HAVE one thing in common with the editor of The Arkansas Gazette—they are strictly professionals. And to the jobs which won them their awards they merely applied the competence and sense of dedication which they bring to the office every day.

They were performing their alloted portion of the task assigned to our free press, with all the risks and rewards that implies. As members of the same profession, we take pride in the excellence of the work which these awards have recognized.

THE SUN

BALTIMORE

Arkansas Bible

This year's Pulitzer prizes in journalism were well distributed among veteran and younger reporters and newspapers large and small with the most interesting choice that of the Arkansas *Gazette* for an unprecedented double honor. In recognition of its handling of the Little Rock school-integration crisis, the newspaper was cited for meritorious public service; and its executive editor, Harry S. Ashmore, for distinguished editorial writing.

The awards were well earned. In its 139 years of publication the *Gazette* has seen and recorded many things; it has prospered; it has won the nickname of "Arkansas Bible." Outside its region and outside the profession, however, it was not widely known until last year. Then, with the nation's attention focused on Little Rock, its test came. On September 4, the *Gazette* said editorially: "Somehow, some day, every Arkansan is going to have to be counted," thus choosing that day for its own counting—on the side of law, and orderly process.

To take that stand at that time required courage, moral and physical, and fiscal also. That any other stand was possible for a responsible newspaper seems not to have occurred to J. N. Heiskell, the 85-year-old president and editor, to Hugh B. Patterson, Jr., the publisher, or to Mr. Ashmore. The paper did not favor school integration. It had supported all legal efforts to maintain the social patterns of segregation. But it drew the line, boldly and clearly, at unlawfulness, and has held its ground through vehement criticism and attempted boycott. In doing so it has enhanced not only its own prestige but that of the entire American press as well.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Tribute to 'Ned' Heiskell, A Publisher with Courage

Men and Issues:

A TRIBUTE TO COURAGE:

There was universal approval among newspapermen when trustees of Columbia University awarded the famed Pulitzer gold medal for public service to the Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock.

Equally deserved, in their estimation, was the recognition given to Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Gazette, for his brilliant series of editorials on the Little Rock integration crisis.

But my personal award for courage goes to the Gazette's 85-year-old owner and editor, John N. Heiskell.

For it was "Ned" Heiskell, a small, soft-spoken man with the look of a benign country parson, who guided the Gazette through the most trying days in the history of his newspaper.

UNTIL GOV. ORVAL FAUBUS precipitated the Little Rock tragedy, Ned Heiskell was one of the best beloved men in his community. His newspaper had long been affectionately called "the old lady on Third street."

But when the Gazette opposed Gov. Faubus' use of troops to defy a federal court order, the newspaper was roundly castigated by ardent segregationists and members of the community taking a different view.

It did not matter that the Gazette, although urging better opportunities and advancement for Negroes, had never advocated integration.

The newspaper's sin, in the eyes of an unreasoning public, was its challenge of Gov. Faubus' action and its vigorous denunciation of mob violence.

Advertisers began to "punish" the Gazette and the newspaper lost an estimated 10 per cent of its circulation. Nevertheless, "Old Ned" never wavered in his belief that "a newspaper is not a property but a community institution which grieves and rejoices with the people it serves. The supreme concern of the newspaper should be truth—in which we will find our enduring kingdom."

Publisher Accepts His Share of 'Blame'

WHEN THE GAZETTE first took its strong stand, some people were not disposed to blame Heiskell for the newspaper's editorial position.

"OLD NED"

It was rumored that Heiskell, whose quiet approach to any problem was something of a legend, had given up control of the newspaper to Publisher Hugh Patterson Jr., and Executive Editor Ashmore.

But "Old Ned" soon disposed of this mistaken view. "Except for one day's absence," said Heiskell, "I read every editorial the Gazette published before it was printed."

When asked by the Associated Press if he underwrote the tenor of Ashmore's biting editorials, Heiskell smiled and replied: "Harry is a bold man. My editorials would have been more restrained but they would have stood for the same thing."

NED HEISKELL is a courageous man. I once heard him, with gentle effectiveness, reprove a President of the United States.

As the Gazette's owner, Heiskell had the most to lose by standing for law and order in an emotionally inflamed community which wanted neither.

But at an age when most men have long since gone to their reward, Ned Heiskell, while lamenting the loss of business and circulation and feeling the wrath of his former friends, said simply that he would be ever faithful to his convictions.

His managing editor, A. R. Nelson, told the Associated Press that Heiskell "has more guts than any man I know."

In a day when newspaper owners often rate advertising volume and circulation gains well above courage and integrity, what better tribute could be paid to any newspaperman?

Ned, for saying "we have suffered severely but if confronted with the same situation, we would not alter our stand," the profession salutes you!

JOHN S. KNIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Pulitzer Prizes, 1958

News and editorial treatment of the Little Rock desegregation crisis drew down three of this year's Pulitzer prizes in journalism. Two were won by the same newspaper, the Arkansas Gazette. When Governor Faubus used the state's military forces to carry out the will of elements who threatened violence, the Gazette, long an advocate of the gradual desegregation which had succeeded so well in Arkansas, found itself on the spot.

It stood firmly, although hard hit by a boycott. Its behavior has earned an award for meritorious public service, the citation declaring that it showed "the highest qualities of civic leadership, journalistic responsibility, and moral courage." Editor Harry S. Ashmore also wins the prize for editorial writing. And the third Little Rock prize goes to Relman Morin of the Associated Press for his reporting.

Possibly the other most notable feature of this year's awards is that for the best novel to James Agee's "Death in the Family." Well above much current fiction in originality and decency, this book emphasized the values of family affection.

Controversy always swirls around the Pulitzer prizes. But there will be very wide approval for the standards set this year in these awards and several others deservedly recognizing courage and quality.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE IN A TEST OF COURAGE.

IN an excellent list of Pulitzer prize winners the Arkansas Gazette stands out with the unusual achievement of two major prizes, one for the paper and the other for its executive editor, Harry S. Ashmore. We congratulate both the Gazette and its executive editor for well deserved recognition.

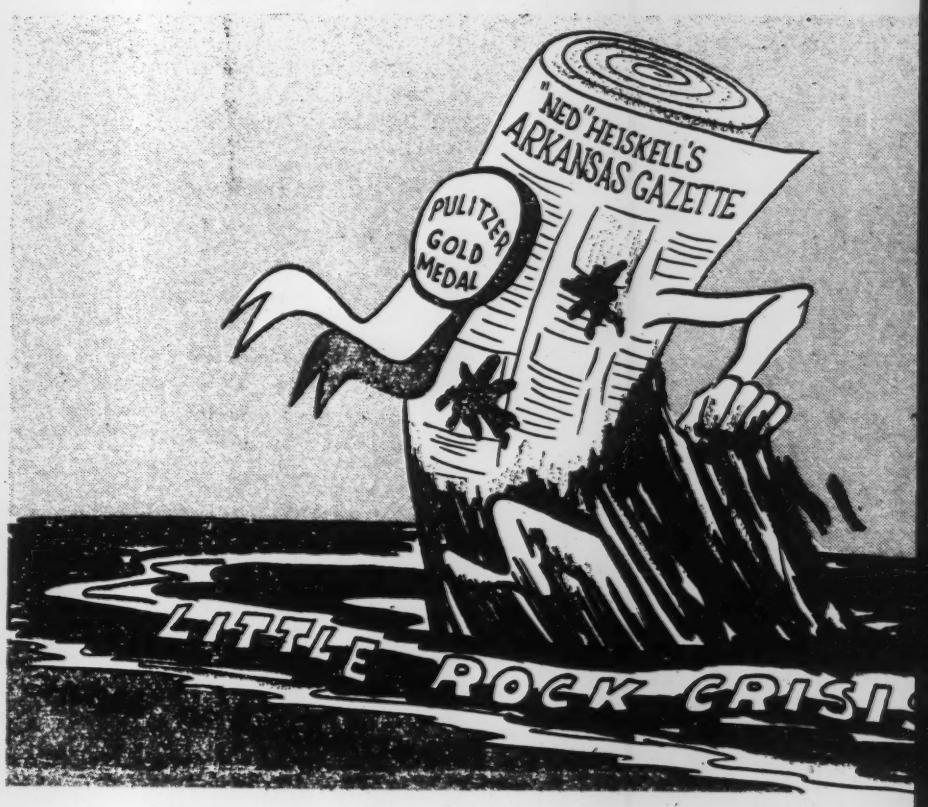
Long before the name of Little Rock made headlines around the world the Arkansas Gazette supported the school board's very moderate plan for gradual desegregation at the high school level. This was a common sense approach that was given a good chance to succeed. It recognized both a Southern city's inherited resistance to desegregation and the facts of life as they stood after the Supreme court decision.

Except for the politically-slanted interference of Arkansas's Governor Faubus the moderate view would almost certainly have succeeded. But the governor did interfere. Human passions and resentment were stirred to make the unhappy world story. Then it was that the Arkansas Gazette rose to the highest test, a test of courage.

The Gazette's president and editor, J. N. Heiskell, and Ashmore are men of the highest principles and the courage to back them. The normally moderate Little Rock became a mob scene. All the unreasoning resentments were turned against the Gazette.

The newspaper leadership stood firm for a rule of reason when few people were willing to look at reason. It stood for law and order and there was no compromise It was a splendid demonstration of the highest sense of a newspaper's responsibility to its community and to its own integrity.

The Charlotte Observer



Newspaper in Little Rock Wins Two Pulitzer Prizes

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Three of the 1958 Pulitzer prizes in journalism were awarded yesterday for coverage of last autumn's school integration crisis in Little Rock, Ark. Two of the three prizes were won by the same newspaper, The Arkansas Gazette, an unusual honor designed to record the high esteem felt by the awards committee for the excellence of this Little Rock paper's achievement.

The third prize was awarded to Relman Morin, an Associated Press reporter, for his coverage of integration violence in Little Rock.

The double award to The Arkansas Gazette was made for its public service and editorial coverage of the explosive Little Rock integration crisis.

The newspaper was cited for "demonstrating the highest qualities of civic leadership, journalistic responsibility and moral courage."

"The newspaper's fearless and completely objective news coverage, plus its reasoned and moderate policy, did much to restore calmness and order to an overwrought community," the citation said.

Mr. Ashmore, executive editor of The Arkansas Gazette, was cited "for the forcefulness, dispassionate analysis and clarity of his editorials" on the integration situation.

A check of Pulitzer Prize annals disclosed that The Arkansas Gazette was the first newspaper to win the public service prize and the editorial prize for its work on the same news story.

PULITZER, 1958

In the distinguished list of Pulitzer awards, the ones for "meritorious public service" to The Arkansas Gazette and for editorial writing to its editor, Harry S. Ashmore, deserve special attention.

In the integration crisis in Little Rock last fall, The Gazette consistently demonstrated in both its news and editorial columns the finest principles of American journalism. As the Pulitzer citation noted, The Gazette showed "the highest qualities of civic leadership, journalistic responsibility and moral courage" in the face of an attempt at mob rule stimulated by the highest authority in the state. This fine Little Rock daily, representing the forces of law and order and moderation in the South, has gained additional respect and admiration from the newspaper community and the nation, in whose esteem it already stood high.

The New York Times.

The Pulitzers

During the school integration crisis in Little Rock last fall, the 138-year-old Arkansas Gazette said in an editorial supporting enforcement of desegregation:

> Somehow, some time every Arkansan is going to have to be counted. We are going to have to decide what kind of people we are—whether we obey the law only when we approve of it, or whether we obey it no matter how distasteful we may find it.

Segregationist extremists declared a boycott of the paper, causing a small circulation drop. But last week The Gazette became the first newspaper to win two Pulitzer Prizes for its work on the same news story. One went to the paper for meritorious public service in its news coverage, the other to its executive editor, Harry S. Ashmore, for his editorials on the situation.

The New York Times.

Arkansas Daily Gets 2 Pulitzer Awards

Gazette Finds Readers Return After Segregationist Boycott

Prize-Winning Paper Also Reports That Ads Are Steady Despite Its Fight for 'Law and Order' in School Clash

By PETER KIHSS

The Arkansas Gazette, fighting against segregationist boycott efforts, reported yesterday that it was recovering from some early circulation losses—and that its advertisers had stood by it.

The Little Rock morning newspaper carried off the 1958 Pulitzer Prize for meritorious public service yesterday for its news and editorials in the school integration crisis there. Its executive editor, Harry S. Ashmore, won the prize for editorial writing.

Hugh B. Patterson Jr., publisher, said in Little Rock that circulation was off about 10 per cent from last September. The worst loss caused by mid-December—11,000 customers. But March saw a pick-up of 1,000, and the present daily circulation is about 88,000, Sunday 98,000.

The evening Arkansas Democrat, which has been relatively aloof in the arguments, has gained about 6,000 reader in the period, and now leads slightly in the Sunday field Mr. Patterson said in a telephone interview.

Says Boycott Failed

"I don't think there has been any effective boycott on advertisers at all," Mr. Patterson added. "All local advertisers have continued the same percentage with us."

National advertising has dropped some, he said, but he believed this reflected the national recession. He said he believed that some local advertisers, who might not have wished to speak up individually, were expressing support of the paper by staying with it.

Fifteen hundred advertisers received anonymous letters last December. The letters, believed to have been inspired by White Citizens Councils, announced "a massive crusade" against stores advertising in The Gazette.

The Gazette reprinted the letter on its front page. In an editorial it said it had "consistently supported every legal effort to maintain the social patterns of segregation," but contended that the issue was "law and order." It vowed resistance to "terror, coercion and boycott."

The newspaper had taken basically the same position since the United States Supreme Court's first schood desegregation decision, May 31, 1954. It opposed the use of National Guardsmen by Gov. Orval E. Faubus last Sept. 2 to block nine Negroes from attending Central High School. It supported President Eisenhower's counter-use of Federal troops.

"Somehow, some time, every Arkansan is going to have to be counted," The Gazette wrote Sept. 4. "We are going to have to decide what kind of people we are—whether we obey the law only when we approve of it, or whether we obey it no matter how distasteful we may find it."

The Gazette says it is the oldest United States newspaper west of the Mississippi River. It was founded Nov. 20, 1819, at the then territorial capital of Arkansas Post, and moved with the government to Little Rock Dec. 29, 1821. During Federal occupation of thestate in the Civil War, the paper was closed from 1863 to 1865.

Bought by Heiskells

In 1902 it was bought by the Heiskell family, including J. N. Heiskell, still the editor. He was 85 years old Nov. 2. The Heiskells sternly separated the business office from any influence on editorial policy and printed state-wide news that made the paper the "Arkansas Bible."

A description of the paper in "James Street's South," by James Street Jr., a former Gazette reporter, said in 1955:

"Her tenets have made her one of the most successful journals in the world and yet her tenets are simple: What is best for humanity as the Gazette sees it, an honest profit is not evil; change is not always progress but never fear change, and lay not a greedy hand, sir, on the fair breast of Arkansas, point not a dirty finger.

"Her purse is fat enough to be envied and yet a wasted penny shocks her into anguish, for she is a string-saver and a button-keeper. In an age of journalese and slang, she prefers the King's English, and is one of the nation's most literate voices speaking for one of our most illiterate states."

The Charlotte Observer

For Courage at Little Rock

Last fall Little Rock, Arkansas, was a battleground and, in spite of the physical violence disgracing the effort to integrate a high school there, the battle was fought in the minds of Americans everywhere, as much as in the streets of the city.

As another school term nears its end, the Pulitzer Prize Committee reminds us of Little Rock, and of the facts that the issues there have not been resolved, and the conflict still goes on.

For the first time in its history, the Pulitzer Committee awarded three journalistic prizes for one story—Little Rock. The Arkansas Gazette, published in Little Rock, was cited for its "journalistic responsibility and moral courage." Its editor, Harry Ashmore, was honored for "the dispassionate analysis and clarity" of his editorials. Relman Morin, of the Associated Press, received a prize for his coverage of the mob violence in Little Rock.

What did the paper and these men do? When the lines were drawn, they stood for the rule of law—the law flouted by Governor Orval Faubus. The newspaper, published where racial segregation is a way of life imbedded in tradition, defied threats to print the news and its view that the law must be obeyed even when we don't like it. Morin told the whole story of the mob attempts to block integration in all its color and drama, a feat only those who have been engulfed in a mob gone wild can fully appreciate.

Other newspapers, other reporters and editors, can feel a share in the honor justly conferred upon these three. For there were many others, in many parts of the country, who expressed their convictions on this issue with courage when it might have been easier to do otherwise.

In the end, this question of integration must and will be settled. It will take time, and patience, and courage like that shown by the Pulitzer winners. It will come sooner if extremists on both sides recognize the real meaning of these awards—the laws must be observed or our society will be fatally weakened.

TAMPA MORNING TRIBUNE

Stout Hearts And Circulation

In the newspaper trade, it has been a foregone conclusion for some months that one of the Pulitzer prizes for 1957 would go to the Arkansas Gazette in Little Rock. The concluders were wrong in one respect: The Gazette got not one prize, but two. One for public service went to the newspaper; one for editorial writing went to Executive Editor Harry S. Ashmore.

We don't think many in the profession will dispute the judges' decisions.

The Gazette was faced with a situation which separates the stout hearts from the weak knees in the newspaper trade. On its doorstep was a flaming local controversy combining the ugly elements of racial feeling, mob violence, and a direct conflict of state and federal authority.

The easy way would have been to deplore the whole mess in terms calculated to make nobody mad; or to go along with Governor Faubus and the extremists. Instead, the Gazette took a positive stand for law and order, which meant that it insisted the federal court decree admitting nine Negro children to Little Rock High School should be obeyed.

For this it was denounced publicly by Faubus and his supporters and boycotted by some advertisers and subscribers. It suffered financially. But, said 85-year-old President J. N. Heiskell, if he had to do it all over again he would take the same stand.

In the long run, we suspect the Gazette will find a greater reward than its Pulitzer medals. For even those who may violently disagree respect a newspaper that has the courage of its convictions. The history of journalism shows that stout hearts and strong circulation go together.

THE DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Merited Prizes

The Pulitzer prize awards this year have drawn attention, above all else, to a display of competent, courageous, socially responsible journalism.

The awards particularly worth talking about are those to the Arkansas Gazette, for meritorious public service, and to its editor, Harry S. Ashmore, for distinguished editorial writing.

In a sense it is a double award to Ashmore himself, who is responsible for managing the Gazette's news coverage as well as its editorial policy.

The Gazette is a daily newspaper in Little Rock, capital of Arkansas and scene of the tempestuous events surrounding the attempt at gradual integration of the city's school system. Around the newspaper, which has been a voice for controlled, constructive liberalism in all matters, swirled the maelstrom. The Gazette met the test magnificently.

It covered the news fearlessly, completely, and without bias. It stated its editorial views forthrightly but without hysteria. It was a special pleader for no point of view but it was an irreducible fortress of dignity, decency and public order.

Harry Ashmore and the Gazette deserve not only the praise of the Pulitzer committee but also the gratitude of the country.

The Washington Post

The Pulitzer Prizes

In the face of widespread extremism incited by Governor Faubus, the fearless and forthright record of the *Arkansas Gazette* in the Little Rock segregation crisis richly merited Pulitzer Prize recognition. The *Gazette's* president, J. N. Heiskell, refused to bow to intimidation in fulfilling the newspaper's duty to report accurately and comment in accordance with its principles. Its executive editor, Harry S. Ashmore, properly won additional recognition for his incisive editorials in that trying situation. Among the other Pulitzer award winners it is a pleasure to congratulate four Washingtonians—George Beveridge of the *Evening Star* for local reporting, William C. Beall of the *Daily News* for photography, Clark Mollenhoff of the Cowles publications for national reporting, and Walter Lippmann, whose columns were accorded a special citation. We salute these exemplars of journalism for their accomplishments.

The Courier-Journal

Pulitzer Awards for 1957

BIG EVENTS often cast dark shadows over the news. There was little of cheer about the story of the school integration struggle in Little Rock last fall, with its complex problem of Federal-state relations, its burden of politics, and its overloaded emotional content.

There is a kind of good news flowing from the Little Rock episode, however, in the Pulitzer Prizes just announced. It is highly unusual for one paper to be recognized in two Pulitzer categories at once. That double honor has gone to *The Arkansas Gazette* and to its editor, HARRY ASHMORE.

Here is just recognition for two different kinds of journalistic excellence: the courage of the paper's owners in hewing to the line of conviction against threats of boycott and retaliation from inflamed elements in the community; and the character and skill of an editor who could constantly appeal to his readers' reason rather than to their emotions.

Little Rock figures, too, in the spot news award to RELMAN MORIN of *The Associated Press*. This veteran newsman covered an assignment one morning outside Central High School, reported what he saw from a glass-walled telephone booth, and wrote the whole story in the white heat of haste. This is journalistic writing of a high order.

. . . did much to restore calmness and order . . .

San Francisco Chronicle

This World Today

Of Moral Courage And Newspapers

By Royce Brier

THE REWARDS for supporting a free society under law are not as a rule monetary, and they are sometimes slow in arriving.

But this is true of moral courage in general, which is a value much superior to physical courage. It is a superior value because it is harder to achieve by human beings, and so rarer in human beings than physical courage.

Let us take the case of the *Arkansas Gazette,* Harry Ashmore, executive editor.

Last year the Gazette and Ashmore had a choice to make. Negroes were to be integrated in Central High School in Little Rock under a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and an order of the United States District Court.

Editor Ashmore

Perhaps a majority of the white citizens of Little Rock were opposed to integration on principle, but the case in question was not clear-cut. Some opposed integration in principle, but reluctantly upheld the law as enunciated by the District Court. Others considered the law invalid, and opposed its application. Thousands didn't care about the law, and were willing to fight it out at Central High.

IT IS FAIRLY CERTAIN a majority of Little Rock, the countryside and indeed the whole South were opposed to this experiment in law.

Ashmore and the Gazette could have gone along with this majority. It would be money in the pocket. It would have meant good feeling and peaceful human relations with old friends, and with people who count.

Ashmore and the Gazette chose not to go along. They chose the principle that the law was above people, and that without a rule of law, there were no organized people wielded into a community, but chaos.

So the Gazette carried editorials admonishing its readers to submit to law, opposing the violence in the streets about the school which marked the experiment. Day after day, while the rioting went on, the Gazette stuck to its guns. It insisted that no settlement of the community's ordeal was possible unless that settlement was under a rule of law.

THE QUESTION was not primarily whether the Gazette was right or wrong in the circumstances existing (though the writer thinks the Gazette was right). The question was that the Gazette thought it was right and had the courage to say so, though a probable majority of its readers and of all townspeople thought it was wrong.

So the Gazette is now the American newspaper of last year. It received the Pulitzer Prize for "demonstrating the highest qualities of civic leadership, journalistic responsibility and moral courage in the face of mounting public tension during the school integration crisis."

Ashmore got an award for the "forcefulness, dispassionate analysis and clarity of his editorials."

All we have as men derives from the moral courage of some men over the ages. When we no longer have moral courage, we are no longer men, and our race will die out.

The Evening Star

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Pulitzer Winners

The impact of the Little Rock story is fully reflected in the 1958 Pulitzer awards for journalism.

Three of the awards were directly related to the newspaper treatment of the surging violence which accompanied the integration of Little Rock's Central High School. The Arkansas Gazette, which ignored threats and boycotts to handle the story with courage and distinction, won a richly deserved award for meritorious public service. Its executive editor, Harry Ashmore, won the editorial prize for his dispassionate yet forthright editorial treatment of the problem which the rioting posed for his community. And Relman (Pat) Morin of the Associated Press took one of the two prizes given for national reporting—his winning effort being an eyewitness account of the rioting last September 23. These are choices which will enjoy the wholehearted indorsement of the newspaper fraternity.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Talent, Courage Win Awards

It was almost a sure bet that the Little Rock story would figure in the 1957 Pulitzer awards.

Customarily, Pulitzer prizes for journalism are linked with major news stories that produce big headlines across the whole nation. Certainly, Little Rock U. S. A. was the No. 1 domestic story of the year.

But it was unprecedented for one newspaper to win two Pulitzers for the same story as the *Arkansas Gazette* did. The newspaper won the public service award for its coverage of Little Rock's school disturbances; its executive editor, Harry S. Ashmore, won the prize for editorial writing.

The two awards are a deserved tribute for the *Gazette*, for Ashmore, and for J. N. Heiskell, the courtly, ramrod-straight, 85-year-old president and editor of the newspaper.

Mr. Heiskell, still alert and active, is a man of courage and fierce independence. The *Gazette's* hard-hitting, exhaustive coverage of the school crisis, and its vigorous but calm editorial opposition to the actions of Gov. Orval Faubus, cost the newspaper both advertising and circulation revenue. But he stood solidly behind his talented young executive editor in what he believed to be a battle for a sound principle, i.e., respect for law and order and obedience to federal court rulings.

Ashmore, a native of Greenville, S. C., former editor of *The Charlotte News*, and author of two major books, *The Negro and the Schools* and *Epitaph For Dixie*, has been unfairly labeled an integrationist by those who disagree with his editorial position. To the contrary, his position on the school desegregation question is quite moderate and realistic. He is, unquestionably, one of the ablest writers the southern region has produced in this generation.

A third Pulitzer award went to Relman (Pat) Morin for his moving story of mob violence outside Little Rock's Central High School last September 23. Morin's account will long stand as a classic example of vivid, dramatic description of the actions of human beings whose twisted emotions drove them to inhuman frenzy.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Pulitzer Prizes

OUR congratulations go to the Arkansas Gazette and its executive editor, Harry Ashmore. The newspaper received the Pulitzer prize yesterday for meritorious public service, and Mr. Ashmore received the Pulitzer prize for editorial writing.

This Little Rock newspaper and its editor gave the nation a great demonstration of patriotism and courage last year at the height of the school troubles incited by Gov. Faubus.

They stood steadfastly for observance of the law in a state capital where the governor was determined to subvert it. The position they took was easy enough for newspapers to assume in Northern localities where there has been no legal segregation in the public schools for generations, or where there has never been any compulsory separation of the races in the schoolroom at any time. It was not easy in Little Rock.

The Little Rock Beat

The Detroit Free Press

For Journalistic Devotion to Duty

PROBABLY NO Pulitzer Prize winner has received congratulations more enthusiastically given than those being bestowed on the Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock.

For its coverage of the Little Rock Central High School story the Gazette received the award for meritorious public service. It's executive editor, Harry S. Ashmore, was given the editorial writing prize for his treatment of the same subject.

The twin bestowals recognized fearless, objective coverage of Little Rock's school segregation crisis and its violence, together with display of a moderate, calming attitude in an "overwrought community."

In its performance, the Gazette symbolized American journalism at its most courageous and constructive best. But while men of reason everywhere appreciate and applaud such a performance, it is anything but a universally popular one on a scene invested with emotionalism run rampant.

Fighting the good fight, no hero is immune to scars. For its bravery and honest and reasoned words the Gazette received them—in the form of canceled subscriptions and some displeased advertisers. It knew it would happen. With full awareness of what would come, journalistic responsibility was put ahead of the cash register.

The good newspaper always does it that way, and because the Gazette did it we would like to add a congratulation. It goes to John N. Heiskell, the paper's president. It was his property that stood to take the loss and Heiskell didn't hesitate to tell his editors to risk it as the price of being right—of doing an outstanding meritorious public service and what they could to calm overwrought Little Rock.

We wouldn't want his role to go unnoticed, both for his own sake and for that of the many other publishers who would do no less if the same circumstance befell them.

But above all things
Truth beareth away the victory

July 8, 1958

Mr. George Field
Freedom House
Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40 Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Field:

Thank you for your letter of July 7 to Mr. Murrow, concerning the award to be given to the Arkansas Gazette.

As I told your secretary this morning, Mr. Murrow is at present on vacation, so that we are unable to give you a definite answer as yet. We expect to see him very briefly some time next week, and hope we will be able to let you know if he can attend the dinner at that time.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

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July 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

At a recent meeting of our board, it was decided to present the Freedom Award for 1958 to the ARKANSAS GAZETTE. We are thus departing from our customary practice of singling out an individual for this Award, but the presentation will honor the three men responsible for the newspaper's policies: John N. Heiskell, editor and president; Hugh B. Patterson, Jr., publisher; and Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor.

We will at the same time commemorate the 17th anniversary of Freedom House at our annual dinner, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Tuesday evening, October 14th.

From your past participation you are fully aware of the character of this Award and its previous recipients, so I will not review these details. You are also aware that the ARKANSAS GAZETTE bore the brunt of the struggle for law and order in opposition to Governor Faubus throughout the crisis in Little Rock, and has been subjected to a smear and boycott campaign by the extremists.

We would like you, as a previous recipient of this Award, and Gardner Cowles, as a publisher who is aware of the service rendered by the ARKANSAS GAZETTE, to serve as co-chairmen for this year's presentation. The actual program procedure can be worked out at a later date after we have completed the program for this occasion.

In the meantime, it would be most helpful for us to know whether you can be with us at the dinner and if you will agree to serve as co-chairman.

With kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

L B 1730 7/7
8.45 7/7/69

George

GF:rm

George Field

P.S. There will be no fund raising connected with this event.

Mc Cullough, D

October 2, 1958

Dear Donald:

What, for heaven's sake, is happening? Are we now dining at the House of Lords in lounge suits? I deplore this departure from the old tradition and deplore even more the fact that there is no chance of my joining you on November 17.

I am coming over late in March to do a television piece with Field Marshal Montgomery and will hope to see you then.

As ever yours,

Mr. Donald McCullough
16 de Vere Cottages
London W. 8

BRAINS TRUST DINING CLUB

The President requests the pleasure of
the company of

EDWARD R.MURROW ESQ.,

at a dinner
to be held in the House of ~~Commons~~ Lords on

Monday, 17th November, 1958

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Please send cheque to
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Secretary: MONARCH 6092

Upcoming.
"Chicago Speech"

August 20, 1958

Dear Bill:

I have just written to Bill Small confirming that I will be at the RTNDA Convention on October 15.

A copy of my letter to him is attached.

I look forward to the occasion and shall much enjoy seeing you again. With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William G. Garry
News Director
WBBM-TV
630 North McClurg Court
Chicago 11, Illinois

mcc

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May 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

After the last Board meeting of the RTNDA, Bill Garry of WBBM asked me to write you a brief note in reply to your letter of April 22nd since I am in charge of convention arrangements (Bill heads the local committee). We would be delighted to have you speak the evening of Wednesday, October 15th and would look forward to those words "which would outrage all of our employers".

Your letter states that you want to know how much time you can have before making such a commitment, since at this time you don't know where you will be on October 15th. I believe that we can wait all the way until the second week in September without the "embarrassment or inconvenience" you mentioned. Beyond that date, the problem of hotel arrangements and other things would be complicated.

We all hope that you can find it in your schedule to join us October 15th for we would be delighted to have you on our program.

With best personal regards,

Bill Small

William Small
Director of News
WHAS AM-TV

WS/ph

CC - Mr. William G. Garry

DIRECTORS

Bill Monroe, WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La.
Hugh Bremner, CFPL, London, Ontario
Nick Basso, WSAZ, Huntington, W. Va.
Dick Cheverton, WOOD, WOOD-TV, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Charles Shaw, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bruce B. Palmer, KWTV, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Jim McGaffin, WOW, WOW-TV, Omaha, Nebraska
Jack Morris, KTUL-TV, Tulsa, Okla.
Julian Goodman, NBC, Washington

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

James Bennett, KLZ, Denver, Colorado
William Gerry, WBBM, Chicago, Illinois
Donald Johnston, CHML, Hamilton, Ontario
Harry McKenna, WEAN, Providence, Rhode Island
Steven Warren, WMC, Memphis, Tennessee

1958 International Convention, Chicago, Illinois, October 15-18, Sheraton Blackstone Hotel

Pending

April 22, 1958

Dear Bill:

I would love to try my hand at a piece for the News Directors Association on October 15th.

Somebody ought to make a speech on one of those occasions which would outrage all of our employers. The only trouble is I don't know where the hell I will be on October 15th and I long ago acquired the habit of not making a commitment when I am not sure I can honor it.

What is your deadline? Hos long can you wait for an answer without embarrassment or inconvenience?

As ever yours,

Mr. William G. Garry
News Director
WBBM-TV
630 North McClurg Court
Chicago 11, Illinois

fc

WBBM-TV

630 NORTH McCLURG COURT · CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS · WHITEHALL 4-6000

Key Station in Chicago for the CBS Television Network

April 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

A straight lead is the quickest way into a hard news story, and this is our story.

The Radio-Television News Directors Association would like you to address the 1958 international convention at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel in Chicago on Wednesday evening, October 15th.

A poll of members attending the last convention in Miami Beach disclosed that there is no one in broadcast news for whom they have greater respect nor to whom they would rather listen. In fact, there was not a close second.

If you should find it possible to accept this invitation, the choice of subject would be yours. Like yourself, the officers and directors of RTNDA have as their goals raising the sights and standards of broadcast news everywhere.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience? With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bill Garry

Chairman, Convention
Arrangements, RTNDA

William G. Garry
News Director
CBS-Chicago

EDWARD R. MURROW: RADIO AND TELEVISION NEWS DIRECTORS CONVENTION

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 15, 1958.

This just might do nobody any good. At the end of this discourse a few people may accuse this reporter of fouling his own comfortable nest; and your organization may be accused of having given hospitality to heretical and even dangerous thoughts.

But the elaborate structure of networks, advertising agencies and sponsors will not be shaken or altered. It is my desire if not my duty to try to talk to you journeymen with some candor about what is happening to radio and television in this generous and capacious land.

I have no technical advice or counsel to offer those of you who labor in this vineyard that produces words and pictures. You will forgive me for not telling you that the instruments with which you work are miraculous; that your responsibility is unprecedented; or that your aspirations are frequently frustrated. It is not necessary to remind you of the fact that your voice is amplified to the degree where it reaches from one end of the country to the other does not confer upon you greater wisdom or understanding than you possessed when your voice reached only from one end of the bar to the other. All of these things you know.

You should also know at the outset that, in the manner of witnesses before Congressional Committees, I appear here voluntarily - by invitation - that I am an employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System - that I am neither an officer nor a director of that Corporation - and that these remarks are of a "do-it-yourself" nature. If what I have to say is responsible, then I alone am responsible for the saying of it. Seeking neither approbation from my employers, nor new sponsors, nor acclaim from the critics of radio and television, I cannot well be disappointed. Believing that potentially the commercial system of broadcasting as practised in this country is the best and freest yet devised, I have decided to express my concern about what I believe to be happening to radio and

television. These instruments have been good to me beyond my due. There exists in my mind no reasonable grounds for personal complaint. I have no feud, either with my employers, any sponsors, or with the professional critics of radio and television. But I am seized with an abiding fear regarding what these two instruments are doing to our society, our culture and our heritage.

Our history will be what we make it. And if there are any historians about fifty or a hundred years from now, and there should be preserved the kinescopes for one week of all three networks, they will find recorded in black and white, or color, evidence of decadence, escapism and insulation from the realities of the world in which we live. I invite your attention to the television schedules of all networks between the hours of eight and eleven p. m. Eastern Time. Here you will find only fleeting and spasmodic reference to the fact that this nation is in mortal danger. There are, it is true, occasional informative programs presented in that intellectual ghetto on Sunday afternoons. But during the daily peak viewing periods, television in the main insulates us from the realities of the world in which we live. If this state of affairs continues, we may alter an advertising slogan to read: "Look Now, Pay Later". For surely we shall pay for using the most powerful instrument of communication to insulate the citizenry from the hard and demanding realities which must be faced if we are to survive. I mean the word - survive, literally. If there were to be a competition in indifference, or perhaps in insulation from reality, then Nero and his fiddle, Chamberlain and his umbrella, could not find a place on an early-afternoon sustaining show. If Hollywood were to run out of Indians, the program schedules would be mangled beyond all recognition. Then, some courageous soul with a small budget might be able to do a documentary telling what, in fact, we have done - and are still doing - to the Indians in this country. But that would be unpleasant. And we must at all costs shield the sensitive citizens from anything that is unpleasant.

I am entirely persuaded that the American public is more reasonable, restrained and more mature than most of our industry's program planners believe. Their fear of controversy is not warranted by the evidence. I have reason to know, as do many of you, that when the evidence on a controversial subject is fairly and calmly presented, the public recognizes it for what it is - an effort to illuminate rather than to agitate.

Several years ago, when we undertook to do a program on Egypt and Israel, well-meaning, experienced and intelligent friends shook their heads and said: "This you cannot do - you will be handed your head - it is an emotion-packed controversy, and there is no room for reason in it." We did the program. Zionists, anti-Zionists, the friends of the Middle East, Egyptian and Isreali officials said, with a faint note of surprise: "It was a fair count. The information was there. We have no complaints."

Our experience was similar with two half-hour programs dealing with cigarette smoking and lung cancer. Both the medical profession and the tobacco industry co-operated in a rather wary fashion. But in the end of the day they were both reasonably content. The subject of radio-active fall-out and the banning of nuclear tests was and is highly controversial. But according to what little evidence there is, viewers were prepared to listen to both sides with reason and restraint. This is not said to claim any special or unusual competence in the presentation of controversial subjects, but rather to indicate that timidity in these areas is not warranted - by the evidence.

Recently, network spokesmen have been disposed to complain that the professional critics of television have been "rather beastly". There have been hints that somehow competition for the advertising dollar has caused the critics of print to gang up on television and radio. This reporter has no desire to defend the critics. They have space in which to do that on their own behalf. But it remains a fact that the newspapers and magazines are the only instruments of mass communication which remain free from sustained and regular critical comment.

If the network spokesmen are so anguished about what appears in print, let them come forth and engage in a little sustained and regular comment regarding newspapers and magazines. It is an ancient and sad fact that most people in network television, and radio, have an exaggerated regard for what appears in print. And there has been cases where executives have refused to make even private comment on a program for which they were responsible, until they had read the reviews in print. This is hardly an exhibition of confidence.

The oldest excuse of the networks for their timidity is their youth. Their spokesmen say: We are young; we have not developed the traditions, nor acquired the experience of the older media." If they but knew it, they are building those traditions, creating those precedents every day. Each time they yield to a voice from Washington or any political pressure, each time they eliminate something that might offend some section of the community, they are creating their own body of precedent and tradition. They are, in fact, not content to be "half safe".

Nowhere is this better illustrated than by the fact that the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission publicly prods broadcasters to engage in their legal right to editorialize. Of course, to undertake an editorial policy, overt and clearly labelled, and obviously unsponsored, requires a station or a network to be responsible. M ost stations today probably do not have the manpower to assume this responsibility, but the manpower could be recruited. Editorials would not be profitable; if they had a cutting edge they might even offend. It is much easier, much less troublesome to use the money-making machine of television and radio merely as a conduit through which to channel anything that is not libelous, obscene or defamatory. In that way one has the illusion of power without responsibility.

So far as radio - that most satisfying and rewarding instrument - is concerned, the diagnosis of its difficulties is rather easy. And obviously I speak only of news and information. In order to progress it need only go backward.

To the time when singing commercials were not allowed on news reports, when there was no middle commercial in a fifteen-minute news report; when radio was rather proud, alert and fast. I recently asked a network official; Why this great rash of five-minute news reports (including three commercials) on week ends? He replied: "Because that seems to be the only thing we can sell."

In this kind of complex and confusing world, you can't tell very much about the why of the news in broadcast where only three minutes is available for news. The only man who could do that was Elmer Davis, and his kind aren't about any more. If radio news is to be regarded as a commodity, only acceptable when saleable, then I don't care what you call it - I say it isn't news.

My memory also goes back to the time when the fear of a slight reduction in business did not result in an immediate cutback in bodies in the News and Public Affairs Department, at a time when network profits had just reached an all time high. We would allagree, I think, that whether on a station or a network, the stapling machine is a poor substitute for a newsroom tyepewriter.

One of the minor tragedies of television news and information is that the networks will not even defend their vital interests. When my employer, C.B.S., through a combination of enterprise and good luck, did an interview with Nikita Khrushchev, the President uttered a few ill-chosen, uninformed words on the subject, and the network practically apologized. This produced a rarity. Many newspapers defended the C.B. S. right to produce the program and commended it for initiative. But the other networks remained silent.

Likewise, when John Foster Dulles, by personal decree, banned American journalists from going to Communist China, and subsequently offered contradictory explanations. For his fiat the networks entered only a mild protest. Then they apparently forgot the unpleasantness. Can it be that this national industry is content to serve the public interest only with the trickle of news that comes out of Hong Kong?

to leave its viewers in ignorance of the cataclysmic changes that are occuring in a nation of six hundred million people? I have no illusions about the difficulties of reporting from a dictatorship; but our British and French allies have been better served - in their public interest - with some very useful information from their reporters in Communist China.

One of the basic troubles with radio and television news is that both instruments have grown up as an incompatible combination of show business, advertising and news. Each of the three is a rather bizarre and demanding profession. And when you get all three under one roof, the dust never settles. The top management of the networks, with a few notable exceptions, has been trained in advertising, research, sales or show business. But by the nature of the corporate structure, they also make the final and crucial decisions having to do with news and public affairs. Frequently they have neither the time nor the competence to do this. It is not easy for the same small group of men to decide whether to buy a new station for millions of dollars, build a new building, alter the rate card, buy a new Western, sell a soap opera, decide what defensive line to take in connection with the flatest Congressional inquiry, how much money to spend on promoting a new program, what additions or deletions should be made in the existing covey or clutch of vice presidents, and at the same time - frequently on the same long day, to give mature, thoughtful consideration to the manifold problems that confront those who are charged with the responsibility for news and public affairs.

Sometimes there is a clash between the public interest and the corporate interest. A telephone call, or a letter from the proper quarter in Washington is treated rather more seriously than a communication from an irate but not politically potent viewer. It is tempting enough to give away a little air time for frequently irresponsible and unwarranted utterances, in an effort to temper the wind of criticism.

Upon occasion, economics and editorial judgement are in conflict. And there is no law which says that dollars will be defeated by duty. Not so long ago the President of the United States delivered a television address to the nation. He was discoursing on the possibility or probability of war between this nation and the Soviet Union and Communist China - a reasonably compelling subject. Two networks - CBS and NBC - delayed that broadcast for an hour and fifteen minutes. If this decision was dictated by anything other than financial reasons, the networks didn't deign to explain those reasons. That hour and fifteen minute delay, by the way, is about twice the time required for an ICBM to travel from the Soviet Union to major targets in the United States. It is difficult to believe that this decision was made by men who love, respect and understand news.

So far I have been dealing largely with the deficit side of the ledger, and the items could be expanded. But I have said, and I believe, that potentially, we have in this country a free enterprise system of radio and television which is superior to any other. But to achieve its promise, it must be both free and enterprising. There is no suggestion here that networks or individual stations should operate as philanthropies. But I can find nothing in the Bill of Rights or the Communications Act which says that they must increase their net profits each year, lest the republic collapse. I do not suggest that news and information should be subsidized by foundations or private subscriptions. I am aware that the networks have expanded, and are expanding very considerable sums of money on public affairs programs from which they cannot hope to receive any financial reward. I have had the privilege at CBS of presiding over a considerable number of such programs. I testify, and am able to stand here and say that I have never had a program turned down by my superiors because of the money it would cost.

But we all know that you cannot reach the potential maximum audience in marginal time, with a sustaining program. This is so because so many stations on the network - any network - will decline to carry it. Every licensee who applies for a grant to operate in the public interest, convenience and necessity, makes certain promises as to what he will do in terms of program content. Many recipients of licenses have, in blunt language, welshed on those promises. The money-making machine somehow blunts their memories. The only remedy for this is closer inspection and punitive action by the F.C.C. But in the view of many this would come perilously close to supervision of program content by a Federal agency.

So it seems that we cannot rely on philanthropic support or Foundation subsidies, we cannot follow the "sustaining route," the networks cannot pay all the freight, and the F.C.C. cannot or will not discipline those who abuse the facilities that belong to the public.

What, then, is the answer? Do we merely stay in our comfortable nests, concluding that the obligation of these instruments has been discharged when we work at the job of informing the public for a minimum of time? Or do we believe that the preservation of the republic is a seven-day-a-week job, demanding more awareness, better skills, and more perseverance than we have yet contemplated.

I am frightened by the imbalance, the constant striving to reach the largest possible audience for everything; by the absence of a sustained study of the state of the nation. Heywood Broun once said; "No body politic is healthy until it begins to itch." I would like television to produce some itching pills rather than this endless outpouring of tranquilizers. It can be done. Maybe it won't be, but it could. Let us not shoot the wrong piano player. Do not be deluded into believing that the titular heads of the networks control what appears on their networks. They all have better taste. All are responsible to stockholders, and in my experience all are honorable men. But they must schedule what they can sell in the public market. And this brings us to the nub of the question.

In one sense it rather revolves around the phrase heard frequently along Madison Avenue: "The Corporate Image." I am not precisely sure what this phrase means, but I would imagine that it reflects a desire on the part of the corporations who pay the advertising bills, to have the public imagine, or believe, that they are not merely bodies with no souls, panting in pursuit of elusive dollars. They would like us to believe that they can distinguish between the public good and the private or corporate gain. So the question is this: Are the big corporations who pay the freight for radio and television programs wise to use that time exclusively for the sale of goods and services? Is it in their own interest and that of the stockholders so to do? The sponsor of an hour's television program is not buying merely the six minutes devoted to his commercial message. He is determining, within broad limits, the sum total of the impact of the entire hour. If he always, invariably, reaches for the largest possible audience then this process of insulation, of escape from reality, will continue to be massively financed, and its apologists will continue to make winsome speeches about giving the public what it wants, or "letting the public decide."

I refuse to believe that the presidents and chairmen of the boards of these big corporations want their "corporate image" to consist exclusively of a solemn voice in an echo chamber, or a pretty girl opening the door of a refrigerator, or a horse that talks. They want something better, and on occasion some of them have demonstrated it. But most of the men whose legal and moral responsibility it is to spend the stockholders' money for advertising, are removed from the realities of the mass media by five, six, or a dozen contraceptive layers of vice presidents, public relations counsel and advertising agencies. Their business is to sell goods, and the competition is pretty tough.

But this nation is now in competition with malignant forces of evil who are using every instrument at their command to empty the minds of their subjects, and fill those minds with slogans, determination, and faith in the future. If we

go on as we are, we are protecting the mind of the American public from any real contact with the menacing world that squeezes in upon us. We are engaged in a great experiment to discover whether a free public opinion can devise and direct methods of managing the affairs of the nation. We may fail. But we are handicapping ourselves needlessly.

Let us have a little competition. Not only in selling soap, cigarettes and automobiles, but in informing a troubled, apprehensive but receptive public. Why should not each of the twenty or thirty big corporations which dominate radio and television, decide that they will give up one or two of their regularly scheduled programs each year, turn the time over to the networks, and say in effect: "This is a tiny tithe, just a little bit of our profits. On this particular night we aren't going to try to sell cigarettes or automobiles; this is merely a gesture to indicate our belief in the importance of ideas." The networks should, and I think would, pay for the cost of producing the program. The advertiser, the sponsor, would get name credit, but would have nothing to do with the content of the program. Would this blemish the corporate image? Would the stockholders object? I think not. For if the premise upon which our pluralistic society rests - which as I understand it is, that if the people are given sufficient undiluted information, they will then somehow, even after long, sober second thoughts reach the right decision. If that premise is wrong, then not only the corporate image but the corporations are done for.

There used to be an old phrase in this country, employed when someone talked too much. It was: "Go hire a hall." Under this proposal the sponsor would have hired the hall; he has bought the time; the local station operator, no matter how indifferent, is going to carry the program - he has to. Then it's up to the netowrks to fill the hall. I am not here talking about editorializing, but about straightaway exposition as direct, unadorned and impartial, as fallible

human beings can make it. Just once in a while let us exalt the importance of ideas and information. Let us dream to the extent of saying that on a given Sunday night the time normally occupied by Ed Sullivan is given over to a clinical survey of the state of American education, and a week or two later the time normally used by Steve Allen is devoted to a thorough-going study of American policy in the Middle East. Would the corporate image of their respective sponsors be damaged? Would the stockholders rise up in their wrath and complain? Would anything happen other than that a few million people would have received a little illumination on subjects that may well determine the future of this country, and therefore the future of the corporations? This method would also provide real competition between the networks as to which could outdo the others in the palatable presentation of information. It would provide an outlet for the young men of skill, and there are some even of dedication, who would like to do something other than devise methods of insulating while selling.

There may be other and simpler methods of utilizing these instruments of radio and television in the interests of a free society. But I know of none that could be so easily accomplished inside the framework of the existing commercial system. I don't know how you would measure the success or failure of a given program. And it would be hard to prove the magnitude of the benefit accruing to the corporation which gave up one night of a variety or quiz show in order that the network might marshal its skills to do a thorough-going job on the present status of NATO, or plans for controlling nuclear tests. But I would reckon that the president, and indeed the majority of shareholders of the corporation who sponsored such a venture would feel just a little bit better about the corporation and the country.

It may be that the present system, with no modifications and no experiments can survive. Perhaps the money-making machine has some kind of built-in perpetual

motion, but I do not think so. To a very considerable extent the media of mass communications in a given country reflects the political, economic and social climate in which it flourishes. That is the reason ours differs from the British and French, or the Russian and Chinese. We are currently wealthy, fat, comfortable and complacent. We have currently a built-in allergy to unpleasant or disturbing information. Our mass media reflect this. But unless we get up off our fat surpluses and recognize that television in the main is being used to distract, delude, amuse and insulate us, then television and those who finance it, those who look at it and those who work at it, may see a totally different picture too late.

I do not advocate that we turn television into a twenty-seven-inch wailing wall, where long-hairs constantly moan about the state of our culture and our defense. But I would just like to see it reflect occasionally - the hard, unyielding realities of the world in which we live. I would like to see it done inside the existing framework, and I would like to see the doing of it redound to the credit of those who finance and program it. Measure the results by Neilsen, Trendex or Silex - it doesn't matter, the main thing is to try. The responsibility can be easily placed, in spite of all the mouthings about giving the public what it wants. It rests on big business, and on big television, and it rests at the top. Responsibility is not something that can be assigned or delegated. And it promises its own reward: good business and good television.

Perhaps no one will do anything about it. I have ventured to outline it against a background of criticism that may have been too harsh, only because I could think of nothing better.

Someone once said,- I think it was Max Eastman - that: "That publisher serves his advertiser best who best serves his readers." I cannot believe that radio and television, or the corporations that finance the programs, are serving well or truly their viewers or listeners, or themselves.

I began by saying that our history will be what we make it. If we go on as we are, then history will take its revenge, and retribution will not limp in catching up with us.

We are to a large extent an imitative society. If one or two or three corporations would undertake to devote just a small fraction of their advertising appropriation along the lines that I have suggested, the procedure would grow by contagion, the economic burden would be bearable, and there might ensue a most exciting adventure - exposure to ideas, and the bringing of reality into the homes of the nation.

To those who say: People wouldn't look, they wouldn't be interested, they'm too complacent, indifferent and insulated - I can only reply: There is, in one reporter's opinion, considerable evidence against that contention. But even if they are right, what have they got to lose? Because if they are right, and this instrument is good for nothing but to entertain, amuse and insulate, then the tube is flickering now and we will soon see that the whole struggle is lost.

This instrument can teach, it can illuminate; yes, and it can even inspire. But it can do so only to the extent that humans are determined to use it to those ends. Otherwise it is merely wires and lights in a box. There is a great and perhaps decisive battle to be fought against ignorance, intolerance and indifference. This weapon of television could be useful.

Stonewall Jackson, who knew something about the use of weapons, is reported to have said: "When war comes, you must draw the sword and throw away the scabbard." The trouble with television is that it is rusting in the scabbard - during a battle for survival.

Eng. Past.

MR. AND MRS. J. J. SINGH
232 EAST 61ST STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

December 8, 1958

Tell him I'll be late

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a line to say that my wife and I are delighted that you and Mrs. Murrow will join us for an Indian buffet dinner in honor of India's new Ambassador, His Excellency Mahomed Ali C. Chagla.

We will expect you at 7:30 P.M. (black tie), on Thursday, December 11, at our house, at the above address.

Looking forward to seeing you both,

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Singh

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, Inc.
15 WEST 16TH STREET • NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • WATKINS 4-0420
CABLE ADDRESS: FOUNDATION, NEW YORK

HON. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, Honorary President

*M. ROBERT BARNETT
Executive Director

*HELEN A. KELLER, L.H.D., LL.D.
Counselor, Bureau of National and International Relations

March 25, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

The tape which you did for us has arrived, and it is wonderful, of course.

Sometimes words are just words, as you know, but somehow when you speak them -- they begin to live.

And I want to make a few words of my own live, too. I need not repeat it, but it's true: You've done a grand thing for America's 350,000. blind people.

Who knows, after this record is finished we may even send you one -- for such use as you may wish to make of it -- perhaps to go into the archives.

Again our thanks, Ed. We are grateful to you.

And GOOD LUCK -- for whatever plans you make.

Sincerely,

Gregor Ziemer
Director of Public Education

GZ:md

* Blind
** Deceased

Please see reverse side

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New York, N. Y.

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HELEN ZIEGLER
President, Matilda Ziegler Publishing Company for the Blind, Inc., Monsey, N. Y.

* Blind
** Deceased

CBS NEWS Bonn Bureau
Koblenzer Strasse 270, Bonn Phone: 2 59 11

Ernest Leiser

April 3, 1959

Dear Ed,

Here's the transcript of the Adenauer conversation, as made by the German stenographer who was there. Unfortunately, they did not transcribe Weber's English translation and I didn't feel I could ask the Presseamt to make a translation for us. I'm sure you'll have no trouble getting it turned into English, and I didn't want to hold off sending it to you.

So far as I can tell, there's only one omission. That's when Adenauer, in answer to your question about whether the British position m ade him uneasy, replied, "The British make me uneasy in general". However, he came back to that point later and made it much stronger, so I assume the stenographer just didn't catch it.

I'm even more intrigued, on reading the text, by the Chancellor's references to what Khrushchev said to him about "asking help" from Bonn; and I still am not sure why he m ade such a point of this. Anyhow, it was something new and different from the old codger.

I'm most glad you came and hope, indeed, you will be able to come here with more time in summer or fall.

B est to you and tell Eddie Bliss I enjoyed reading about his Yale escapades of the 30s; didn't know he was such a rogue.

Cheers,

Ernie

WILLIAM S. PALEY

Murrow:

Thanks.

It's most interesting. I'm amazed he was so open. I feel better informed.

Bill.

Adenauer

Manuscript

Off the Record

Informational Conversation

Federal Chancellor Dr. Adenauer--Mr. Murrow, Mr. Leiter,

Thursday, April 2, 1959, 11:30 AM

Palais Schaumburg

Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Chancellor, do you consider the possibility of a war because of Berlin as a serious danger?

The Chancellor:

I do not believe that Khrushchev wants war, because of two reasons. He knows very well that, if there should be a hot war, Russia, along with other countries, will disappear. Secondly: He wants to swallow Europe by way of a world economic ~~pack~~ might and to overtake the United States by a "cold" route. Therefore, I believe that there will be no such war because of the Berlin question.

If you are interested, may I talk to you generally about my views concerning the Russian plans; based on this background one may alone judge accurately, I believe. Mr. Krushchev, in my opinion, has two motives, two aims. By himself, he has the same position as Stalin: Prime Minister, Party Chief; but he does not have Stalin's standing (prestige). Stalin was the revolutionary, the Marshal during the war. He is regarded in Soviet Russia as one of the winners of the war, while Khrushchev has risen to his current position from within the party organization. Therefore, he seeks to be put on the same level as Stalin in the eyes of

the Soviet Russian population. That is why he wants a summit conference. Stalin had the summit conference. Khrushchev up to now has not had one, a fact which for him is very important ~~reason from an~~ for interior political ~~point~~ reasons. Secondly, he wants to achieve world domination of Communism under Soviet Russian leadership, not through a hot war.

In October 1955 I was in Moscow for six days and every day I had discussions for several hours with Bulganin, Khruschchev and other gentlemen, but also with Bulganin and especially with Khruschev alone. He was quite open toward me and asked for our help. He asked for German help, because Soviet Russia's tasks were tremendously difficult. Three tasks he named: one, to raise the living standard of the Russian population; two, to rearm like the United States; thirdly, to fend off Red China. For this, he asked our help. There was no mention of war in these discussions. He also said: Whether you are in NATO or not--we would have preferred that you did not join NATO--but it does not matter to me. There was only the topic of economic questions, of economic aid.

Mr. Murrow:

If I understood correctly, do you believe that it is one of the main aims of Soviet policy to break up the Western alliance, but without war?

Answer:

I ~~just wanted to say~~ was coming to that. Khruschchev said that the only two adversaries Soviet Russia had are the United States and Red China. I am quite frank with you and I rely on you to keep this strictly confidentially. I also want to tell you what he told me about Red China. He said: They suck us dry like leeches. Imagine, please,

more than 600 million human beings, each year 12 million added, where shall it end? And he added: These are people who live on a handful of rice. Therefore, he said: Help us!

Also during this conference I convinced myself completely that this man really believes that the way of life and economics, which he calls capitalistic, will perish, for he also said: You will disappear from earth with you economic ways, and our way of life and economics will dominate the earth.

If he wants to dominate the earth, then he does not want to dominate an earth devoid of people, and therefore he does not want the hot, nuclear war. His sole aim is to conduct economics. Now I come back to where I started out. He has Stalin's position, but not Stalin's power and prestige, and therefore he wants to achieve, what Stalin did for Russia during the war--elevate it to a world power--in the area of ecomomics.

I believe that he is serious about his seven-year plan. Of course the figures are exaggerated, but the nucleus is an earnest will to increase Russia's economic power as much as he possibly can. If he should succeed in dominating Western Europe not through a devastating war, then the Soviet Russian economy would be far, far superior to the American economy, and then it would be within his power to hurt seriously the American economy at its sensitive points, and from this, the United States would have to draw political conclusions. Just what political conclusions, no one, in my opinion, can foresee now.

Since the establishment of NATO, Soviet Russia has not progressed a single step into the West. This period is now over. Now he

is attempting, since he is in this position--for reasons which I just developed--to expand into Western Europe via Berlin and the Federal Republic.

Mr. Murrow:

May I ask a question in connection with Berlin? May I again refer to what you said before, namely Russia's attempts to break the Western Alliance? Some time ago, I was in England and there gained the impression that the British attitude concerning Berlin is much more flexible than that prevailing in Germany. May I ask whether this does not disquiet you?

Answer:

Perhaps we can now say a word concerning this; I will be finished in a few sentences.-

If Khruschchev should succeed in incorporating Berlin into the DDR (Eastern Germany), to make the Federal Republic communist by way of a confederation, then Western Europe would be finished. We are the dam here, we Germans, the dam against Communism. The Communists are a very strong party in Italy, and in France, despite of DeGaulle, whom I admire very much--they are also a strong party. If we were communistic, Western Europe would be finished. It would come into the communist, the Russian maelstrom. A destroyed Western Europe is of no interest to Khrushchev; a working Western Europe is of great interest to him. Alone in the six nations of the European economic union live 164 million industrious people. Those he would gain power over. The export potential along of the six nations of the Common Market is roughly as large as the entire export potential of the

United States. If he could succeed only in getting these six countries--via Germany--into his economic suction, then, together with her own economic power, Soviet Russia would be the first economic power in the world. She is then superior to the United States, and you should also consider that a dictator can treat people quite differently than a democracy. Then, Soviet Russia can prepare a catastrophy for the United States in the economic field, and her position toward Red China will be quite different from what it was, because then he will have 164 million people more and a quite different eceonomic power at his disposal.

Mr. Murrow, if you put yourself into Khruschchev's position--and that one has to attempt to do in order to see what he wants--and if you are then convinced that Communism, under Russian leadership, shall dominate the earth, then it would be sheer stupidity to start a hot war; then he would attempt by means which I just outlined, by way of a Cold War, the undermining of the Western European peoples, to become the paramount economic power in the world within a relatively few years. I do not know whether you know the speech which Khrushchev delivered in Leipzig on March 7, in which he said--he speaks as a Communist--:"The national boundaries will become indistinct for the Communist"--then, I believe, my thoughts will become easily understandable.

Before I come back to the question of Berlin, I would like to say a word about England. I am very unhappy about Great Britain, really unhappy. I want to talk to you frankly. The current English government sees everything from the point of view of upcoming elections. In that, it is indescribeably shortsighted so that I

am quite shocked. What is the result of the English behavior? For one, the socalled flexibility; then, this lightly-armed zone in Middle Europe, which is complete nonsense from a military point of view. After all, we will never attack Poland or Hungary or Czechoslovakia, and certainly not Soviet Russia. If we should want to attack Poland or Hungary or Czechoslovakia, and Russia would come to their aid, we would be lost. Also, should we attack Soviet Russia, we would be lost. European security can not under any circumstances be separated from security in the world.

And what do we have now? If the West is not united and offers a firm front, we are lost vis-a-vis Soviet Russia. But Great Britain is about to evoke the greatest doubts in the unity and firmness of the West. And that is the worst that could happen. For one, no one on our side would trust the other, and secondly, Khrushchev, the Russian, says: The West is already falling apart! But now Berlin! The Western Allies are in Berlin, and they have the right to be there. They have the right to free access, also the right of free access by the civilian population from the West, based on agreements made before the Allied victory, based on the taking over of complete governmental power in Germany, and based on the Paris Treaty of 1949, which terminated the airlift episode. There I can only tell you what John Foster Dulles told me when he was in Bonn: If we Americans should relinquish such a right on Khruschchev's demand, then we would lose face not only in the West but also in the East, then we would be a second power.

Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Chancellor, occasionally there have been proposals--some coming from Washington, some from London--that the United Nations should be present in Berlin. What do you think about that?

Answer:

This thought has occupied my mind already months ago. During the Foreign Ministers Conference which just took place, there was little leaning toward it--I just received the telegram--little leaning apparently because one does not feel sure of a majority in the UN. Actually, I want to tell you, it wouldn't be so bad if the matter would finally be brought before the United Nations, provided one has a majority. But the United States is the foremost power of the Free World--we others are nothing comparatively--England is nothing, we are nothing, France is nothing, Italy is nothing. Only together with the United States do we amount to anything--the United States must not lose face, for God's sake. That would hit us all, that would hit the entire free world.

Mr. Leiser:

Mr. Chancellor, if we consider political realities as their are, that the British are facing an election, that Khruschchev does not want war, if you wanted to prophesize under these conditions or imagine how the entire matter of Berlin will end, what would your thoughts be?

Answer:

There I want to ask a counter-question. Now we have English elections, next year the American elections--if we always would have to consider elections, then the next thing will be that all

of us will find ourselves at the North Pole, but no longer in our countries! In 1961 we will be having elections, then in 1964 you have again Presidential elections. And so it goes ad infinitum. One has to make clear to the British that their own interests demand a different policy. I cannot imagine that the laurels, which Macmillan is now wearing, will whither away very soon. Naturally, one has to negotiate Berlin now, but if one shows a banner in advance reading, "I am flexible," then it is better not to negotiate at all!

Mr. Leiser:

Mr. Chancellor, perhaps I may formulate my question a little more precisely. If we assume that the British could be persuaded into a more reasonable attitude, that during a summit conference there will be satisfactory unity on the part of the Western nations, what would you consider as the possible, but also satisfactory solution or result of this conference which would solve not only the Berlin question, but also the other questions connected with it; for example, the proposals that were made concerning confederation, in other words: what possibilities do you see to get out of this crisis?

Answer:

You have asked many questions. I will attempt to answer them. The fact of a summit conference is for Krushchev of the utmost importance from the point of view of interior politics, and I do not see why one should make him a present of it. I think that Eisenhower was right in saying: If the conference of foreign ministers shows that a summit conference would be fruitful, then Yes. Why don't you wait to see whether or not, during this foreign

ministers conference, Khrushchev is not prepared to settle the Berlin matter in exchange for a summit conference! You just wait! But the West cannot run fast enough to make offers, offers to Khrushchev. Our Social Democrats, for instance now, a folly without equal--Ollenhauer goes to Khrushchev alone, doesn't speak a word of Russian, doesn't even take along his own interpreter. He does not even know what they really said. Then, Schmid and Erler go there. They return, actually knocked out (impressed) by Khruschchev, and a week later they make a program for re-unification, through which, I guarantee, we would have Communism in all of Germany within three or four years. I do not understand the whole thing: Khruschchev gets everything he wants, only through his bluff. Let us, for a change, do some bluffing, and I repeat: Let us sell him that Summit conference dearly. That is what I told Macmillan. For the fact that a summit conference is coming up, he must pay, he must make some concessions in advance for a change. Because it is quite an achievement to sit down with the Soviet at a summit conference after all that happened. And then I would drag out the summit conference as long as possible, with long intervals in between, for Khrushchev needs peace as much as we do. We always forget that, he needs it too. You see, Stalin went to a summit conference, and then nobody went, and now Khrushchev comes to a summit conference. I emphasize again: for that he will have to pay. In my opinion, these summit conferences should lead into negotiations for the general controlled disarmament of nuclear and conventional weapons. If that is not achieved, then the whole thing is in vain, then the

tension remains as it is now. If, through a heavenly miracle, Germany should be reunited, tension in the world between the Soviet Union and the USA would be exactly what it is now. What I regret so much, gentlemen, is that in all the countries the questions are looked on in an isolated way, forgetting meanwhile that the several questions are all interlocked and that no single question can be solved without solving the main question, namely that the tension will disappear through disarmement.

Mr. Murrow:

Do you have any hope that something genuine and ~~serious~~ concrete will result from a summit conference?

Answer:

Khrushchev also want a lessening of tensions. He needs it. He is bound to his Seven-Year Plan, he has to raise Soviet Russia economically, he is afraid of Red China, and he still has no quiet ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ inside his own country. Stalin simply removed people. He (Khrushchev) cannot do this any longer. Bulganin, Molotov, Malenkov and others still are living. Khruschchev also wants peace, if at all possible. I do not believe that he could use a war, and therefore I think that one has to arrive at disarmament.

I would like to tell you something else confidentially, gentlemen: Recently I was in Paris and there I heard the following from a very reliable source: The Polish Acting Foreign Secretary came from Moscow and he said that the Russians were quite amazed over the West's reaction over the Berlin matter. Not a single soul would dream of starting a war over Berlin. Therefore, they them-

selves were shocked by the echo in the free world. I only wish the free world would cause such reactions more often.

Mr. Murrow:

Would it perhaps be possible, Mr. Chancellor, to sum up your point of view thus: The West is just now engaged in entering into negotiations, and does so under pressure, under a certain amount of threat; but it (the West) does not recognize that this is a fact?

Answer:

I would like to insert, that the greatest asset of the West is its unity, but does not recognize that either.

Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Chancellor, we may not have exhausted all of our questions, but I fear that we have exhausted your patience. I wish to apologize that I do not speak German and could not converse with you in German. However, I believe that, based in our conversation and based on the openness with which you spoke to us, I will be in a position to speak--in English--a little better, a little more intelligently.

Answer:

I thank you very much for what you said. I understand a little English, but do not speak it well. I have tried to talk to you openly about my thoughts and deliberations in the interest of world peace. I know the great influence America has, the great influence you have in America, and I would be very pleased if our conversation at least has contributed a little toward the establishment of sensible order in the world.

Manuskript

Vertraulich

Off the record

J. Personal

Informationsgespräch

Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer - Mr. Murrow, Mr. Leiser, CBS

Donnerstag, 2. April 1959, 11.30 Uhr

Palais Schaumburg

Mr. Murrow:

Herr Bundeskanzler, sehen Sie die Möglichkeit eines Krieges wegen Berlin als eine ernsthafte Gefahr an?

Bundeskanzler:

Ich glaube nicht, daß Chruschtschow Krieg will, und zwar aus zwei Gründen. Er weiß ganz genau, daß, wenn es einen heißen Krieg gibt, Rußland ebenso wie andere Länder verschwinden wird. Zweitens: Er will auf dem Wege über eine Weltwirtschaftsmacht Europa schlucken und die Vereinigten Staaten auf kaltem Wege überrunden. Deswegen glaube ich, daß es wegen der Berlin-Frage nicht zu einem solchen Kriege kommen wird.

Wenn es Sie interessiert, darf ich Ihnen einmal meine Ansichten über die russischen Pläne überhaupt sagen; auf diesem Hintergrund kann man allein, glaube ich, richtig urteilen. Herr Chruschtschow hat nach meiner Meinung zwei Beweggründe, zwei Ziele. Er hat an sich dieselbe Stellung wie Stalin: Ministerpräsident, Parteichef; aber er hat nicht das Ansehen Stalins. Stalin war der Revolutionär, der Marschall im Krieg; er wird in Sowjetrußland als einer der Gewinner des Krieges betrachtet, während Chruschtschow innerhalb der Parteiorganisation zu seiner jetzigen Stellung aufgestiegen ist. Er geht also darauf aus, Stalin im Ansehen der sowjetrussischen Bevölkerung gleichgestellt zu werden. Deswegen will er eine Gipfelkonferenz. Stalin hatte die Gipfelkonferenz.

Chruschtschow hatte bisher keine bekommen, das ist für ihn ein sehr wichtiger innenpolitischer Grund. Zweitens will er die Weltherrschaft des Kommunismus unter sowjetrussischer Führung nicht durch einen heissen Krieg erreichen.

Ich war im Oktober 1955 sechs Tage in Moskau und habe jeden Tag mehrere Stunden Diskussionen mit Bulganin, Chruschtschow und anderen Herren gehabt, aber auch mit Bulganin und namentlich mit Chruschtschow allein. Er war mir gegenüber sehr offen und bat um unsere Hilfe. Er bat um die deutsche Hilfe, weil die Aufgaben Sowjetrusslands ungeheuer schwer wären. Drei Aufgaben nannte er: einmal, den Lebensstandard der russischen Bevölkerung zu heben, zweitens, Aufrüsten wie die Vereinigten Staaten, drittens, sich Rotchinas zu erwehren. Dazu erbat er unsere Hilfe. Bei diesen Gesprächen war von Krieg keine Rede. Er sagte auch: Ob Sie in NATO sind oder nicht - wir hätten lieber gesehen, Sie wären nicht in NATO gegangen - aber es ist mir gleichgültig. Nur von wirtschaftlichen Fragen, von wirtschaftlicher Hilfe war die Rede.

Mr. Murrow:
Wenn ich richtig verstanden habe, glauben Sie, dass es eines der Hauptziele der sowjetischen Politik ist, die westliche Allianz zu zerbrechen, aber ohne Krieg ?

Antwort:
Das wollte ich gerade sagen. Chruschtschow sagte, die beiden einzigen Gegner, die Sowjetrussland habe, seien die Vereinigten Staaten und Rotchina. Ich bin vollkommen offen mit Ihnen und verlasse mich auch darauf, dass Sie das streng vertraulich halten. Ich will Ihnen auch sagen, was er mir über Rotchina gesagt hat. Er sagte: Die saugen uns aus wie Blutegel; stellen Sie sich doch bitte vor, über 600 Millionen Menschen, jedes Jahr 12 Millionen dazu, was soll daraus einmal werden ? Und er sagte auch: Das sind Leute, die von einer Hand voll Reis leben. Deswegen sagte er: Helfen Sie uns!
Auch bei dieser Unterredung bin ich vollständig davon überzeugt worden, dass der Mann wirklich glaubt, dass die Lebens-

und Wirtschaftsform, die er kapitalistisch nennt, zugrunde gehen wird; denn er sagte auch: Sie werden mit Ihrer Wirtschaftsform von der Erde verschwinden, und unsere Lebens- und Wirtschaftsform wird die Erde beherrschen.

Wenn er aber die Erde beherrschen will, dann will er keine menschenleere Erde beherrschen, und deswegen will er nicht den heissen, nuklearen Krieg. Wirtschaft treiben ist sein ein und alles. Nun komme ich zurück auf das, wovon ich ausging. Er hat die Position Stalins, aber nicht die Macht und das Ansehen Stalins, und er will also das, was Stalin im Kriege für Russland getan hat - es zu einer Weltmacht erhoben -, auf dem Gebiete der Wirtschaft erreichen.

Ich glaube, dass es ihm mit seinem Siebenjahresplan ernst ist. Natürlich sind die Ziffern übertrieben, aber der Kern ist ein ernster Wille, die Wirtschaftsmacht Russlands möglichst so zu steigern, wie er es kann. Wenn es ihm gelingt, Westeuropa nicht durch einen zerstörenden Krieg in seine Hand zu bekommen, dann würde die sowjetrussische Wirtschaft der amerikanischen Wirtschaft weit, weit überlegen sein, und dann hätte er es in der Hand, durch Dumping und alle möglichen Dinge die amerikanische Wirtschaft an ihren empfindlichen Punkten schwer zu verletzen, und daraus würde Amerika politische Folgen ziehen müssen. Welche politischen Folgerungen, das kann kein Mensch nach meiner Meinung jetzt überschauen.

Seit Gründung der NATO ist Sowjetrussland nach Westen keinen Schritt weitergekommen. Diese Periode ist jetzt zuende. Er macht jetzt, nachdem er diese Position hat - aus den Gründen, die ich eben entwickelt habe-, den Versuch, über Berlin und die Bundesrepublik weiter nach Westeuropa zu gelangen.

Mr. Murrow:

Darf ich im Zusammenhang mit Berlin eine Frage stellen? Darf ich nochmals an das anknüpfen, was Sie vorhin sagten, nämlich an die Versuche der Russen, die westliche Allianz zu sprengen. Ich bin vor einiger Zeit in England gewesen und hatte dort den Eindruck, dass die englische Haltung hinsichtlich Berlin sehr viel flexibler als in Deutschland ist. Ich frage, ob Sie das nicht beunruhigt?

Antwort:
Vielleicht können wir gleich einmal darüber ein Wort besonders sprechen; ich bin in ein paar Sätzen fertig. -

Wenn es also Chruschtschow gelänge, Berlin in die DDR hineinzubekommen, die Bundesrepublik im Wege einer Konföderation kommunistisch zu machen, wäre Westeuropa erledigt. Wir sind der Damm hier, wir Deutschen, der Damm gegenüber dem Kommunismus. Die Kommunisten sind in Italien eine sehr starke Partei, und sie sind in Frankreich trotz de Gaulle, den ich sehr schätze, auch eine starke Partei. Wenn wir kommunistisch wären , wäre Westeuropa erledigt. Es käme in den kommunistischen, den russischen Sog hinein. Ein zerstörtes Westeuropa hat für Chruschtschow kein Interesse; ein arbeitendes Westeuropa hat großes Interesse für ihn. Allein in den sechs Ländern der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft wohnen 164 Millionen fleißiger, arbeitsamer Menschen. Die würde er in die Hand bekommen. Das Ausfuhrpotential allein der sechs Länder des Gemeinsamen Marktes ist ungefähr so groß wie das ganze Ausfuhrpotential der Vereinigten Staaten. Wenn es ihm nur gelingen würde, über Deutschland die diese sechs Länder in seinem wirtschaftlichen Sog zu bekommen, dann ist, zusammen mit seiner eigenen wirtschaftlichen Macht, Sowjetrußland die erste Wirtschaftsmacht der Welt. Es ist dann den Vereinigten Staaten überlegen, wobei Sie noch bedenken müssen, daß ein Diktator ganz anders mit den Menschen verfahren kann als eine Demokratie. Dann kann Sowjetrußland den Vereinigten Staaten auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiet eine Katastrophe bereiten, und seine Position gegenüber Rotchina ist eine ganz andere als bisher, weil er dann 164 Millionen Menschen mehr und eine ganz andere wirtschaftliche Macht in der Hand hat.

Mr. Murrow, wenn Sie sich in die Lage Chruschtschows versetzen - das muß man doch versuchen zu tun, um zu sehen, was er will -, und wenn Sie dann überzeugt sind, daß der Kommunimus unter russischer Führung die Welt beherrschen soll, dann wäre es doch eine kapitale Dummheit, einen heißen Krieg anzufangen; dann würde er doch versuchen, auf dem Wege, wie ich ihn eben gekennzeichnet habe, auf dem Wege des Kalten Krieges, der Unterminierung

der westeuropäischen Völker im Verlaufe von relativ wenigen Ja hren die massgebende Wirtschaftsmacht der Welt zu werden.

Ich weiss nicht, ob Sie die Rede kennen, die Chruschtschow am 7. März in Leipzig gehalten hat, in der er sagte - er spricht als Kommunist -: "Die nationalen Grenzen werden sich verwischen für den Kommunisten" -, dann werden Ihnen meine Gedankengänge, glaube ich, erst recht verständlich.

Ehe ich auf Berlin zurückkomme, möchte ich ein Wort zu England sagen. Ich bin sehr unglücklich über Grossbritannien, wirklich unglücklich. Ich möchte ganz offen zu Ihnen sprechen. Die jetzige englische Regierung sieht alles unter dem Gesichtspunkt ihrer nächsten Wahlen und ist dabei so unbeschreiblich kurzsichtig, dass ich geradezu erschüttert bin. Was ist der Erfolg des englischen Verhaltens ? Einmal die sogenannte Flexibilität, dann diese leichter bewaffnete Zone in Mitteleuropa, was ein heller Blödsinn vom militärischen Standpunkt aus ist. Wir werden doch niemals Polen oder Ungarn oder die Tschechoslowakei, und sicher nicht Sowjetrussland angreifen. Wenn wir Polen oder Ungarn oder die Tschechoslowakei angreifen wollten, käme Russland denen doch zu Hilfe, wären wir doch verloren; auch wenn wir Russland angreifen, wären wir verloren. Die europäische Sicherheit lässt sich von der Sicherheit in der Welt überhaupt nicht trennen.

Und was haben wir nun jetzt ? Wenn der Westen nicht einig und geschlossen ist, sind wir verloren gegenüber Sowjetrussland. Aber Grossbritannien ist drauf und dran, die grössten Zweifel in die Einigkeit und Geschlossenheit des Westens hervorzurufen. Und das ist das Schlimmste, was geschehen kann. Denn einmal traut dann bei uns keiner mehr dem anderen, und zweitens: Chruschtschow, der Russe, sagt: Der Westen fällt schon auseinander !

Und nun Berlin! Die Westalliierten sind in Berlin, und sie haben das Recht da zu sein. Sie haben das Recht auf freien Zugang, auch das Recht auf den freien Zugang der zivilen Bevölkerung von Westen her, auf Grund von Absprachen vor dem Sieg der Alliierten, auf Grund der Übernahme der gesamten Regierungsgewalt in Deutschland und auf Grund des Pariser Abkommens von 1949, durch das die Luftbrückenepisode abgeschlossen wurde. Da kann ich Ihnen nur das sagen, was mir John Foster Dulles gesagt hat, als er in Bonn war: Wenn wir Amerikaner auf Verlangen Chruschtschows auf ein solches Recht verzichten, dann verlieren wir unser Gesicht nicht nur im Westen, sondern auch im Osten, dann sind wir die zweite Macht geworden.

Mr. Murrow:
Herr Bundeskanzler, es wurden gelegentlich Vorschläge gemacht, die aus Washington kamen, zum Teil aus London kamen, daß die Vereinten Nationen in Berlin anwesend sein sollten. Was halten Sie davon?

Antwort:
Mit dem Gedanken habe ich mich schon vor Monaten auch beschäftigt. Auf der Außenministerkonferenz, die jetzt gewesen ist, hat man wenig Neigung dazu gehabt - ich habe eben das Telegramm bekommen - wenig Neigung anscheinend, weil man sich der Mehrheit in der UNO nicht sicher fühlt. An sich, muß ich Ihnen sagen, wäre es gar nicht so schlimm, wenn man die Sache schließlich vor die Vereinten Nationen brächte, vorausgesetzt, daß man eine Mehrheit hat. Aber die Vereinigten Staaten sind ja nun doch die Vormacht der freien Welt, wir anderen sind doch alle nichts dagegen - England ist nichts, wir sind nichts, Frankreich ist nichts, Italien ist nichts, nur zusammen mit den Vereinigten Staaten sind wir etwas -, die Vereinigten Staaten dürfen um Gottes Willen nicht ihr Gesicht verlieren; das trifft uns alle, das trifft die ganze freie Welt.

Mr. Leiser:
Herr Bundeskanzler, wenn wir nun einmal die politischen Realitäten berücksichtigen, wie sie sind: daß die Engländer die Wahl

vor der Tür stehen haben, dass Chruschtschow keinen Krieg möchte, wenn Sie unter diesen Bedingungen prophezeien oder sich vorstellen sollten, wie die ganze Berliner Sache zuende geht, woran denken Sie?

Antwort:
Da möchte ich eine Gegenfrage stellen. Jetzt haben wir die englischen Wahlen, nächstes Jahr die amerikanischen Wahlen - also, wenn man immer auf die Wahlen Rücksicht nimmt, dann sitzen wir nächstens alle miteinander auf dem Nordpol, aber nicht mehr in unseren Ländern. Im Jahre 1961 haben wir Wahlen, dann kommt im Ja hre 1964 wieder bei Ihnen die Präsidentenwahl. So geht das ad infinitum weiter. Man muss den Briten klarmachen, dass ihr eigenes Interesse [redacted] eine andere Politik verlangt. Ich kann mir nicht vorstellen, dass der Lorbeerkranz, den Macmillan jetzt trägt, nicht sehr bald verwelkt ist. Natürlich, man muss über Berlin jetzt verhandeln; aber wenn man vorher schon eine Fahne zeigt, auf der steht "ich bin flexibel", dann verhandelt man besser gar nicht!

Mr. Leiser:
Herr Bundeskanzler, vielleicht darf ich meine Frage etwas genauer formulieren. Gehen wir davon aus, dass die Engländer zu einer vernünftigeren Haltung bewegt werden können, dass auch auf einer Gipfelkonferenz eine zufriedenstellende Einheit auf Seiten der westlichen Länder besteht, was würden Sie dann als die mögliche, aber auch befriedigende Lösung oder ein Ergebnis dieser Konferenz ansehen, das nicht nur die Berlin-Frage, sondern auch die anderen damit zusammenhängenden Fragen lösen würde, beispielsweise auch die Vorschläge, die gemacht worden sind über Konföderation - mit anderen Worten: welche Möglichkeiten sehen Sie, um aus dieser Krise wieder herauszukommen?

Antwort:
Sie haben viele Fragen gestellt; ich will versuchen, sie zu beantworten. Die Tatsache einer Gipfelkonferenz ist für Chruschtschow innenpolitisch von der denkbar grössten Bedeutung, und ich sehe nicht ein, warum sie ihm das so hinschenken sollen.

Ich finde, daß Eisenhower ganz richtig gesagt hat: wenn die Außenministerkonferenz zeigt, daß eine Gipfelkonferenz Zweck hat, dann Ja. Warten Sie doch mal ab auf dieser Außenministerkonferenz, ob Chruschtschow nicht für eine Gipfelkonferenz bereit ist, die Berliner Sache zu arrangieren. Warten Sie das doch mal ab! Aber der Westen kann ja gar nicht schnell genug laufend dem Chruschtschow etwas anbieten, anbieten - unsere Sozialdemokraten z.B. jetzt, eine Torheit sondergleichen: Ollenhauer geht allein zu Chruschtschow, versteht kein Wort Russisch, nimmt nicht mal einen eigenen Dolmetscher mit; er weiß ja gar nicht, was die da wirklich gesagt haben. Dann gehen Schmid und Erler hin. Sie kommen zurück, wirklich k.o. geschlagen von Chruschtschow, und nach 8 Tagen machen sie ~~denen~~ dann ein Programm für die Wiedervereinigung, durch das wir unter Garantie in drei bis vier Jahren den Kommunismus in ganz Deutschland haben. Ich verstehe das überhaupt nicht: der Chruschtschow erreicht alles, was er will, nur durch seinen Bluff. Lassen Sie uns doch auch mal bluffen, und ich wiederhole: Verkaufen Sie ihm die Gipfelkonferenz sehr teuer. Das habe ich auch Macmillan gesagt. Für die Tatsache, daß eine Gipfelkonferenz kommt, muß er bezahlen, muß er auch mal eine Vorleistung geben. Denn es ist eine große Leistung nach allem, was gewesen ist, sich mit den Sowjets zu einer Gipfelkonferenz zusammenzusetzen. Und dann würde ich die Gipfelkonferenz möglichst lange ausdehnen, mit großen Pausen dazwischen, denn Chruschtschow hat den Frieden genauso nötig wie wir alle. Das vergessen wir immer, er hat ihn auch nötig. Sehen Sie, Stalin war auf einer Gipfelkonferenz und dann keiner mehr, und jetzt kommt Chruschtschow zu einer Gipfelkonferenz. Ich betone nochmals: dafür soll er bezahlen. Nach meiner Meinung müßten diese Gipfelkonferenzen einmünden in Verhandlungen über die allgemeine kontrollierte Abrüstung der nuklearen und konventionellen Waffen. Wenn das nicht kommt, hat alles keinen Zweck, dann bleibt die Spannung genau so wie sie jetzt ist. Wenn durch ein Wunder des Himmels Deutschland wiedervereinigt wäre, wäre die Spannung in der Welt zwischen der Sowjetunion und der USA genauso wie jetzt auch. Was ich so bedaure, meine Herren, ist,

dass man in allen Ländern die Fragen isoliert sieht und darüber vergisst, dass die einzelnen Fragen alle miteinander zusammenhängen und keine Einzelfrage gelöst werden kann, ohne dass die Hauptfrage gelöst wird, dass nämlich die Spannung verschwindet durch die Abrüstung.

Mr. Murrow:
Haben Sie irgendeine Hoffnung, dass irgendetwas Echtes und Ernstes geleistet wird auf einer Gipfelkonferenz?

Antwort:
Chruschtschow will auch eine Entspannung haben. Er braucht sie. Er hängt an seinem Siebenjahresplan, er muss Sowjetrussland wirtschaftlich in die Höhe bringen, er hat Angst vor Rotchina und er hat im Innern des Landes auch noch keine Ruhe. Stalin hat die Leute einfach alle beseitigt; das kann er (Chruschtschow) jetzt nicht mehr. Bulganin, Molotow, Malenkow und andere leben weiter. Chruschtschow will auch, wenn irgend möglich, Frieden haben. Ich glaube nicht, dass er Krieg gebrauchen kann, und deswegen meine ich, man müsste zu der Abrüstung kommen.

Ich darf Ihnen noch eins ganz vertraulich sagen, meine Herren. Ich bin unlängst in Paris gewesen und hörte dort aus einer sehr zuverlässigen Quelle folgendes: Der stellvertretende polnische Aussenminister kam aus Moskau, und er hat gesagt, dass die Russen ganz erstaunt darüber gewesen wären, dass man die Berlin-Sache im Westen so aufgenommen habe; es denke doch kein Mensch daran, wegen Berlin einen Krieg anzufangen. Also: die sind selbst erschrocken über das Echo in der freien Welt. Ich wünsche nur, die freie Welt hätte öfter solche festen Reaktionen.

Mr. Murrow:
Könnte man Ihren Standpunkt, Herr Bundeskanzler, vielleicht so zusammenfassen: Der Westen ist jetzt gerade dabei, in Verhandlungen einzutreten, und zwar unter Nötigung, unter einer gewissen Drohung; er erkennt aber nicht, dass das so ist ?

Antwort:
Ich möchte noch hinzusetzen, dass das grösste Aktivum des Westens seine Einheit ist; das sieht er auch nicht.

Mr. Murrow:
Herr Bundeskanzler, wir haben zwar nicht unsere Fragen erschöpft; ich befürchte aber, wir haben Ihre Geduld erschöpft. Ich entschuldige mich dafür, dass ich nicht Deutsch spreche und mich nicht auf Deutsch unterhalten konnte; ich glaube aber, aufgrund unserer Unterhaltung und aufgrund der Freimütigkeit, mit der Sie zu uns gesprochen haben, werde ich in der Lage sein, auf Englisch etwas besser, etwas vernünftiger sprechen zu können.

Antwort:
Ich danke sehr für das, was Sie gesagt haben. Ich verstehe etwas Englisch, kann aber nicht so Englisch sprechen. Ich habe versucht, Ihnen in aller Offenheit meine Gedanken und Überlegungen zu sagen im Interesse des Friedens der Welt. Ich weiss, welch grossen Einfluss Amerika hat, welch grossen Einfluss Sie in Amerika haben, und ich würde mich sehr freuen, wenn unsere Unterhaltung wenigstens etwas dazu beigetragen hätte, dass man wieder zu einer vernünftigen Ordnung in der Welt kommt.

~~Jo~~ Eng. Post

MUrray Hill 8-7530

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, Inc.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks ever so much for your kindness in appearing as a speaker at our recent dinner in honor of Lewis Gruber sponsored by the Tobacco and Allied Industries on behalf of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The dinner was an eminently successful affair. We deeply appreciate the sacrifice you made in order to participate and we are grateful for the part you contributed in helping us to write our success story.

Your kind of friendliness -- even on the 15 per cent basis that you mentioned -- is a precious asset of the National Conference.

Sincerely,

Lewis Webster Jones

Lewis Webster Jones

LWJ:am

BUILDING FOR BROTHERHOOD

43 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Tribute to Gruber Speech May 1959 notes
GRUBER

Speech Folder

" - at what point then is the approach of danger to be expected?

"I answer, if it ever reaches us, it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher.

"As a nation of free men, we must live through all time, or die by suicide."

- Lincoln

Gumber Speech Note.

Jew in North Carolina, talking about "vertical integration" -

An actor saying: "I hope we are not remembered as a people who love only long cars" -

The president-elect of the American Bar Association who dared to defend the Bill of Rights -

William Hart Benton contending that modern artists are entertainers rather than creative artists - the inventors of various kinds of entertaining gadgets -

James Byrnes quoting Tolstoy that the sole meaning of life is to serve humanity -

Sarah Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar, demanding improvement in our secondary schools, particularly mathematics, English and languages -

Dr. Howard Rusk, in quoting a little blind boy at his Institute who said: "I have heard so much about integration. What is it all about? I have never seen colour. What is colour? I guess I am lucky I have never seen colour, because maybe it puts prejudice in your heart, and I am better off." -

Former Supreme Court Justice Harold Burton, quoting Lincoln: "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master." - adding that the totalitarian does not want to be a slave but he is perfectly willing to be master to somebody else. -

Roger Williams, the pianist: "Intolerance to me is like just playing on the white keys, because, for the sort of music that I believe in and love, I have got to play on all the keys." -

Robert Goheen, of Princeton, contending that it would be a grave mistake if we were to allow the Russian educational experience to dictate the curricula in our schools and colleges. -

Actor Paul Newman saying: "We live in what I call an age of conformity, where you have to travel with the herd or be branded a rebel." -

Yousuf Karsh, telling of Einstein's reply when asked what would happen if both sides decided to use the atom bomb: "Alas, we would no longer be able to listen to the music of Mozart." -

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: E. R. Murrow

from: Jesse Zousmer

May 4, 1959

Here are the better excerpts from this year's PERSON TO PERSON shows for the Gruber speech.

JZ

kt

(Possible lead)

RED SMITH story about YOGI BERRA when Charlie Dressen was coaching Yankees:

"Dressen told Yogi: 'When you go up there to the plate, keep thinking when you're hitting. Be aware of the situation. Don't x just stand up there swinging.' So Yogi went up and swung three times, struck out, came back to the bench, threw his bat away and said: "How do you they expect a guy to think when he's hitting?"

ACTOR TONY RANDALL:

"I'm concerned with the American theater. I'm more concerned with the state of American culture. Culture is all that people leave behind. A man once said to me that the culture of the American people is the Bessemer steel converter. I hope that's not true. The Russians seem to be ahead of us in technology now. Because of that the Government is putting a lot into the scientific training of people. I'm all for that. But that only trains half a man--his mind. Art trains a man's heart. I think it's high time that the government subsidizes art. I hope we are not remembered as a people who love only long cars."

HUNTINGTON HARTFORD, asked if the consierable Hartford family fortune had given him the means and time to engage in many activities..."Have things always been easy for you?"

"I'm afraid I was terribly shy when I was young. And I knew I was coming into a great deal of money and I didn't know what to do about it and I couldn't ignore it. When I got older I realized you shouldn't be a slave to your money; that if you could control your wealth rather than let your wealth control you, then you will know how to handle it."

(For possible end piece)

GEORGE JESSEL

Reminded ERM quote over his special clocks showing time all around world. From Milton's Paradise Lost: "With thee conversing, I forget all time."

JESSEL also told of attending Jimmy Walker's 50th birthday. "A lot of judges talked and talked for hours and hours. Finally, it came my turn. And I got up and said: 'Regarding the birthday of the great mayor of New York, I hope he lives as long as those speeches.'"

WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, the President-Elect of the American Bar Association, explained the origin of Law Day this way:

"It seemed to those who established Law Day, that the contrast between the May Day celebrated by the Communists, and the celebration of a rule of law would make a point for our people and for the world. Law Day emphasizes some things about our system and the contrast with the Communist system. First, that ours is a government of laws and not of men, which means there's no room for the exercise of arbitrary power under our system. Then it's our belief in the doctrine of equal justice under law, the motto which is on the Supreme Court building in Washington. This means, of course, that the poor and the rich get equal justice in our courts -- the thing which the lawyers are trying to see to by their encouragement of Legal Aid. All these things relate also to the Bill of Rights and the great freedoms which it guarantees; Freedom of Speech and Press and of Religion and their correlatives; the right to hear and the right to read. And when we think of what's happened in Hungary and what has just happened in Tibet, the contrast between the Communist May Day and our May Day becomes clear."

Violinist ISAAC STERN on work:

"Speaking of work, Mr. Murrow, you never cease working. You know, work is only a part of an approach toward your art, and the more you learn, the more you learn how much more there is you can do -- no matter how far you've gone."

On the International Exchange of artists:

"I think that many people might not realize that a symphony orchestra, a ballet, or an artist playing the violin or singing can be of great importance in what is a very powerful and dangerous field of politics. Yet there is a communication, a willingness to listen on both sides and we can speak in ways that cannot be subverted by words. Even more important, I think the very essence of the idea of exchange is the ability of artists from one side and the other to visit each other in great groups --- to see what life is like --- and perhaps to get over some of the perhaps deliberate misconceptions which we are perhaps both accustomed to a bit."

On musical education:

"We have to get more qualified people and better paid and trained people for the job -- to begin the idea that music is not an acquired culture, not something that you learn instead of something else, and not a sissy part of living, but an active part of our natural life. That which we love and cherish. I would like to see more understanding of that in this country."

THOMAS HART BENTON, when asked why he returned to Kansas City after living in New York, said:

"I was a little bit fed up with the constant quarreling and bickering and the aesthetic atmosphere of New York in which, as an artist, I was forced to live. So my return was a flight from such idiocies."

On the American Art scene:

"I really think the artist has all of this century tended to run away from any kind of meaning. He's also running away from the training which would have made it possible for him to communicate meanings.

"I think the trouble lies with the concept of Art for entertainment sake -- inventions and entertainment. The great artists, that is the highly publicized artists of this day, all of them practically, are entertainers rather than creative artists. They are inventors of various kinds of entertaining gadgets. That's quite a different thing from creating a form in which people can find meanings to make life a little more valuable. It's all right to be entertaining. I like vaudeville stuff myself, but I cannot take modern art very seriously."

JIMMY CANNON told Audrey Meadows what he likes most about writing sports:

"This is a time when people gather in multitudes to do harm to one another. They are there to burn people in effigy, to stone embassies, even gathered in kinds of political lynchings overseas that I read about in the Middle East. In these times I have a rare job. I'm with people who are gathered in places for glad reasons. And another thing about sports, I think it is better than the theater. This drama that I see is genuine. Of course, I'm in the toy department and these people are toy people, but they're never toy people when you see a pitcher pitching for his livelihood with a sore arm; or you see a fighter taking a licking so that he can make a living at his trade. And somehow I'm touched by it."

GOVERNOR JAMES BYRNES, explaining his views that the art of legislating is the art of intelligent compromise, was asked how does one decide where to start compromising and where to end:

"I know of no hard and fast rules. The fact is that in all the relations of life it is necessary to compromise at times. I think that if we would agree there could be no worthwhile legislation without compromise. And I think that if husbands and wives did not make concessions we would have more divorces and less happiness."

Can you compromise with the Russians?

"Oh, yes. The Russians will compromise with you, but when you look at what you get out of the compromise you find that you get nothing but experience. Any promises made in the compromise will be violated by the Soviets.... negotiating with the Russians is something out of this world."

If you could, would you lead your life of public service all over again?

"I have tried to encourage young men to devote their time and their energies to public service. I really believe that Tolstoy was right when he said that the sole meaning of life is to serve humanity."

Operatic star ELEANOR STEBER:

"I believe in making a human contact with the people on the other side of the world....to give them a feeling that you really want to learn to know about them at the same time that they are learning to know about you."

BUDD SHULBERG, explaining his little "disappointment" with the net result of his "On The Waterfront":

"I had hoped -- I think we should always hope too much. You know I don't think it is a bad thing to hope too much. I had hoped that the picture would do a little more than it did to effect the waterfront, and I feel that the waterfront is not as improved or as changed as I would like to see it. Many of the conditions that we show in the picture and in my book are still prevailing."

Asked what he considers the best training ground for young writers, Shulberg said:

"I wish I could say that I have found one. I don't think that there is one. Some people have come out of newspaper work but I don't think that there's any one way. I think it's mostly just living and looking and watching and trying to tell the truth as best you can. I believe in tryint to do what you want to do. In many cases the people will be there -- sometimes, of course, they're not there, but I think you just have to keep trying."

SARAH GIBSON BLANDING, President of Vassar:

"We are living in an age of anxiety and I think that young people are reflecting this anxiety. They certainly are marrying much younger and having more children. This means that when they get to be 30, 35, 40, their children will be in school, and we are rather interested that the patterns of womens' lives may be changing. We think it's important, for example, for women to have something to do of a professional sort when their children have grown up."

Asked about the "greatest weakness" in our educational system:

"I think I agree with Dr. Conant that we need to improve our secondary school system very greatly. We find that students come to college without sufficient mathematics; not knowing as much as they ought to know about English. Of course, we like them to have a good foreign language and I think we need very much to think in terms of the improvement of our secondary education along with the improvement of our college education. I think the real key to improve education in this country today is to raise the level of expectancy. I'm just as sure as anything that as we expect young people to do better work they will do ~~it~~ the better work."

DR. HOWARD RUSK, reminded that he has frequently remarked that health and medicine constitute a common world language, said:

"Ehrlich said it fifty years ago when he said, 'Medicine has never known an international boundary.' Our knowledge of microorganisms came from Holland, bacteriology from England, immunology with smallpox vaccination from England, Penicillin from England, sulfonamides from Germany, Cortizone from the United States, Insulin from Canada, and anesthesia from our own country and now after four hundred years of lying dormant, rewalfia from India, that is our best weapon against high blood pressure and certain types of mental disease; it is truly international.

Dr. Rusk recalled President Sygman Rhee telling him in 1954:

"Peace, Peace! I am sick of the world 'peace' - I want to hear more about justice. If you have justice then peace will come".

Dr. Rusk also told of -

"...a little blind boy at the Institute who recently summed up one of our main problems when he said, 'you know, I have heard so much about integration. What is it all about? I have never seen color. What is color? I guess I am luck I have never seen color because maybe it puts prejudices in your heart and I am better off.'"

DR. HOWARD RUSK (Cont'd)

Rusk again -

"It is a great privilege to work with disabled people, because they have such a great, great depth of spirit. And I believe what the old British philosopher said some four hundred years ago; 'If every man would mend a man, then all the world would be mended.' I think when you mend men maybe you build one little brick in world understanding that hopefully may let us live together in peace one day."

HARRY GOLDEN

"I came to North Carolina as a member of two minorities: a Yankee and a Jew. I came as a Jew in the most Gentile section of our country, but there's no problem. Here I have met some of the kindest people in the world, but it's something more than that. I think it's a matter of participation. I am interested in the welfare of the city and the community and the state. I'm interested in their joys and their welfare and their sorrows and in their great problems. This is what interests me.

"After the Surpeme Court's decision on segregation, I offered as a solution --- the Vertical Plan. You know, in the South there is no vertical segregation. The Negro walks completely free in supermarkets and he pays his bills at the windows with everybody else. It's only when he starts sitting down that there is a little bit of trouble. So I suggested that we just take the chairs out of the schoolhouses and let all the kids stand up at these old-fashioned book-keeping desks. That would solve the problem. Of course, they didn't do it, but at least they laughed."

Asked what he feels is the major problem confronting us today:

"I think the major problem is that we have made a cult of comfort. It goes back to my mother who couldn't read or write. She could barely read the prayers out of a prayer book and she constantly told us - "It's bad when things are too good". Well, for a long time we indulged her. We thought it was old-world folklore or superstition. But when I began to inquire I discovered, for example, an old Hindu philosopher's poem said: 'Comfort comes into your house as a guest, stays as the host, and eventually bememes your master.'"

Actor GENE RAYMOND explaining that he has a mobilization day assignment with the Strategic Air Command:

"I must serve forty days a year on the ground and fly a minimum of one hundred hours. That takes up considerable time, but I feel quite strongly about it. You know a long time ago George Washington said, 'The citizen who enjoys a free government owes his services to the protection of it.' I believe in that statement and I believe in the Air Force missions."

Supreme Court JUSTICE HAROLD H. BURTON

"Lincoln once defined democracy this way: 'As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this is the extent of the difference in no democracy.'

Justice Burton said:

"That is the simplest and best definition of democracy and the complete answer to the totalitarian. The totalitarian doesn't want to be a slave, but he's perfectly willing to be the master of somebody else."

Justice Burton recommending a public service career for young people:

"I not only recommend it, but I think it's essential for the continuation of our great experiment in self-government. If this coming generation doesn't take an interest in this it and doesn't take a hold in it, the whole thing will collapse within our own time."

Actor VINCENT PRICE on art:

"I have a self-appointed mission to try to tell the American people that art belongs to everybody, not just a special few. And particularly I want to try to tell the American people that they should be enormously proud of their own American heritage, because American art is the most exciting thing in the world today. We don't have to look to France any more for great art"

(SEE BENTON ON ART)

Pianist ROGER WILLIAMS, asked to comment on Rock and Roll music:
m

"I think it may help a lot of teenagers get a little steam off of their minds. I like all kinds of music and I think everyone should be tolerant of all types of music, just as I think that everyone should be tolerant of all types of people, no matter their race or religion. You know, intollerance to me is like just playing on the white keys, because for the sort of music that I believe in and love, I've got to play on all the keys."

Labor Columnist VICTOR REISEL, asked about the need for new labor legislation:

"Sure there is a need for legislation. We can always use more laws, but what I don't understand is why in the local communities, the law enforcement agencies, the district attorneys, don't crack down. You don't need a new law to crack down on arson. You don't need a new law to crack down on mayhem, on bettings, or extortions. Why isn't there this law and order throughout the United States. Why must most of the effective work be done by J. Edgar Hoover, the F.B.I., the Justice Department and Federal Grand Juries."

DR.-ROBERT F. GOHEEN of Princeton

"I am convinced that it would be a really grave mistake if we would allow the Russian educational experience to dictate the curricula in our schools and colleges. After all, there's a great abyss between the Marxist Soviet view of life and our own democratic view of life. And the educational systems which will well serve the two different views have to be different. Ours must be much more flexible, much more complex than the Russian system....I'm also concerned about the fuzziness in the popular thinking about the role of basic science in our society. This fuzziness is a view which equates military hardware and gadgets and gimmickry with basic science."

On defining a liberal education:

"The first thing to emphasize is that traditionally a liberal education is education in the sciences equally as in the arts and in the social studies. The most important thing about a liberal education is that is is designed to liberate -- that is, to quicken the mind and to extend the horizons of understanding beyond the limits simply of any particular vocation or talent or trade -- to give us a wider, thoughtful confidence."

On the need of teachers:

"The thing which is probably closest to my heart and interest is the great shortage of really competent teachers and scholars which we have in our country today. There's an urgent need in our society to upgrade the economic status of the teaching profession. Since the second world war we have allowed the economic position of faculties to decline

DR. ROBERT F. GOHEEN (Cont'd)

"badly, at a time when virtually every other walk of life in our country was on the upgrade in its economic earnings. This has resulted in a loss of young people who should be in the teaching profession today. If we are going to make the profession attractive so it can draw in the better talent that we need, we must radically improve faculty salaries."

Columnist ABIGAIL VAN BUREN:

"Giving, I think, is the key word for real happiness, because if you aren't giving you aren't living."

ACTOR PAUL NEWMAN, asked if he is called a rebel in Hollywood: "We live in what I call an age of conformity where you have to travel with the herd or be branded a rebel. I am trying desperately to be an individual....The rebel always has to say no to everything that society asks, just as the conformist always has to say yes. It seems as though in our society we try to go through life making as few enemies as possible and causing as little friction as possible which makes Jack a pretty dull boy."

(SEE INEZ ROBB)

INEZ ROBB

"I think freedom is indivisible, and I hate conformity anyway. I hate the organization man. I loved the rugged individualist who made this country what it was and who should continue to make it what it should be. I believe that man should exercise the great diversity that God gave him, and that he should be free to develop that diversity to the very best of his ability."

YOUSUF KARSH, asked why he is attached to Canada:

"I was born in Armenia. I'm now a proud Canadain citizen. In my youth I was subjected to tyranny and oppression. In Canada I found the sunshine of freedom. As a boy I was brought up in the kindly home of my Uncle Nettash. I went to school and on the first day of school I saw a group of my fellow pupils playing marbles. I had none. They gave me a generous handful to keep. They were determined from the very first day I should not feel half as strange as I felt myself. That fixed the pattern of my loyalty to and my love for Canada."

Karsh told of an over-zealous reporter who approached Professor Einstein and said, "'Now we have the hydrogen bomb. Supposing we decided to use it upon each other. What then?' Einstein replied with the innocence of a child: 'Alas, we would no longer be able to listen to the music of Mozart.'"

A dinner honoring HAROLD TAYLOR
retiring president of Sarah Lawrence College

'THE LIBERAL SPIRIT IN AMERICAN LIFE'

Waldorf Astoria grand ballroom

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$12.50 per person

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John W. Nason
Lester W. Nelson
Carroll V. Newsom
Allan Nevins
James M. Nicely
Wade H. Nichols
William B. Nichols
Mrs. Blancke Noyes
Rosemary Park
Thomas Clark Pollock
Jacob S. Potofsky
Max Otto
Esther Raushenbush
Whitelaw Reid
Walter P. Reuther
David Riesman
Nelson A. Rockefeller
Elmo Roper
Marvin Rosenberg
Beardsley Ruml
Howard A. Rusk
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Saudek
Mrs. Melvin Schifter
A. W. Schmidt
William Schuman
Milton J. E. Senn
Dr. & Mrs. E. Sheckman
Ernest J. Simmons
Hans Simons
G. Kerry Smith
Courtney Smith
John V. Spachner
Stephen Spender
Mark Starr
William E. Stevenson
Ordway Tead
James Warburg
Constance Warren
Roy Wilkins
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Zeisler

List Incomplete

May 21 1959 Eng Post.

Schedule for May 21 Dinner
Waldorf Astoria

6:00 P.M. Cocktails for guests of honor in Jansen Suite

7:00 P.M. Dinner starts

Dais (in center)

Archibald MacLeish
Robert Oppenheimer
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Lloyd K. Garrison
Harold Taylor
Edward R. Murrow

Others invited as dais guests:

Sarah Gibson Blanding
Catherine Drinker Bowen
Ralph J. Bunche
Agnes de Mille
Martha Graham
Roy E. Larsen
Mrs. Eugene Meyer
Mrs. Harold E. Talbott
Alexander Meiklejohn
Robert Hutchins
Harrison Tweed
Muriel Taylor

7:45 P.M. Lloyd Garrison will break into dinner and introduce dais guests

8:30 P.M. Lloyd Garrison to make introductory remarks on significance of occasion, what Harold Taylor has meant to Sarah Lawrence and American education, why we have come together.

Lloyd Garrison then introduces Edward Murrow who will make a few remarks, possibly about theme of evening, and then introduce speakers.

8:45 P.M. Archibald MacLeish

9:00 P.M. Murrow introduces Robert Oppenheimer

9:15 P.M. Murrow introduces the Sarah Lawrence Chorus and Mr. recites The Gift Outright, the Chorus sings it. Student reads citation to Harold Taylor

9:30 P.M. Murrow introduces Mrs. Roosevelt - who speaks for 10 to 15 minutes ending with introduction of Harold Taylor

9:45 P.M. Harold Taylor speaks for 10 minutes

9:55 P.M. Edward Murrow closes dinner

Schedule for May 21 Dinner
Waldorf Asteria

6:15 p.m. Cocktails for guests of honor in room adjoining the Grand Ballroom at the Waldorf

7:00 p.m. Dinner starts

Dais: (in center)

Archibald MacLeish
Robert Oppenheimer
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Lloyd Garrison
Harold Taylor
Edward R. Murrow

others invited as dais guests:

Sarah Gibson Blanding	Roy E. Larsen
Catherine Drinker Bowen	Alexander Meiklejohn
Ralph J. Bunche	Mrs. Eugene Meyer
Agnes de Mille	Mrs. Harold E. Talbott
Martha Graham	Muriel Taylor
Robert Hutchins	Harrison Tweed

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9:55 p.m. Edward Murrow closes dinner

Excerpts from recent articles and speeches by Harold Taylor

"Creative thinking and imagination in politics and social issues, coupled with a will to act on ideas in which one believes, will change societies and whole civilizations. The radicals and the heretics are those to whom we owe the greatest social debt. Without them the social order becomes either rigid or flabby.

"In societies as in the individual, creativity needs at its base a drive, a moral, aesthetic and intellectual energy which will not rest content with the forms of life, art or social order which presently exist. In education, as in society and the individual, the way to evoke that energy is to give freedom, encouragement and help to the individual, to create in him a sense of self confidence, to trust him, to cherish him, and to give him that sense of expectancy for the excitement of the unforseen which is the necessary condition of the creative act."
("The Idea of Creativity", Educational Leadership, October 1956)

"It is true that each generation has its own truth, its particular reality, its private world, and its own way of looking at life. If educators and parents are to help the young, and if education is to be effective, it must begin with an understanding of these truths. We need to listen to the young as we listen to music, sympathetically, expectantly, appreciating the individual sounds and recognizing the total intention of the music.

"Let us keep our educational system diverse and flexible, ready to adapt itself to humanity's needs, not merely to the demands of a competitive society. Let us remember that the measure of a man, like the measure of a civilization, lies in the way each responds to the demand for imaginative thinking in the solution of human problems and in the enrichment of human life."
(Address to Child Study Association of America, Annual Conference, March 24, 1958)

"The real challenge to this country is not from the propaganda battle which the Soviets seem to be winning, nor even from the science and missiles race which has absorbed the country's attention. The real challenge lies deep in American culture - how can we give to our young people, our scientists, our artists, our writers, our intellectuals, our teachers the support they need to carry out their mission. The outcry for more science drowns out the pleas for more art, more philosophy, more depth in our education, more depth in our culture."
(Address at Dance Magazine Awards ceremony, January 27, 1958)

"Liberalism is, therefore, a positive term. The liberal approach is one which meets a new situation with an open and positive attitude. When a problem is met, the true liberal accepts it as something to be solved, not merely as a set of conditions to be deplored.

"The essence of the modern movement in Western culture is the idea of creative experience and its liberating effects on the individual. The modern movement is, in fact, a fundamental shift in attitude toward life itself. It refuses to accept the conventional forms in which life is presented to us and looks for fresh ways of interpreting facts, for new forms of art, of architecture, of scientific discovery, of literature, and of society. It refuses to accept the

(more)

fatalism of the classical philosophy, with its note of reconciliation to things as they exist, its warning to mankind that everything which is done has already been done before and that everything will soon pass away. It believes in the reality of novelty and discovery - in progress toward goals which we remake as we go along.

"The characteristic of the liberal mind is its spontaneity, its independence, and its freedom to explore and to find. The person who is afraid to speak, afraid to express his true thoughts, or is so lacking in self-confidence that he lets himself go where his thoughts lead him, has an inhibiting effect on others, since he usually seeks the security of the group and wants to protect himself by the agreement of others. This again is the pathology of liberalism, which, if allowed to exist without therapy, will develop into a case of galloping togetherness."
("Liberalism and the Liberal Arts," Heyward Keniston Lecture for 1958, reprinted in the Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Review, February 28, 1959)

"It is necessary to give up wanting to be liked, and wanting to have everything smooth and easy. It is necessary to discover what truths are really true and really valuable, and to discover this by oneself. No one can make these discoveries except by individual effort, and life in the college of liberal arts must be organized in such a way that the student is continually thrust into situations from which he must extricate himself by his own efforts.

"Freshness, spontaneity, joy, responsiveness, passion, commitment - these are the positive words which mark off the areas where learning and living happen. The freshness and spontaneity must come from within the lives and minds of the teachers and the students, and the great teacher is one who is a master in the art of starting fresh things moving, of evoking response, of putting things in new relations which have not been seen before, of creating the sense of importance.
(Cooper Foundation Lecture, Swarthmore College, February 9, 1958)

"In our teaching we have been pressing for attention to cultural and aesthetic values rather than allowing the values to be seen, enjoyed and savored by ourselves and our students. We must let the poem speak for itself, in its own purity and enchantment, without our eternal explanations and analysis. Let the music be played and listened to, without explanation, with no set of instructions on how to listen, what to look for. Let the idea generate its own response in the minds of our listeners, let them see for themselves that the idea itself is passionately held by the man who proposes it.

"It is to tackle the thing which matters most to oneself, in a frank and fearless spirit, being true to oneself, and refusing to be deflected from that central enterprise either by the attractions of material success or by the disapproval of the public. This is a philosophy of risk, a philosophy of experiment and of true individualism. The independent man must not be alarmed at where his independence will take him. If it takes him to conservatism, he should accept himself as a conservative and not become an anxious liberal. If he should then become a radical, then that is what he should be and not a cynical conservative."
("The Intellectual in Action," address to American Humanities Seminar, sponsored by the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers and the University of Massachusetts, at the University of Massachusetts, July 15, 1958)

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Harold Taylor
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SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: DEERFIELD 7-0700

FOR RELEASE

HAROLD TAYLOR

Harold Taylor, 44, is regarded as one of the most provocative and original thinkers in the field of modern American education. He first came to national prominence in 1945 with his appointment at the age of thirty to the presidency of Sarah Lawrence College and he has been known widely since then as an articulate spokesman for liberal education. As a former teacher of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin and during his fourteen years as head of Sarah Lawrence College, where many of the unconventional ideas with which he has been associated have been put into practice, Dr. Taylor has been a controversial figure on issues ranging from the reform of the liberal arts curriculum to the problems of segregation and academic freedom.

On assuming the presidency of Sarah Lawrence, Dr. Taylor stated that he would "try to work as a member of your faculty who is given certain additional responsibilities" and has emphasized in his writing and speaking, as well as in his presidential capacity, that colleges and universities must rely upon scholars and teachers for educational leadership.

In his article "Education: For What and for Whom?" in School and Society, February 4, 1956, Dr. Taylor wrote:

> Freedom as an ideal is infectious, and those who assert the freedom of the mind, those with the courage not only to dissent, but to state a positive conviction about views held on the basis of evidence, infect others with an incorruptible attitude. . . . As teachers we have a duty to say what we think, to teach what we believe, and to run the intellectual and social risk of the free man. Without the excitement of engaging ourselves in this risk, our lives as thinkers, teachers, and citizens become barren, and the lives of our students remain untouched by the fire of creative thought and independent action. Our mission is to set the new generation thinking. We must teach the young how to break new ground. To do so, we must have faith in our own mission; we must face up to the reality of our own time and rise to the defense of the free mind no matter when or where it is attacked.

Philosophy was, and is, Dr. Taylor's primary interest and he numbers among those who have influenced him most David Hume, Alfred North Whitehead, William James and John Dewey. He considers education to be philosophy in action. In the later years of John Dewey's life, Dr. Taylor was closely associated with him as a personal friend and companion. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst and philosopher, is another of Dr. Taylor's associates in philosophy, as Max Otto, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, and Scottish philosopher John Macmurray, with whom he studied at the University of London.

Dr. Taylor's work at the University of Toronto, where he took both his B.A. and M.A. degrees, was in the field of philosophy and English literature and where he received the Moss Scholarship for graduate work for being the "best all-round" student in the university's graduating class. Dr. Taylor received the Ph.D. degree from the University of London, with a thesis on 18th century philosophy and literature entitled The Concept of Reason. In 1939, he went to the University of Wisconsin as a research fellow and instructor in philosophy and later became a regular member of the philosophy faculty. He remained at Wisconsin until 1945 when he accepted the presidency of Sarah Lawrence College.

Among his contributions to the field of philosophy are articles on David Hume, Alfred North Whitehead, the history of ideas, social thought, esthetics and education.*

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* "Hume's Answer to Whitehead," The Journal of Philosophy, July 1941
"Death, Terror and Aesthetics," University Review (Kansas City) November 1941
"Hume's Theory of Imagination," University of Toronto Quarterly, January 1943
"Further Reflections on the History of Ideas," The Journal of Philosophy, July 1943

(selected articles)

Dr. Taylor's ideas on education have reached a wide audience through his writings and public appearances, including those on radio and television. Whether expressing these ideas to 17,000 teachers at a convention, in articles published in philosophy journals, or talks to students and faculty at Vassar, Yale, Dartmouth, Michigan, Amherst, California, Antioch, Chicago or Columbia, Dr. Taylor emphasizes his deep faith in students. In an address to the National Student Association in 1956, Dr. Taylor stated:

> "The student at his best has a purity of motive which is the mark of his true function. He wants to know the truth, to know what is good, not merely for his own or for other peoples' advantage, but in order to achieve his maturity as a student. He is granted the priceless advantage of looking openly at the world to discover its secrets. He is given the rare privilege of withholding his assent to the claims the world makes for its own particular brand of truth, and he can decide what he thinks on the basis of the evidence, not on the basis of pressure, because this is in fact what it means to be a student, and what the world asks the student to be. For a little time before he begins a life which will gradually involve him in more and more commitment to tasks and duties which are not central to the concern with truth and ideals, the student lives in a world of discovery and of possibility where nothing is yet completely settled, where everything, including the achievement of greatness, is still actively possible."

It was Dr. Taylor's expression of confidence in the ability of college students to take responsibility for their own education that led the National Student Association to look to him for guidance in their work since 1945.

During the post-war period, the Sarah Lawrence faculty, along with that of other colleges, came under the attack of the American Legion and two committees of Congress investigating alleged ties of faculty members with the Communist party. The vigorous and courageous stand taken

by Dr. Taylor against the right of these investigators to question the political beliefs of the Sarah Lawrence faculty won national attention and approval. Referring to the national role played by Dr. Taylor in the defense of academic freedom, Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the Sarah Lawrence Board of Trustees, said, in his letter reluctantly accepting Dr. Taylor's resignation, "You have raised high the banner of academic freedom . . . . For this the country, and the educational world in particular, owes you a great debt of gratitude." A teacher in St. Louis told an audience of educators, "We are all freer people because of him."

Dr. Taylor's writings have appeared in the Journal of Philosophy, Philosophy and Phenomenological Research, Journal of Higher Education, Antioch Review, Harvard Educational Review, the American Scholar and School and Society, as well as in numerous popular magazines and newspapers. He is the author of On Education and Freedom and editor and contributor to another volume containing chapters by members of the Sarah Lawrence faculty, Essays in Teaching.

His interest in labor education led Dr. Taylor to help in founding and working on a committee to send scholars from the labor movement in America to study at Ruskin College in England. Dr. Taylor has been active on numerous other committees and has fought to eliminate discrimination and segregation in schools and colleges. He has been vice chairman, with Alvin Johnson, chairman, of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Education, the group most responsible for supporting the legislation passed by New York State in the Fair Education Practices Act.

Dr. Taylor has long maintained a deep interest in the arts and it was due to his efforts, in collaboration with the trustees and alumnae, that the College erected a three-quarter million dollar Arts Center on its Bronxville, New York, campus in 1952 to further experimental work in dance, music and theatre.

Under his leadership, Sarah Lawrence College also has instituted a new program of Graduate Studies, and a broad community program that includes chamber music concerts, lecture series, evening courses taught by Sarah Lawrence faculty members, and dance and music classes for children.

Dr. Taylor's vigorous belief in liberalism and liberal education is defined in Essays in Teaching:

> Liberalism measures human values by the quality of the individual experience available to those who are free and furnishes an ideal toward which we can help the younger generation to move. . . . The central aim of liberalism . . . is to increase the scope of the creative intelligence. In order to make this possible it is necessary to form a society of human beings whose condition of freedom lies in the fact that cooperative effort is essential to the government of themselves. If this can be accomplished in whatever small way within a college or within a larger society, it can serve to demonstrate a kind of life freed from ignorance, fear, prejudice, and oppression, and open to a wealth of new possibilities for further experience. The idea that this is a better kind of life than other kinds has been taught by humanists and sustained by civilization.

Some escerpts from On Education and Freedom:

> The task of the college is to teach the student how to select from the enormous body of knowledge the most important things for his own life and the life of his time.

> To be successful in teaching the arts, the teacher must have some effect upon the student's emotional life, his personal attitudes, and upon his capacity to respond freshly to new experiences.

> The liberal arts exist to be enjoyed and to give a new dimension to the lives of those who know them and practice them.
>
> Freedom defined in a personal sense consists in an attitude to oneself and to authority. It rests on the conviction that each person has the right to make up his own mind about the truth of an idea on the basis of the best evidence he can find, and that he must retain the right to choose his own ideas and his own course of action.

Dr. Taylor is married to the former Grace Muriel Thorne, of London, England, and has two daughters, Mary 16 and Jennifer 11. While at the University of Toronto, Dr. Taylor was a member of the football and basketball teams. Later he was coach of the tennis team at the University of Wisconsin, and still plays tennis occasionally. Sailing and skiing are other favorite sports.

Eng Post

For: Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison

From: Doris Riker

Schedule for reading of "The Gift Outright" and singing by the Sarah Lawrence chorus. For the information of Edward R. Murrow.

Following Robert Oppenheimer's talk the Sarah Lawrence chorus is to sing Robert Frost's "The Gift Outright," the music composed for the May 21st dinner by Meyer Kupferman, and dedicated to Harold Taylor. Robert Frost had hoped to be present to read his poem before the chorus sings it but unfortunately had prior commitments at the Library of Congress and could not leave Washington. A copy of his telegram is attached. Lloyd Garrison has asked Archibald MacLeish to act in Robert Frost's place by reading Mr. Frost's poem before the chorus sings it. The members of the chorus will be seated at tables on the main floor of the Ballroom and will leave their seats to come to the stage behind the dais immediately following the close of Robert Oppenheimer's speech.

After the applause for Mr. Oppenheimer dies down, Mr. Murrow will announce that Meyer Kupferman of the Sarah Lawrence faculty has composed a choral setting for Robert Frost's "The Gift Outright" in honor of Harold Taylor for the dinner and dedicated to him. Robert Frost had hoped to be present to read his poem but since he was detained in Washington has sent a telegram instead. Mr. Murrow will read the telegram and announce that Archibald MacLeish has agreed to read the poem in place of Robert Frost. At this point Mr. Murrow will pause while the members of the chorus, who will

Schedule for reading of "The Gift Outright" and singing by the Sarah Lawrence chorus. For the information of Edward R. Murrow.

have collected at either end of the stage, will walk to the chorus stand behind the dais and arrange themselves for the singing. Mr. MacLeish will wait until the chorus is ready to sing, and upon notice by Harold Aks, the chorus conductor, will read the poem. Following the reading, Harold Aks will begin the singing.

Following the singing, Mr. Murrow will announce that a group of Harold Taylor's friends, members of the Board of Trustees, parents, alumnae and others have put together a fund in his honor, to be used to carry out the expansion of the College and to carry forward the ideals of education for which he stands. Part of the new campus will bear Harold Taylor's name. The total in the Fund to date is $_____(amount to be supplied Thursday evening) and the gift is announced at this point in the proceedings as a tribute to the guest of honor.

Mr. Murrow will then announce that the President of the Sarah Lawrence Student Council, Miss Shirley Bauer, has a statement to read. Miss Bauer will have left her seat in the Ballroom at the close of the singing and will be standing at the end of the dais ready to speak when Mr. Murrow announces her.

Following Miss Bauer's statement, Mr. Murrow will introduce Eleanor Roosevelt who will speak for ten to fifteen minutes and then introduce Harold Taylor.

Hubball, James

May 19, 1959

Dear Jim:

Thanks for your gracious letter of May 8. I shall not exceed fifteen minutes - indeed, I am already so filled with terror that I may not be able to rise from my seat!

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. James M. Hubball
The Buckley School
120 East 74th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL
120 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

May 8th, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is simply to put down in writing a more formal expression of the great pleasure I tried to convey to you the other night at your willingness to be our speaker on June 4th. I do hope you know how sincerely everyone wanted you and how pleased they were when I was able to tell them of your acceptance.

At the risk of seeming to be completely unhelpful, I would like to leave the duration and the topic entirely up to you. I am positive you can't talk too long because your audience will be extremely interested and your own sense of timing - as I have seen it operate in the past - will prevent this. I would think somewhere around fifteen minutes would be about right. Please don't worry about the time as there will be no clock in control and we can feel quite relaxed about whether your speech is a little longer or a little shorter. I really try quite hard to keep this occasion as informal as the situation will permit, trying to remember that the boys are eighth graders and are just graduating from elementary school.

In the thought that it might be of some use, I am enclosing a copy of last year's program.

Ora and I thoroughly enjoyed our evening with you.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely,

Jim

James M. Hubball
Headmaster

upc

May 5, 1959

Mr. James M. Hubball
Headmaster
The Buckley School
120 East 74th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hubball:

Somehow, I will try to talk to the boys a bit on June 4. Please tell me duration and also what I should talk about.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL
120 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

May 1st, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your life on Monday evening may be further complicated by the possibility of having to see the Hubballs and I think it is only fair play to give you a little advance warning.

I have been waiting until what I thought was the beginning of the end of the most hectic period of your busy year in the hope that this would be the most favorable time to ask you to be our speaker on June 4th when Casey graduates from Buckley. Various members of the Faculty and other interested people have been afraid that I was waiting too long and I mention this only to indicate how very much all of us hope you will be the speaker on that occasion. As you know, we have had the tradition for a great many years of having a father and your acting in this capacity when Casey went from the Junior to the Senior Department three years ago makes us all the more eager in our hope that you will accept at the time of his final graduation.

Please know that I really do have some understanding of how terribly involved and busy your life is and that there must be times when you feel you simply cannot take on another commitment. If this is the case at this time, we shall certainly understand, but I also cannot fail to report that we all most genuinely hope you will feel you can accept.

With kindest regards and with thanks for all you have previously done for Buckley School, I am

Very sincerely,

James M. Hubball

James M. Hubball
Headmaster

f. Speech Folder

E.R.M.. BUCKLEY GRADUATION: June 4, 1959.

Mr. Hubbell, members of the faculty, parents and young gentlemen of the graduating class. I address you as gentlemen hopefully - hoping that you know the definition of the word - for a gentleman is distinguished by how he treats those who can be of no possible service to him.

So here you are, eight years, and several thousand dollars of your parents' money, after entering Buckley. You are about to depart, and I am to send you on your way with words of wisdom and inspiration, which you will promptly forget.

Sought counsel of Hubbell as to length and subject matter - no help. Asked son to undertake research - his report was: "The fellows would like you to keep it short, because they want to get out of there". Shall keep it short, so you won't have so much to forget.

Feel like father of New England farm boy - load of hay.

Been wondering what you'll take with you from Buckley - mostly travelling light - cannot use record here as crutch or shield - no one will ask to see your record - can't lean on past performances or shield yourself from future mistakes - your physical fitness and mental alertness is all your teachers have to show for eight years of work - hope you have grace and courtesy come back and say your thanks occasionally.

Have prepared brief but eloquent advice on subject of girls, but decided.....No! - you might forget.

Hope you'll ask questions - everything but religion - "vibration"

Watch your language and your weight.

Read around your text books.

Now for concentrated advice: "There are nine requisites for contented living: health enough to make work a pleasure; wealth enough to support your needs; strength to battle with difficulties and overcome them; grace enough to confess your sins and forsake them; patience enough to toil until some good is accomplished; charity enough to see some good in your neighbor; love enough to move you to be useful and helpful to others; faith enough to make real the things of God; hope enough to remove all anxious fears concerning the future." All those things are possible, and the lucky and the diligent may accomplish two or three of them.

Was poet knew how to build a climax - final phrase most important - "Hope enough to remove all anxious fears concerning the future" - See no fear in your faces, but detect certain signs of impatience. May you remain without fear and retain your impatience with long speeches.

The Board of Higher Education
of the City of New York
and
The Faculties of Hunter College
request the honour of your presence at the
Academic Convocation
on the occasion of the retirement of
George Nauman Shuster
as President of Hunter College
on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth of January
One thousand, nine hundred and sixty
at half after four o'clock
in the Assembly Hall of Hunter College
New York

R.S.V.P. by January 20, 1960
card enclosed

Hunter College

yes and sent

HUNTER COLLEGE
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
695 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

vpc.

Yes!

April 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of George N. Shuster's association with Hunter College, an association that has given the College inspiring and fruitful leadership. To our regret, the President has announced his firm intention to retire from the College at the end of the year so that he may use the years ahead for writing and public service.

We plan to honor Dr. Shuster in such a manner that all the alumni and students of the College as well as other friends of the President may participate. Our plans have crystallized into a threefold tribute:

1. An oil painting of President Shuster to be hung as a cherished possession of the College.

2. The publication of a volume containing a selection of his writings on education.

3. A gift to the George N. Shuster Faculty Fellowship Fund, a much needed project designed to support faculty research. This Fund was initiated a few years ago; it has recently been augmented by a substantial gift from James and Evelyn Picker, which has made possible the initial operation of the Fund; its further endowment is considered by the President of central importance to the vitality of the College.

Because Dr. Shuster's services to the College and the Community have been so distinguished we wish to assemble a list of sponsors of comparable distinction. We hope you will permit us to use your name as an individual sponsor of this tribute to the President. Organizational sponsorship will be provided by every division and department of the College Community, including the various faculties, the student body, the administrative staff,

the Alumni Association, and the Association of Neighbors and Friends of Hunter College.

A card is enclosed for your reply. May we hear from you by April 20?

Yours sincerely,

Ethel G. Berl

Ethel G. Berl
Executive Secretary
For the Planning Committee:

John J. Meng (Co-Chairman)
Dean of Administration

Mina Rees (Co-Chairman)
Dean of Faculty

Jewell H. Bushey, Chairman
Executive Committee of the Faculty

E. Adelaide Hahn, President
Alumni Association

Edward Davison, Director
School of General Studies

Ruth G. Weintraub, Director
Graduate Studies
in Arts and Sciences

Gustave G. Rosenberg (Honorary Chairman)
Chairman, Board of Higher Education

Governors Co

GOVERNORS SUGGESTED FOR PROJECT OF EDWARD R. MURROW

EAST

Governor J. Caleb Boggs, Delaware (R) Chairman of the Governors' Conference
Governor Foster Furcolo, Massachusetts (D)
Governor Robert B. Meyner, New Jersey (D)
Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff, Connecticut (D)
Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York (R)

MIDWEST

Governor Michael V. DiSalle, Ohio (D)
Governor George Docking, Kansas (D)
Governor Orville L. Freeman, Minnesota (D)
Governor William G. Stratton, Illinois (R) Past Chairman of the Governors' Co
Governor G. Mennen Williams, Michigan (D)

SOUTH

Governor LeRoy Collins, Florida (D) Immediate Past Chairman of the Governors' Conf
Governor Price Daniel, Texas (D)
Governor Orval E. Faubus, Arkansas (D)
Governor Luther H. Hodges, North Carolina (D)
Governor Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina (D)
Governor Cecil H. Underwood, West Virginia (R)

WEST

Governor Edmund G. Brown, California (D)
Governor George D. Clyde, Utah (R)
GovernorWilliam A. Egan, Alaska (D)
Governor Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon (R)
Governor Robert E. Smylie, Idaho (R)
~~Governor William F. Quinn, Hawaii (R)~~
Governor Steve McNichols, Colorado (D)

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Sheila Hogg

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS June 23, 1960

NEW YORK	June 24	11 a.m. takeoff La Guardia. Flight AA 301 to Chicago. Marty Barnett will meet you in Chicago at Midway Airport.
CHICAGO	June 24	3 p.m. Standard Time (i.e. 4 p.m. local daylight time) Special Governors' Conference Train. You are in Car G-10 Bedroom A. Marty Barnett, Lawrence Gianneschi, Harry Elatkin will also be on the train. Train arrives East Glacier 3 p.m. MT Saturday, June 25. Cars will be meeting the train.
GLACIER PARK,	June 25-30	You are staying at the Swiftcurrent Motel, a mile from Many Glacier Hotel, conference headquarters. Messrs. Beck, Barnett, Elatkin and Gianneschi will be at the Park Motel, a few miles away. Mr. Brevard Crihfield, as well as the governors, will be at Many Glacier Hotel, and many of the governors' aides will be at Swiftcurrent. You are making your own arrangements for departure from Montana.
SAN FRANCISCO	June 30	We will reserve a suite for you at the St. Francis Hotel for June 30.
LOS ANGELES	July 1	Your suite at the Chateau Marmont will be available from July 1.
	July 6	Miss Campbell and Mr. Bliss will arrive on TWA Flight 1.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

FRENCH, ASSISTANT GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
HM,—HUGH L. GIBSON, DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENTS
EMORE, ASSISTANT GENERAL AGENT
—J. N. SUPPLE, CITY PASSENGER AGENTS

80 East Madison
Telephone WEbster 9-2944
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

20 June 1960
D-15-G

GOVERNORS CONFERENCE
Glacier Park * June 26--29, 1960

Miss Kay Campbell
485 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK 22, New York

Dear Miss Campbell:

We very much appreciated your letter of June 15 with remittance and send you herewith one way railway ticket and single bedroom for Mr. Murrow on the Governors Special from Chicago Union Station 3 PM June 24 to Glacier.

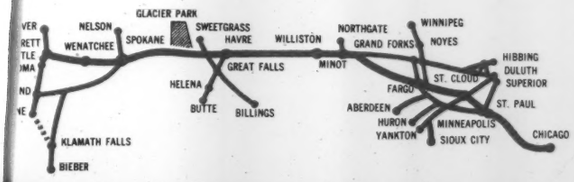
You will note from copy of letter attached that we have forwarded round trip tickets to Mr. Martin Barnett, who has been in touch with us regarding the handling of equipment, which will be taken care of.

Very truly yours,

Graham W. French

Assistant General Passenger Agent

EDW/ark



Route of the World Famous Empire Builder

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 7 GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY JULY-AUGUST, 1960

Great Northern Employes Advised of Unification Proposal

• • •

EMPLOYES MAY PURCHASE GN STOCK THROUGH PAYROLL DEDUCTION PLAN

Great Northern employes who desire to share in the ownership of the railway soon may acquire the company's stock through payroll deductions.

To assist employes who wish to acquire GN shares, the company will deduct from their paychecks for the second half of each month specified amounts of $10 or more, and in multiples of $5.

When a minimum of $40 has been accumulated, the allotment will be transmitted to the brokerage firm of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. The broker will use this money to purchase shares or parts of shares of the GN for the employe, charging the standard commission fee.

The GN is making no recommendation to its employes as to participation in the plan. Participation will be entirely voluntary, and a risk is involved because stock prices are subject to changes.

The company is doing no more than performing the service of making the regular deduction and transmitting this money to the broker for those employes who participate.

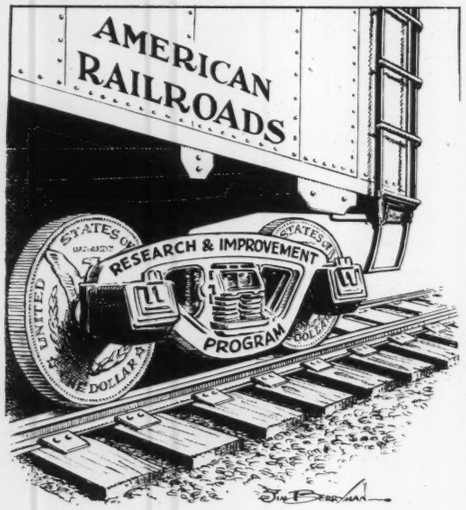
Additional information and participation forms soon will be available through department heads and division superintendents.

Rail Vets Set Meet

The 15th annual reunion of the Military Railway Service Veterans will be held Sept. 23-25 in Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.

A varied program has been planned for the group which is composed of service veterans who carried guns, ammunition and equipment to the fronts during World War II and the Korean conflict.

WHEELS OF PROGRESS



Random Notes

Major Wilfred C. Hageman of the U.S. Air Force Reserve, known more generally to Great Northern employes as the railway's general agent, freight department, Spokane, Wash., recently completed his first tour of duty for training with the headquarters of the Central Traffic Region, Military Traffic Management Agency, St. Louis, Mo.

Major Hageman

Major Hageman, a mobilization designee, is being trained to augment his qualifications in line with his assignment as assistant to the regional director in the event of mobilization, the Air Force reports.

* * *

Bert F. Kirkpatrick, stenographer in the freight department of the GN in Kansas City, Mo., was one of five winners of one-year scholarships to the University of Kansis City's transportation courses, offered by the Traffic Club of Kansas City, Incorporated.

To Great Northern Personnel:

A plan to unify and operate as a single integrated system the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Spokane, Portland & Seattle railways was announced on July 16.

The announcement is of understandable importance and interest to our employes, and recalls my letter to Great Northern personnel on February 2, 1956, about the beginning of a study toward possible unification. At that time I said, in part:

"There are many reasons for considering such a proposal at this time. We are confronted with a very keen competitive situation, with other forms of transport attracting business away from the railroads by providing better service, or cheaper overall rates, or both.

"It is highly important that railway service be of the very best and produced at the lowest possible cost. Unification may bring about a considerable improvement in service. Time saved in yard operations by eliminating interchange delays presents one possibility along this line.

Savings Forecast

"Furthermore, if the work of each employe is confined to essential, constructive work, the total cost of doing business should be less.

"The study will also concern standardization of equipment, and possible reduction in inventory of parts, materials, etc. . . In addition, there seems to be a strong possibility that a unified system would provide better distribution of rolling stock, and a subsequent improvement of service to our shippers. It may be possible to provide the same amount of transportation with less equipment, thereby reducing investment in cars, motive power, etc."

Great Northern's directors and management share the conviction that the unification proposal is sound, and would be eminently in the public interest through creation and development of a dynamic new transport system. And we believe that

(Please turn to page three)

Go Great Northern GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY Great For Travel

60

Governors, Newsmen On Governors' Conference Train

The comforts of traveling via Great Northern were experienced by 10 governors, more than 50 top news media personalities, government officials and members of their families on the 18-car "Governors Conference Special" train.

The group entrained at Chicago for Glacier National Park shortly before the start of the political conventions.

The special train made its 1,527-mile run June 24 and 25 to the park in the Montana Rockies—site of the 1960 Governors' Conference. And compliments about services of GN employes still are being received in St. Paul.

Operating as a section of the GN's renowned Empire Builder, the special consisted of 12 Pullman sleepers, two dining cars and two observation-lounge cars, including an Empire Builder "Great Dome."

The train ran over the Burlington Lines between Chicago and St. Paul.

Among the 190 passengers were Governors John Patterson of Alabama; Peter C. Coleman, American Samoa; Harold W. Handley, Indiana; William G. Stratton, Illinois; George Docking, Kansas; Foster Furcolo, Massachusetts; James T. Blair, Jr., Missouri; Christopher Del Sesto, Rhode Island; Buford Ellington, Tennessee, and John D. Merwin, Virgin Islands.

Among newsmen were Edward R. Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Richard Harkness of the National Broadcasting Company; Lawrence E. Spivak of "Meet the Press," W. H. Lawrence of the New York Times; columnists Doris Fleeson and Marquis Childs; Allen Drury of the Reader's Digest; Harold Lavine, Newsweek Magazine; John Steele of Time and Life Magazines, and Richard Wilson of the Cowles Publications.

Many of the governors, newsmen and other personalities were accompanied by their families.

The newsmen were part of the largest press corps ever to attend a Governors' Conference.

The Great Northern received a tremendous amount of publicity and goodwill as a result of the train. Facilities offered were the best, and train personnel were cooperative and typically efficient.

Result of the good service was additional rail ticket sales by GN agents at Glacier National Park to many delegates who originally intended to fly to the Democratic convention in Los Angeles.

Many of the conferees and 178 newsmen enjoyed the facilities and beauty of the park.

While in conference, delegates discussed state problems including education, federal-state regulations, highways and problems of the aging.

The press media filed more than a half-million words from the park—many of the stories making Page 1 news across the nation.

Helping make the conference a success was the clear, crisp weather and activities, such as the outdoor barbecue, fishing, boating, hiking and dancing.

Great Northern personnel who participated in the special train and busied themselves in the park during the conference deserve commendation of a job well done.

They Helped Make The News

Gov. & Mrs. John Patterson
Alabama

Gov. Peter C. Coleman & Newsman
American Samoa

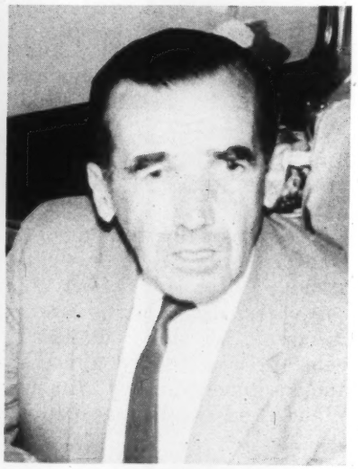
Gov. Furcolo, left, & Gov. Del Sesto
Massachusetts & Rhode Island

They Reported It To You

Richard Harkness
NBC

Lawrence E. Spivak
"Meet The Press"

Richard Wilson
Cowles Publications

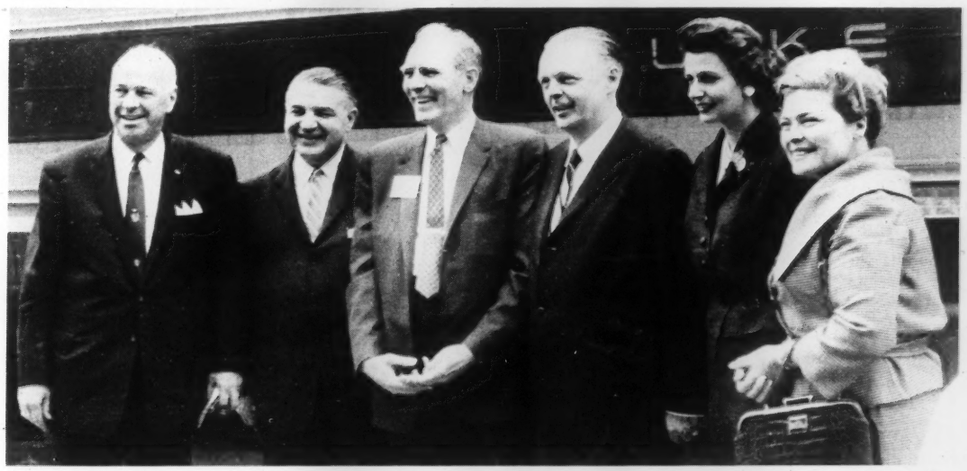


Edward R. Murrow
CBS

Indian Chiefs Meet Tennessee Miss

BLOND ANN ELLINGTON, daughter of Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee, was a favorite photographic target at East Glacier station, Glacier National Park, Montana, upon arrival of the Governors' Special train. She is shown with two of the welcoming committee, Blackfoot Indians from the nearby Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

Trainside at Havre, Montana



A SHORT PAUSE at Havre, Mont., was enjoyed by train passengers who were greeted by Montana newsmen. From the left are Gov. Harold W. Handley, Indiana; Gov. Christopher Del Sesto, Rhode Island; John M. Budd, president of Great Northern; Gov. William G. Stratton and Mrs. Stratton of Illinois, and Mrs. Del Sesto.

UNIFICATION

(Continued from page one)

the Interstate Commerce Commission will approve the plan.

Approval by Great Northern and Northern Pacific shareholders, and the Interstate Commerce Commission is required before the plan announced a few days ago could be put into operation. Some time would elapse before unification of the four lines could be affected, and it is estimated that an additional five years would be required to complete all contemplated changes.

The effect of the plan on present jobs was a very important consideration in the long, careful study of the proposal. The managements of Great Northern and Northern Pacific are confident that unification would not substantially affect present employes.

Because the plan anticipates that integration would require several years, it is believed that natural service separations and retirements would result in minimum displacement of employes. In addition, Federal statutes and labor agreements protect employes adversely affected by consolidations.

Great Northern personnel will receive further information on unification developments as they affect our employes.

John M. Budd
President

July 25, 1960

MAY RETIREMENT BENEFITS HIT NEW MONTHLY HIGH

The Railroad Retirement Board reported that May retirement and survivor benefit payments under the Railroad Retirement Act reached $80,400,000 — the highest monthly amount paid to date.

The record which was a $900,000 increase over April, surpassed the previous high of $79,600,000 paid in March.

Retired employes and their wives received $61,300,000, or 76 per cent of the May total, and survivors of deceased employes received the remainder.

About 11,400 retirement and survivor benefits were awarded in May, bringing the total number of awards since the system began to 2 million.

Rocky's Rooters Are Sportsminded GN Clubbers

Fishermen, archery enthusiasts, bowlers and bridge fanciers are among members of one of the most aggressive and busiest employe clubs in St. Paul—Great Northern's Rocky's Rooters.

From its humble beginnings in 1958, the ever-growing club today boasts 1,035 members and lists more than 15 club activities.

These include archery, art, bridge, basketball, men and women's bowling and golf leagues, spring and fall dances, fishing contest, gun club, annual picnic, to mention a few.

To keep this vast program on an even keel and sustain interest in activities, officers and board members are elected each year.

Current officers are Bernard Ranweiler, president; Rod Peltier, vice president; Bill Selby, treasurer; and Valerie Carlson, secretary.

Board members are Rod Peltier, Valerie Carlson, Phil Smith, Dick Molitor, Sharonlee Marstad, Theo Bonner, Paul Gordenier, Bill Selby, Henry Bender, Mike Knodle, Regina Weibel, Eleanor Arcand and Ken Korngable.

When enough interest is shown in a particular activity, the board and officers study the potentialities, and if approved, allocate money for the activity from funds collected from yearly dues and other income.

A current project of Rocky's Rooters is the establishment of a club parking lot within blocks of GN headquarters in St. Paul.

Constructed on GN property leased from the railway, the lot has been graded and is in service to members who agreed to pay a $12-yearly parking fee to defray improvement costs. Club officers are studying the possibility of laying a hard surfacing in the future.

The club also hopes to again publish a club newspaper. If formerly published Rocky's Review which carried club news.

Great Northern Vets Unit Elects Officers

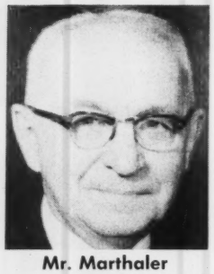
F. C. Spencer of Minneapolis has been reelected president of the Veterans' Association of the Great Northern Railway at the group's 48th annual convention held in the Olympic hotel in Seattle.

Mr. Spencer

Other elected officers were F. J. O'Neill, St. Paul, vice president, and Jacob H. Marthaler, St. Paul, secretary and treasurer.

Elected directors were J. C. Sullivan and J. H. Marthaler of St. Paul, and W. J. O'Connor of Grand Forks, N.D.

Paul G. Pagel of St. Paul was elected a director to fill the unexpired term of Thomas J. Greene, who died at St. Paul on June 9, 1960.



Mr. Marthaler

Mr. O'Neill

H. N. Hansen of Minneapolis, who was not a candidate for reelection, was elected an honorary director.

William F. Stoll of Pennington, Minn., A. M. Harvey of Seattle, and W. E. Brown of St. Paul also are directors of the association.

A 23-car special train left St. Paul for Seattle bearing many of the 1,076 veterans who attended the convention which was held June 11-12.

News of GN Veterans

Employes who have retired since the June, 1960, issue of Talking It Over are:

Axel W. Nelson, section foreman, Page, N.D.; Albert B. Joseph, section foreman, Fargo, N.D.; Edward Henningfield, engineer, St. Paul; John F. Smith, engineer, Morris, Minn.; Stillman A. Reed, conductor, Willmar, Minn.; Palmer Jackson, lounge car attendant, St. Paul; George E. O'Hara, brakeman, Superior, Wis.; Michael H. Kearney, roundhouse foreman, Kelly Lake, Minn.; Edward J. Griffith, machinist, Minot, N.D.; James H. Knight, Jr., conductor, Whitefish, Mont.; Samuel P. Kaluza, carman, Havre, Mont.; Allan P. Gradin, yard clerk, Havre, Mont.; Stanley D. Durst, engineer, Whitefish, Mont.; George C. Shelley, conductor, Willmar, Minn.; William J. Grove, agent, Merrill, Ore.; Thomas A. Redshaw, machine operator, Burlington, Wash.; Thomas J. O'Brien, crane operator, Spokane, Wash.; John L. Irwin, engineer, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Ralph M. Bates, engineer, Great Falls, Mont.; Iner J. Benson, conductor, Spokane; Ernest P. Bergstrom, buildings and bridges foreman, St. Cloud, Minn.; Harold H. Steen, agent, Litchfield, Minn.; Fred E. Sundvik, signalman, Everett, Wash.; Glen H. Norton, switchman, Minneapolis.

George M. Houlehan, brakeman, Kelly Lake, Minn.; Gilbert R. Conroy, claims adjuster, St. Paul; Arthur G. Suess, freight checker, St. Paul; Joseph R. Haufek, wire chief, St. Paul; Ray L. Quinn, laborer, Wenatchee, Wash.; Mark C. Haywood, interline clerk, St. Paul; Frank P. Hartman, engineer, St. Cloud, Minn.; Felix L. Cobb, district passenger and freight agent, Cleveland, Ohio; Henry J. Tessier, carman, St. Paul; Leo C. Cassel, feeder-Somer Lumber, Somers, Mont.; Ross Goodwin, conductor, Whitefish, Mont.; Otto W. Schulz, section laborer, Brookston, Minn.; Charles S. DeVoe, general foreman, Somers, Mont.; George M. Fish, district claim agent, Spokane; Clarence C. Culverwell, conductor, Spokane; Morris V. Ambrose, carman, Hillyard, Wash.; George E. Leese, electrician foreman, Superior, Wis.; Thoraff M. Ruud, signal maintainer, Delano, Minn.; Charles J. Weber, switchman, Minneapolis.

Bernard Smith, carman, Seattle; Herbert F. Cochrane, conductor, Aberdeen, S.D.; George R. McPherson, locomotive engineer, Seattle; Adam J. Rutkowski, agent, Blanchard, N.D.; Harry Popow, roundhouse laborer, Minot, N.D.; Nick Librande, engineer, Minot, N.D.; Arthur R. O'Hearn, engineer, Minot, N.D.; Adolph C. Anderson, car accountant, Superior, Wis.; Harry E. Johnson, buildings and bridges foreman, Willmar, Minn.; Edmund J. Hall, blacksmith welder, St. Cloud, Minn.; Walter Bledsoe, waiter, St. Paul.

Others are Albert Loew, engineer, Kettle Falls, Wash.; Morton W. Elliott, cashier, Sandpoint Idaho; Alexander W. Lawrence, wire chief, St. Paul; Walter J. Barke, trainmaster, Spokane; Ole Lunde, agent-telegrapher Galchutt, N.D.; Thomas Furlong, carman, Havre; John McGillis, section laborer, East Glacier, Mont.; Barney A. Kipka, section laborer, Foley, Minn.; John G. Burleigh, carpenter, Whitefish, Mont.; Harold Gustafson, carman, Superior Wis.; Oscar Benson, oiler-brasser, Superior, Wis.; Pleasant G. Breeden, club car attendant, St. Paul; Marcus T. Handy, signal maintainer, Larimore, N.D.; Bryan W. Sperry, engineer, Willmar, Minn.; Harold M. Ibach, conductor, Garretson, S. D.; Walter A. Russell, agent, St. Bonifacius, Minn.; Fred A. Gallagher, material handler, St. Paul; Jerome Coffey, section laborer, Niobe, N.D.; Andrew Muir, bill clerk, Minot, N. D.; Oscar A. Peterson, switchman, St. Paul; Thomas W. Pettit, carman, Sioux City, Iowa; Louis J. Koglin, shipping foreman, St. Cloud, Minn.; John H. Grauel, engineer, St. Paul; Christie E. Farley, dining car steward, St. Paul; John W. McDowell, machinist helper, Spokane; Albert I. Barwick, custodian, Ray, N.D.; Joseph I. Crook, engineer, Spokane; Arnold F. Frey, carman, Havre, Mont.; William A. Martin, buildings and bridges carpenter, Whitefish, Mont.

Others are Francis N. Mays, engineer, Havre, Mont.; Charles S. Patton, yardmaster, Whitefish, Mont.; Harold W. Paul, crew caller, Great Falls, Mont.; Logan J. Pershall, machinist helper, Spokane; Henry E. Coleman, assistant master mechanic, Superior, Wis.; Russell L. Smith, engineer, St. Paul, and Jesse B. Steele, federal inspector, Spokane.

Deceased veterans reported to us since the June issue of Talking It Over are:

Axel A. Bjorklund, conductor, Hopkins, Minn.; Martin A. Brown, secretary to chairman of the board, St. Paul; Thomas J. Greene, ore dock superintendent, Superior, Wis.; Everett M. Haugen, agent-telegrapher, Comstock, Minn.; Louis H. Kermott, physician and surgeon, Minot, N.D.; William H. Lissaman, train dispatcher, Minot, N.D.; Frank B. Maynard, locomotive engineer, Monterey Park, Calif.; Salvatore Mazzuca, carman, Havre, Mont.; William J. O'Toole, train baggageman, St. Paul; LeRoy W. Roleff, machinist helper, Minneapolis; Warren S. Tanguy, agent-telegrapher, Ferndale, Wash., and Orvil R. Wright, conductor, Havre, Mont.

C. A. Pearson Speaks To GN Employes At On-Line Dinners

A program of closer employe-management relations has been instituted by the Great Northern Railway.

On May 24 at Superior, Wis., 426 employes were guests of the Great Northern at a banquet addressed by C. A. Pearson, vice president-personnel.

It was followed by a banquet in St. Cloud, Minn., on May 25, attended by 391 persons; Willmar, Minn., May 26, 291 persons; Havre, Mont., June 7, 276; Great Falls, Mont., June 8, 308; Whitefish, Mont., June 9, 209; Seattle, Wash., June 13, 354; Klamath Falls, Ore., June 15, 87; Spokane, Wash., June 17, 380; Grand Forks, N.D., June 21, 236; Fargo, N.D., June 22, 190; Minot, N.D., June 23, 305, and Sioux City, Iowa, June 28, 170 persons in attendance.

During the entire banquet schedule, 3,624 persons attended illustrating the sincere interest employes have in the future of their company.

Purpose of the meetings was to open a new channel of communications between employes and management.

Vice President Pearson has been presenting an illustrated talk that covers three areas: What the Great Northern means to employes and to management; the question of productivity, and employment and unemployment and the factors that affect our jobs.

2 Employe Publications Help Tell GN Story

Our attention has been called to two Great Northern employe publications that have been doing an important job of helping disseminate news of fellow employes.

They are The Cascadian which has the theme, "Where rails meet the sails of the Western seas," and The Great Northern Kid which boasts it is "Just a young Goat."

The Cascadian is in its second volume and is published in Seattle. The Great Northern Kid, in its first year of publication, hails from Whitefish, Mont.

Editorial staffers on The Cascadian are C. G. Reeder, editor; W. L. Solga, Spike Harvey and George Switter, assistant editors; Margaret Brady, typesetter; Florence Beaudin, circulation manager; George Biner, route manager, Eleanor Barck, censor and critic, and Joe Torres, artist. (Eleanor's job sounds the most interesting!)

The Great Northern Kid staff consists of D. W. Porter, editor-in-chief; V. Broughton, editor; Betty Joy and Evelyn Carlson, assistant editors; M. Haagenstad, typist; Edna Bugg, circulation manager; E. Shevenko, mimeograph operator, and R. McClelland, artist.

PRO 1500

Gov. Conf
Travel

June 15, 1960

Dear Marty:

The attached exchange of correspondence between Mr. French and this office is self-explanatory. I thought it best to leave the arrangements for your return to Chicago to you, since you will know better than I when you will be ready to leave.

I have asked Mr. French to send the tickets for you and your boys direct to you. We are sending some baggage tags which you may find useful. As you will see you have reservations at the Park Motel.

Best of luck.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Martin Barnett
6506 So. Sacramento
Chicago 29, Illinois

KC:gw
encl

Gov. Conf
(Travel)

June 15, 1960

Dear Mr. French:

Many thanks for your letter of June 10th to Mr. Murrow advising him of the arrangements made for his party aboard the Governors Conference Special Train departing from the Chicago Union Station 3 P.M. June 24th to Glacier Park.

We enclose herewith our check for $503.09 to pay for Mr. Murrow's one way ticket Chicago to Glacier, three round trip tickets, one single bedroom, and three duplex roomettes. Will you please send Mr. Murrow's one way ticket and the single bedroom coupon to him here in New York, and we would appreciate it if you could send the rest of the tickets to Mr. Martin Barnett, 6506 So. Sacramento, Chicago 29, Illinois.

Mr. Murrow will go to San Francisco after the Conference is over, and I am making arrangements for him to fly out of Great Falls. I am advising Mr. Barnett of the train facilities back to Chicago and will leave it to him to make his own arrangements.

Many thanks for all the help you have given us.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Graham M. French
Assistant General Passenger Agent
Great Northern Railway, Traffic Department
80 East Madison
Chicago 2, Illinois

KC:gw
encl
cc: Martin Barnett

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

GRAHAM M. FRENCH, ASSISTANT GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
R. F. SCHWEHM,—HUGH L. GIBSON, DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENTS
E. D. WHITTEMORE, ASSISTANT GENERAL AGENT
R. J. BUSTER,—J. N. SUPPLE, CITY PASSENGER AGENTS

80 East Madison
Telephone WEbster 9-2944
CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

10 June 1960
D-15-G

GOVERNORS CONFERENCE
Glacier Park * June 26--29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We thank you very much for your reservation request for the Governors Conference Special Train departing from the Chicago Union Station 3 PM June 24 to Glacier Park. We have just put on an extra Pullman car and the last that the consist will permit, so that we can assign for your party Single Bedroom A and Duplex Roomettes 4, 7, and 8, Car G-10.

There is no Special Train returning but we are adding extra equipment to our regular streamlined trains, which are as follows:

EMPIRE BUILDER from Cut Bank each morning 9:25 AM, arriving Chicago next afternoon 2 PM. There will be motor transportation available in the Park to take you to Cut Bank, which is about 40 Miles east of the Park.
WESTERN STAR from East Glacier every afternoon 4:49 PM arriving Chicago next night 10:20 PM.

The largest number of eastbound attendants are returning on the EMPIRE BUILDER from Cut Bank June 30, and we can probably take care of your group on that date if we have quick response from you.

The cost of a one way ticket Chicago to Glacier, per person, is $62.78; a single bedroom $37.02; and each duplex $21.40.

If you desire round trip tickets the cost per ticket will then be $113.03--we would quote the Pullman fares from Cut Bank or East Glacier when we confirm these reservations if you so request. You may remit to this office for tickets and space desired and we will send tickets by return mail.

Very truly yours,

Graham M. French

Assistant General Passenger Agent

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Route of the World Famous Empire Builder

Gov J Caleb Boggs

August 17, 1960

Governor J. Caleb Boggs
State Capitol
Dover, Delaware

Dear Governor Boggs:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:ell

WU008 PD

DOVER DEL JUN 21 100P EDT

RECEIVED
1960 JUN 21 PM 2.29
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

EDWARD R MURROW CBS NEWS

RETEL PARTICIPATION IN DISCUSSION DURING GOVERNORS CONFERENCE HAPPY TO COOPERATE

J CALEB BOGGS GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE

221P..

Gov. Edmund Brown

August 17, 1960

Governor Edmund G. Brown
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Governor Brown:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:ell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

1960 JUN 17 PM 10-06

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = International Letter Telegram

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NY759 OB652

O SXB436 NL PD FAX SACRAMENTO CALIF 17

EDWARD R MURROW CBS NEWS

485 MADISON AVE NYK

GOVERNOR BROWN WILL BE GLAD TO WORK OUT A 15-MINUTE APPEARANCE WITH YOU DURING THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE. PLEASE ARRANGE FURTHER DETAILS WITH ME.

HALE CHAMPION, PRESS SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN

Gov. Collins

RECEIVED
1960 JUN 20 PM 8:24
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU016 PD

FAX TALLAHASSEE FLO JUNE 20

444P EST

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS NEWS

REURTEL JUNE 16 GLAD TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERVIEW

AT GOVERNORS CONFERENCE REGARDS

LEROY COLLINS GOVERNOR

16

753P..

Gov. Michael Di Sal

THE STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE HOUSE, COLUMBUS

MICHAEL V. DISALLE
GOVERNOR

June 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

It will be a pleasure to see you at the Governors' Conference. I will be happy to do anything possible to cooperate with your program.

Looking forward to seeing you there, I am

Sincerely,

MICHAEL V. DI SALLE
Governor

MVD:nd

Gov. George Docking

August 17, 1960

Governor George Docking
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Governor Docking:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:ell

Gov. Docking

RECEIVED

1960 JUN 17 PM 2:54

TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU009 PD

TOPEKA KANS JUN 17 1025ACST

EDWARD R MURROW CBS NEWS

GOV DOCKING WILL BE ~~XXXX~~ HAPPY TO BE INTERVIEWED AT GOVERNORS CONFERENCE. IF YOU WILL HAVE ONE OF YOUR STAFF U CONTACT ME AT MANY GLACIERS HOTEL I WILL WORK OUT DETAILS REGARDS

GENE SULLIVAN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

242P..

ACK FOR 9 GA

Gov. Wm A. Egan

WILLIAM A. EGAN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

August 24, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was kind of you to write as you did on August 17th, and please be assured it was a pleasure to participate in the interview filmed at Glacier National Park.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

William A. Egan

William A. Egan
Governor

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

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1960 JUN 18 PM 4 28

NA087 NL PD=JUNEA ALASKA 17

=EDWARD R MURROW=

:RADIO NOD 49EAST 52 ST=

:COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWS 485 MADISON AVE=

WILL BE PLEASED TO PARTICPATE IN TV PROGRAM AS OUTLINED YOUR TELEGRAM OF SIXTEENTH=

:WILLIAM A EAGAN GOVDRNOR OF ALASKA=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Gov. Orval Faubus

STATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LITTLE ROCK

ORVAL E. FAUBUS
GOVERNOR

June 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This acknowledges your telegram of June 17th in which you request some fifteen minutes for an interview on state governmental problems during the Governors' Conference in Montana.

I am sure that I can find the time to talk with you, and, if so, I will be glad to do so.

Most sincerely,

Orval E. Faubus

Orval E. Faubus
Governor

OEF:dlh

Ark cabled JKM.

June 27, 1960

Governors' Conferenc

EDWARD R. MURROW
SWIFTCURRENT MOTEL
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
MONTANA

FAUBUS AGREES PARTICIPATE STOP INFORMATIVELY YOU INVITED MICKELSON DINNER FOR CBS WESTINGHOUSE ET AL JULY 9 REGARDS

SHEILA HOGG

514-70

Gov. Mark Hatfield

August 17, 1960

Governor Mark O. Hatfield
State Capitol
Salem, Oregon

Dear Governor Hatfield:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

MARK O. HATFIELD
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SALEM

July 5, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was most gratifying to spend a few minutes with you in Glacier and I shall look forward to the fall "Special Project" program with the various Governors.

Best wishes to you and your fine staff.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

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LT = International Letter Telegram

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1960 JUN 17 PM 9 22

NM522 PRA413

PR SMA212 NL PD FAX SALEM ORG 17

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS NEWS

485 MADISON AVE NYK

DELIGHTED TO JOIN YOU BEFORE CAMERA IN GLACIER AS PER YOUR WIRE. GLAD YOU ARE GETTING OPPORTUNITY TO GET BACK INTO THE NORTHWEST. WILL AWAIT FURTHER DETAILS. REGARDS AND THANKS

MARK O HATFIELD GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

Gov Luther Hodges

August 17, 1960

Governor Luther H. Hodges
State Capitol
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Governor Hodges:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:ell

Gov. Luther Hodges

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
RALEIGH

LUTHER H. HODGES
GOVERNOR

July 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to express my appreciation for your courtesy and thoughtfulness in connection with our interview at Glacier Park, Montana.

Sincerely yours,

Luther Hodges

LHH:lg

R2-3WU 110PTHX

WU006 PD

FAX RALEIGH NCAR JUN 17 1135A EST

EDWARD R MURROW CBS NEWS

RETEL WILL BE HONORED TO HAVE CONFERENCE WITH YOU ABOUT OUR STATE REGARDS

LUTHER H HODGES GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

110P..

RECEIVED
1960 JUN 17 PM 1:16
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

Gov. Abraham Ribicoff

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

August 24, 1960

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your generous letter. I thoroughly enjoyed the interview at Glacier National Park.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Abe

Governor

R:aml

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, New York

Gov. Abraham Ribicoff

August 17, 1960

Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Governor Ribicoff:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

EKM:ell

TAKE 2 PLS

WU007 PD
FAX HARTFORD CONN JUN 17 1220P EDT
EDWARD R MURROW CBS NEW

WILL BE PLEASED TO PARTICIPATE IN YOUR PROGRAM RE STATE PROBLEM
ABE RIBICOFF GOVERNOR
154P..

RECEIVED
1960 JUN 17 PM 2 00
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

Gov. Rockefeller

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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NA137 SY BNA464 PD=BINGHAMTON NY 21 847P EDT=

EDWARD R MURROW=

CARE SECURITY GUARD CBS NEWS 485 MADISON AVE NYK=

GOV ROCKEFELLER HAS ASKED ME TO TELL YOU HE WILL BE PLEASED TO DO 15 MINUTES WITH YOU AT GOVERNORS CONFERENCE= CALL ME AT JUDSON 27030 THURSDAY AFTERNOON TO WORK OUT DETAILS=

ROBERT L MCMANUS PRESS SECTY=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Gov. Wm Stratton
f

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SPRINGFIELD

WILLIAM G. STRATTON
GOVERNOR

July 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because I realized you were busy in Los Angeles--and I enjoyed, as usual, watching and listening to your comments--I have delayed writing to thank you for the courteous and constructive interview at Glacier. Working with you was a pleasant experience.

Will you please extend to Mr. Beck and others on your staff my appreciation for their attention and interest.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

William G. Stratton
Governor of Illinois

WGS:db

WU006 PD

BX SPRINGFIELD ILL JUN 20 929A CDT

EDWARD R MURROW CBS NEWS

RECEIVED
1960 JUN 20 PM 2:29
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WILL BE HAPPY TO PARTICIPATE IN YOUR PROGRAM DURING GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

WILLIAM G STRATTON GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

216P

..

Gov. Cecil Underwood

CECIL H. UNDERWOOD

GOVERNOR

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
CHARLESTON 5

August 25, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your very kind letter of the seventeenth. It was a pleasure, indeed, to join you for an interview at Glacier National Park. I feel you are doing a great service by focusing attention on what the states can do to implement our national purpose.

Very sincerely,

CECIL H. UNDERWOOD
GOVERNOR

CHU/mjf

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

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1960 JUN 17 AM 11 57

RG-NEW YORK

RGA031 CTD044

CT CNA140 PD FAX CHARLESTON K CO WVIR 17 1019 AEST

EDWARD R MORROW

CBS 485 MADISON AVE NYK

SHALL BE DEIGHTED TO DISCUSS WEST VIRGINIA WITH YOU AR THE GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

CEIL H UNDERWOOD GOVERNOR.

Egan, Wm. A.

July 6, 1960

Dear Governor Egan:

Mr. Murrow accepts with pleasure your kind invitation to attend a cocktail party on Tuesday, July 12th from 8 to 9 P.M. at the Biltmore Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Governor William A. Egan
The Alaska Delegation
Hotel Biltmore
515 S. Olive Street
Los Angeles, California

Stein, Jules

July 6, 1960

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Stein:

Mr. Murrow accepts with pleasure your kind invitation to attend a cocktail party on Saturday, July 9th between 6 and 9 o'clock.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Stein
Box 30
Beverly Hills, California

Golda Meir 1960

Mrs. Golda Meir
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
and
Chairman of the Delegation of Israel
to the Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly
requests the pleasure of the company of

Mr. & Mrs. E. Murrow

at a reception
on Tuesday, the eleventh of October
six-thirty to eight thirty p.m.
in the Crystal Ballroom Suite
The Park Lane, 299 Park Avenue

R.S.V.P.
Tr 9-6975

Yes'

Jun 4 1962

"TELLING AMERICA'S STORY TO THE WORLD"

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25 D.C.

Office of Public Information
DUdley 3-2747 or 3-2743

Release No. 35

For Release 7:30 PM Sunday

Text of Commencement Address
by Edward R. Murrow
Director, U.S. Information Agency
at Washington State University
Pullman, Washington

Mr. President, Honored Guests, Faculty and Students of Washington State University, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am home again. Washington state was the site of my youth. Washington State was the site of my education. It seems in retrospect almost as long ago as it was in fact that I sat in those same chairs where now you sit and regarded a commencement occasion.

I am, Sir, indeed grateful for those encomiums of praise in your "Distinguished Alumnus Award." "Alumnus" you are compelled to acknowledge, for I hold the University degree. "Distinguished" is a more moot appellation. Reasonable minds might differ, as in the advice I recall from Homer's Iliad: "Praise from a friend, or censure from a foe, are lost on hearers that our merits know." The eminent words of the President of the Board of Regents are undoubtedly an illustration of those other words in the Notebooks of Samuel Butler. "Life is the art of drawing sufficient conclusions from insufficient premises."

I am grateful for your welcoming me back to Washington State. Those were happy years spent here. A man is a product of his education, his work, his travel, his reading, all his experience. But first among these mentioned is education. It was here that I found the contagious spark that is curiosity, the ravenous excitement that devours ideas, the emanating wisdom that hopefully opens the pathway of logic bypassing fancy and leading to fact.

I trust that as students you have less levity of spirit than that woeful student who regarded as gospel the nostrum of knowledge from Butler, "A hen is only an egg's way of making another egg." Butler, I am told, was wont to finish off audiences that regarded his remarks with sober and serious mien with his parting sally: "How holy people look when they are sea sick."

I departed these portals some

bears little resemblance to the world of my return. In the interim the extremity of man's excesses have washed high on the sands of time. We are not, I think, handmaidens to but an incompetent Providence. But it would take only the greatest act of faith to believe that what humans have done in these decades has all been done in the name of humankind. "We live," commented William Dean Howells, "but a world has passed away, with the years that perished to make us men."

We are engaged in great confrontation with an implacable foe. It is both the refuge and the frustration of the academician to observe that the ultimate decision will be made upon the playing field of politics. Politics has often been called a game. But it was Bertrand de Jouvenel who pointed out the essential distinction. In a game man is free to play or not as he chooses. No such option is open to this generation of Americans.

If men play, they are free to limit their stakes. No such limitation is ours today. The old parties of the Weimar Republic never agreed to stake all their liberties and the lives of European Jews on a game of chance with Hitler. But this, in fact, was the stake they lost.

More disturbing still, it is not even necessary to know what is at stake. The rules of the game are simple: Play we must. And if we lose, only then in the goodness of time will be know what stake we have lost. Our game is in deadly earnest, for the stakes in our game of nationhood are indeed life as we live it.

If this world were tranquil our composure could be comforting. But tranquility has been now banished from the counsels of our calculations. Though this land is but 180 years young, we live still amid a revolutionary age.

We do not live alone. Around this globe, across these continents there are others who at long last have turned their battered countenance to the windward side of history. This, in large measure, is partly our own doing. In Henry Steele Commager's happy words, we are the oldest of the new nations. Ours was the first of the great world revolutions. It was no stroke of chance that a rioter arrested in front of a U.S. Information Agency library in Africa responded to questions with the phrase: "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants." He was quoting a U.S. book in continual circulation by an author named Thomas Jefferson.

Our revolutionary age has multiplied; there are not one but many revolutions: the political revolution of new nations, the economic revolution of new wants, the biological revolution of exploding populations, the scientific revolution of new knowledge.

The path of the future lies shrouded in the dynamic of change.

(more)

Though no man of rational wit would dare predict, it seems reasonable to conclude that that change and that future may be even more significant. And I suggest in all seriousness that anyone who believes that the future will be easier than the past is mad.

The chronicle of modern times has been the dominance of the North European nations. Even in this country we like to think that recent history has been moulded in our image. If that be the burden of your reflection, then savor well the poverty of your recollection.

America's day of one land among the many is ebbing. New centers of power arise from old ashes in Asia. By century's end China and India will be industrialized, and China's population will be close to one billion souls. Europe in its infant clothes of new born unity will in short time grow to the restiveness of rebellious adolescence. And who among us could doubt that regional unity will in its day come to Latin America and Africa?

The Atlantic civilization has not lost its focus, but the light of civilization will no longer be focused on the Atlantic. History is changing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to the Indian Ocean as well.

This is not the beginning of the American century. Nor is it the beginning of anyone else's century, certainly not the Communists'. And if there are other actors advancing onto the stage of life, it behooves us to acknowledge the reality that America will not be alone at center stage, and that modesty is never in ill grace.

It would also be unreal of us not to acknowledge that great advantage in these circumstances lies with the Communists. Revolution is predicated upon change. When the ordered society is in a state of change, the marketplace of ferment gives premium to the wares of Communism's deceit and hypocrisy. But let us not misread these events.

Communism did not invent the world's revolutions. Every one of them -- political, economic, biological, and scientific -- had their origins in our way of life. Wittingly or not, the West launched them all. It is Communism that takes advantage of the momentum we generated. They exploit the momentum with anti-imperialist jargon and proclaim their false brotherhood of Communist man. The debasement of their people, the fallacy of their promises, the abandonment of their principles, the humiliation of their leaders -- all this bears witness to the falsity of their creed. But it is to our everlasting shame that in the years since World War II we have given them by default the initiative that was our birth right.

There is irony in the belief that the struggle in this bi-polar world polarizes around the twin poles of "capitalism" and "Communism." The capitalism of Karl Marx is as dated here as the feudalism of the Czars is dated

(more)

there. Marxist ideology suggests that there exists outside the Communist orbit a static and basic condition. They call it capitalism, and they assume that since the lifetime of Marx in the last century it has undergone no change. Anyone who has seen the world around us would acknowledge how false this is.

Our society today is the society of the middle way. It is the mixed society. We have proven to our peers that it is possible for the state to evolve social security and economic growth without banishing political and civil freedom. Far from being unstable and doomed as Marx predicted, our society has shown that the society functions best which functions on a basis of personal liberty and social concern.

And it happens elsewhere as well. There is today not one social and economic system outside the Communist orbit. There are near as many systems as there are countries. And some of them in their democratic economics are even closer to the ideals which Marx conceived as the good society than they are to the laissez faire capitalism of Marx's day.

Capitalism in its traditional sense exists in only one place today. It exists in Communist orthodoxy, in the minds and the mouthings of the Communist idealogue who spares his own belief the test of relevance to reality. Aware of it or not, the world has passed these poor souls by and left them whirling in violent backcurrents quite detached from the mainstream of real life.

But economic jargon all but obscures the main issue. The disagreement between Moscow and the West is not really a disagreement over which form of social system is most productive. It is rather a disagreement about what is most important in the first place in the lives of peoples. It is not capitalism versus Communism. It is at base the right of man to make his own choice free of the strictures of the state, and not the right of the state to pre-determine those choices for him. It is freedom versus coercion.

It has always been the privilege of this land to regard its future as sustained by the belief of optimism. We have always regarded our future as indestructible, compatible, malleable, even benign in the portent of its hope. But the agent forces of history no longer circumscribe us in so complacement a comfort. If one thing is certain it is that the consolation of our past will be sorely called to task, that forces are abroad today totally unlike anything that has gone before, and that if our yesterdays were sheltered our tomorrows will stand naked to our challenge.

I do not belittle that optimism. But I do suggest that our optimism has on occasion misled us.

It has, I suggest, given us a false degree of confidence as to how free we have been to mould history. When our success in history has coincided with

(more)

the movement of history, it has led us to believe that history is the product of our own effort. It has not made realists of us when history runs not with, but counter to, our designs. It has made it not a sign of wisdom but a suspicion of weakness to think of what is impossible.

Optimism has done one thing further. It has given us an oversimplified idea of what is history. The forces that we have harnessed, placed in another environment, might give a totally different outcome. Our optimism conceives of technical progress as only enlarging productive powers. What, then, of technology having social repercussions quite different from productivity alone? Our optimism conceives of political hope as leading naturally to popular democracy, as it did in the cradle of our own country. What, then of politics in lands where the conditions of western democracy have never existed? Our optimism conceives of economic advance as an end and goal in itself, as it was in our grandfather's century of insufficiency. What, then, of the new problems of organization and values that come with the growth of abundance?

Optimism is not to be abandoned. But it is perhaps wisdom that it be tempered. This century has seen extraordinary attempts to reshape the running forces of history. Some men by force of will and wills of force have even imposed their will on history. But the toll for humanity has been near catastrophic.

Invariably, too, those changes successfully inaugurated have usually been in accord with the drift and direction of world history. I know of no successful revolution against the forces of technology and against popular political aspirations. No revolution has been able to preach anti-industrialism, the inequality of classes, or the ideas of classical and outdated capitalism. Even Mahatma Ghandi -- he who so disliked advancing technology and had the adoration of his people -- could not keep India closed to advancing modern technology. Those nations who have insisted on resisting the tide are noted best today for their stagnation. They have had no subsequent history that has been of world import.

The fact that history runs too deeply to be turned aside does not mean that our future is pre-determined. But it does mean our future will be moulded with scant comfort to those who shun challenge. To what ultimate end historic forces will carry us none can know. Who among us can gainsay what will be the final impact of science and technology, the end effect of egalitarian political ideals, the concluding results of collectivism, the outcome of social conscience. We only know that these influences are firmly mounted in the saddle of history. Short of the profoundest change in the character of civilization, or an incalculable redirection of events, these will dominate the environment that will be our future.

"The scene changes," said Vannevar Bush, "but the aspirations of men of good will persist." You are those future men of good will. The dilemmas and difficulties that my colleagues and I ponder in Washington will set the pattern

(more)

of the problems that you in your day will confront.

If you are dissatisfied with the world your elders have moulded and regard the mess of porridge we leave as unpalatable, be not too harsh in your judgment of us. Marcus Connelly has a play, "The Green Pastures," in which the angel Gabriel turns to the character of God and says, "How about cleanin' up de whole mess of 'em and sta'tin all over ag'in wid some new kind of animal?" And God replies: "An' admit I'm licked?"

Ours is a land and a people built for great challenge. Those who regard their future with misgiving are the ones willing to give little to their future. And history will deal harshly with those who confront challenge with complancy.

But the legacy that we elders pass on will not be bereft of truths. This generation will have shown that heroes are not all daad. We will have shown that courage lives on. We will have restored the belief that faith and loyalty can lift common men to greatness.

And upon this you, the youth, will build. And you will build it well for you will have no other choice. We are all, in the phrase of Rabelais, going now to seek our great perhaps.

* * * * * * * *

VOA

Advertising Federation of America
Atlanta, Georgia
19 June 1963

My listed subject is "The Voice of America." I may stray from that, for, as you may know, the Voice of America is the radio arm of the U. S. Information Agency. It is therefore only one of some half dozen different media we use to communicate America's story to the world.

The U. S. Information Agency is in the communications business. We seek to tell others something about the kind of men who inhabit America. Our purpose is to associate this people and this government with the hopes and aspirations of other peoples. To do this we put to hopeful good effect every instrument of modern communication known to man.

We broadcast radio -- the Voice of America -- 789 hours every week in 36 languages daily. For special events coverage, such as the orbiting of Gordon Cooper, we broadcast in up to 62 languages. Every week, for use on overseas domestic stations translated into their native

languages, our posts place locally 14,000 hours of taped broadcasting. We do not pay for this time.

We make moving pictures. Six hundred million people a month see USIA films produced in 52 languages.

We produce television, placing over 500 programs every year in 61 countries.

We are in the press business. We send a wireless news file transmitting 10,000 words daily to over 100 world posts. We print newspapers and magazines -- 66 magazines and 20 newspapers in 25 languages. We have a world-wide photo service, last year placing a million and a half pictures in newspapers around the world. We print pamphlets and cartoon strips -- over a million pamphlets last year, and five cartoon strips published in 87 countries -- including one that is the most widely read printed feature in the world.

We produce travelling exhibits, some 300 of them in continual use around the globe.

We publish books - five million of them last year, many of them in foreign translations, but not near enough.

We run libraries and binational centers -- 182 libraries in 88 countries and 159 binational centers, with approximately 30 million people visiting them each year.

We teach English, having instructed over a million persons since 1953. We are teaching English in classrooms to nearly one quarter million people this year. English lessons by television reach millions more.

In conjunction with the Department of State, we administer the education and cultural exchange program -- helping some 5,000 students, leaders and teachers every year to experience our country for themselves.

We work in private cooperation with U.S. business firms, with hundreds of separate concerns sending material to their thousands of representatives working abroad.

And this is all done by some 1,500 Americans and 7,000 foreign nationals working overseas, backed up by 2,500 Americans in this country, with our Agency budget last year of $131.6 million.

Our client is, of course, in advertising terms, the United States of America. More particularly, it is the government of the United States acting in behalf of the people of this land. Our client demands, and we owe him, only our very best.

We are on the ground in 104 different countries. Some of these countries are directly opposed, in varying degrees, one to the other: India and Pakistan, Israel and the Arab States, the Congo and South Africa, yet we must operate in them all.

The message we convey to them is not a simple one. Ours is a land of the multiple ideology. Democracy is not simple but complex. We allow, even encourage, dissent. Variety is our hallmark. We have made it a national credo not to have one belief, one rationale, one guide, one dogma. We have made a veritable dogma of having no dogma.

Thus it is that our Agency has been the recipient of great volumes of advice. The political scientist, the professor, the student, the researcher, the sociologist, the psychologist, the anthropologist, the newspaperman, the broadcaster, the businessman, the sales manager, the manufacturer, the diplomat, the advertiser, the public relations man, the missionary, the writer -- they all say they have answers for our business of propaganda. And, in truth, some do have some of the answer. But the very variety of source and suggestion is enough to suggest that no one person has a monopoly on the how of understanding the United States.

As a people, we prefer it this way. We would suspicion any man who suggests he has a monopoly on what to be or how to think or what to say. When someone comes forth to assert such, the American experience puts the lie to his assertion.

Our concern is with the idea and the ideal. We cannot gauge our success by sales. No profit and loss statement sums up our

operations at the end of each year. No cash register rings when a man changes his mind, no totals are rung up on people impressed with an idea. There is no market listing of the rise or fall in the going rate of belief in an ideal. Often, one's best work may be merely to introduce doubt into minds already firmly committed. There are no tallies to total or sums to surmise when you've finished a day of explaining disarmament or discussing with the disenchanted the hope of an Alliance for Progress.

In short, gentlemen, our job is far different from selling a product to a single mass market. We are not selling America abroad. America is not for sale. Sloganeering and boasting of cars and washing machines is a product of the past. How much food and how many refrigerators we have in America is hardly a persuasive message to men who have no food either to refrigerate or to eat.

As you know, ours is an independent agency reporting directly to the President and receiving its budget through Congressional appropriations. We have no constituency, our work begins at the water's edge, our

results are frequently intangible, we generally receive domestic publicity when we make a mistake. Our budget can be cut with political impunity, for no trade union, no arms manufacturer, no lobby ~~with~~ will bring pressure to bear upon Congress on our behalf.

To do our job we require people and money.

We do not know how much the communist world spends for propaganda and information. USIA has tried to estimate the size of the Soviet propaganda effort world-wide, but has found it impossible to strike a reliable estimate. But a study published by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary in 1960 estimated, and I quote: "The various forms of communist propaganda throughout the world involve a personnel of about 500,000 and an annual expenditure of approximately $2,000,000,000..."

I quote further: "It can be said that Moscow (with slight aid from Peking) spends $2 a year per free man to be subjugated. To grasp the magnitude of this figure expressing the scope of the political war

Moscow wages against us, we should remark that an American Senate Committee has estimated the sums allocated by the United States to world propaganda at one and a quarter cents per person per year. If the budgets of all other free countries are added the total hardly comes to two cents.

"On this point the Soviet effort is roughly 100 times as great as that of all the rest of the world." End of quotation.

Yesterday we received the verdict on the U. S. Information Agency from the House of Representatives. We had asked for a total appropriation for Fiscal 1964 of $157.9 million. We were given $142.7 million, $15 million less than we had requested.

The House Appropriations Committee report stated, "No additional positions have been allowed except for the Voice of America..." That means a personnel ceiling -- a freeze.

We were allowed $110,000 to cover all representation and contact work by our officers in 239 posts in 104 countries. That breaks

down to $75 per man per year. Not infrequently some of that money is used to entertain visiting Congressmen who later deny requests for money for entertainment. For the Agency's use in Washington, we are allowed $500 a year to entertain foreign cabinet ministers, prominent journalists, and the heads of visiting delegations.

Another figure may illustrate the point. The Russians attempt to jam the broadcasts of the free world. Were we to maintain and operate a jamming system equivalent to theirs, it would cost us $150,000,000 a year. The budget of the Voice of America is $23 million.

Let me share with you what we may have to face eliminating. Latin America and Africa are our two prime areas of concern.

In Latin America we asked for $10,747,000 to cover our operations in 23 countries. The United States, in concert with the other American republics, seeks in Latin America a social revolution across the span of an entire continent within the time of a few years without resort to violence. In all the noble deeds of man best chronicled by history there are no examples of success on so comparable a scale.

The modest commitment of my Agency's resources to this effort may have to be pared. We had plans for more films to show the failures of communism, to relate the Castro experience as part of a world-wide pattern of failure.

We planned films in addition to those already done to illumine the concept of the Alliance for Progress, films that would emphasize the self-help of Latins and the need for participation not just by governments alone but by people as well. But we shall probably not have enough dollars to tell the story to the extent we consider adequate and necessary.

We had plans to open branch posts this year. We have opened nine in the past two years. Their purpose is to move more of our operation to the people outside the capital cities, to tell our story to the people in the lonely bayous as well as those on the crowded beaches. This we may have to defer.

We have pioneered a new concept of reaching critically

important groups: labor information officers and student affairs specialists. They live with workers and students, learning their thoughts and their problems, and then trying to relate what is good in America to what is needed in these countries. They have established contact, they have gained the confidence of these people, and now they need the material to support their efforts: new books, new printed matter, new films, new television, new ideas. Supplying them the back-up they need is now in question.

Or take Africa. We are staffing today 56 posts in 33 countries. Five years ago we were in only 16 countries.

Our role in Africa is complicated by that "nationhood explosion," by great distances, infinite variety, and constant challenges of climate and culture. We have the burden of explaining America's race problem to an African continent acutely aware that our Negro citizens are of African origin. We are pressed to explain that we are not racist, that quite to the contrary the government and majority of this

country support the Negro movement to progress. But we must explain as well the difficulties of moving fast, the limits of the law in a land that respects law. The phenomenon of social change has to be explored in considerable depth by all the means at our disposal.

There is considerable belief that we are a country of extreme conservatism, that we cannot accommodate social change, that we have no consideration for the development of the rest of the world, that we have never grown beyond what is essentially a 19th century society.

The increase we had requested in Africa was only $1.8 million. What had we planned to do with it?

We must reach the African setting forth U.S. policy in terms the African can understand and appreciate. We had hoped to set up a regional printing center to produce material covering African-U.S. exchanges of people, AID economic assistance programs, setting forth aspects of U.S. history and institutions relevant to Africa, pointing out common elements of our heritage.

We had hopes of a series of documentary films on how the United States is aiding Africa in the formidable task of educating a continent of people who see education as their springboard into the 20th century. We would have filmed AID construction for the University and colleges in Ethiopia, or the vocational training school in Guinea, or films on Food for Peace programs, where the U.S. has averted famine and provided jobs. This, too, is an aspect of the United States concern worth telling to the Africans.

We wanted as well to open information centers in five new areas of Africa. What the magic of space is to this country, the magic of education is to Africa. We want to reach the moon; they want to reach their own minds. These new centers would have provided books and libraries and equipment to tell the story of the United States to Africa's leaders of tomorrow being trained today. Two of these would have been in Nigeria where the U.S. investment of interest is great and two others would have been in the Congo, a country still living in the shadow of its own crisis.

Or take the Far East. Our Agency there is deeply involved in the psychological struggle that will determine Asia's future for good or ill. We have committed ourselves and our energies to assist people to understand the alternatives and to make the decisions that will point to freedom. Further, there is a shooting war in Vietnam where our country has committed high stakes of national interest.

USIA is literally in the front lines there. We have mobile information teams, accompanied by a doctor, which circulate the countryside visiting villages, gathering the leaders and assembling the people, discussing and treating their needs both medical and psychological, seeking to tie the country together and rousing interest in their own self-betterment. We are in the strategic hamlets with newspapers and pamphlets and films and radios, with guidance and instruction and advice for a sorely tried people. We use helicopters for access, not buying them ourselves but going piggyback in those of other agencies whenever the need is great enough.

At Hong Kong we have a Center gathering information from the Chinese communist mainland and disseminating that information for world-wide use. From there we feed material back for the Voice of America to broadcast to the mainland; we feed material for our wireless file to convey to the 104 countries of USIA operation around the world; we produce Chinese language radio programs for placement in South Asia and run a Chinese book translation program for one of the key political audiences in Southeast Asia, the millions of overseas Chinese who live in other countries of the area.

Or regard some of the particular media we use. Television grows enormously. Last year close to two new television transmitters came on the air somewhere in the world every single day -- Saturdays and Sundays included. The appetite of overseas transmitters for product is voracious. They make no charge for time. They get no payment for carrying our programs. To gain similar access to such a burgeoning communication instrument, the Russians would pay -- how many millions

would you guess? USIA gets the air time free. But we may not be able to make our best efforts to use it.

Our Television Service last year spent $3.9 million. To meet the expansion of world TV, we asked to add $3 million more, and to add new personnel to meet the new demand. But instead we received an unsympathetic response and a personnel ceiling for the Agency at its present level.

This means that two new studio facilities being constructed to replace our primitive facilities would not be staffed properly. Additional production over 1963 would be curtailed.

A regional TV production center in Mexico City would be out.

The most popular TV series this Agency has ever done, "Let's Learn English" and "Let's Speak English," would be cut to one-half its planned production.

Our ability to do timely and high quality video-taped and filmed programs on major issues and themes -- such as the President's

two recent speeches on peace and integration -- would be reduced by three-fourths.

Acquisitions from commercial networks and cooperative programs with private and educational producers would be less than one-third that proposed for 1964.

Successful current programs would have to continue at the current level despite requests that would permit an increase of both quality and quantity; Japanese television, for example, has requested that our "Washington Report" be produced every week instead of the present every two week schedule. They will probably have to be refused.

Additional programs for Africa, the Near East, and East Europe, where output is now low, would likely not come to fruition.

Or take our Press Service. Our Arabic magazine for the Middle East, Al Hayat, could not go to production every month as we had proposed; it may have to stay a bi-monthly. Or consider America Illustrated, our Russian and Polish language magazine. Russians have

been seen in block-long lines at kiosks to buy the magazine in the dead of winter. The Russians tightly control the number of copies they permit us to sell, but our agreement with them may permit us nearly to double our print run. The increases we requested would have covered the cost of doing this.

This Agency has spearheaded the intelligent use of the motion picture in the national interest to a degree unprecedented in the United States with the possible exception of World War II. This development has taken place in the last year. Its success is evidenced by the response from overseas as well as by the favorable appraisal of the effort by the press, officials in government, and members of the Congress.

Now that USIA has put the government in the position of having the operating potential to make use of American film-making resources, it is indeed a setback to receive a vote of no confidence from the House of Representatives. On last year's limited production budget,

we produced examples of what might be done in various fields with motion pictures. In Fiscal Year 1964 we had expected to have funds available to put America's most talented film-makers to work on themes of priority importance. The necessary funds included an increase in per-picture costs and an increase in the number of pictures.

We intended to treat such issues as America's racial challenge in a series of films which would explain to the world this most basic of American problems. We wanted to do 30 films on subjects such as Disarmament and the need for a Test Ban, Progress through Freedom on the U.S. social scene, the results of communism. The budget cuts may slice this plan in half.

Of great significance is our book program -- significant because, in a world awakening to the revolution of education, books and the access to knowledge will guide the minds of those new literates who will dream great dreams. The communists are aware of this. Last year they published 40,000,000 volumes in non-bloc languages. They caused

to be published around the world another 100 million. USIA last year published five million. This year we asked for funds to publish some three million more, particularly in Spanish and Portuguese for Latin America where we have managed to build a modest momentum. The House appropriation could hold us at our present level. And our modest goal was for 8 million next year against their 140 million this year.

Of course, all these things I mention -- and they are but a partial list -- will not have to be eliminated. But all have varying degrees of urgency, and the restrictive judgment of the House of Representatives forces us to painful choices in which some national interest must be compromised and some precious national opportunities cannot be seized.

Most people in this country never know of our Agency unless it gets into trouble. Learn of us now, because we're in trouble now.

We had asked for a budget increase that we thought we could spend effectively and efficiently. We want only the tools of our trade.

We shall try to restore the cuts in the Senate.

Either the House of Representatives believes in the potency of ideas and the importance of information or it does not. On the record, it does not so believe. It is the function of the Congress to decide these matters. It is the duty of those concerned with this global struggle, however, to utter warnings as to the consequences that may be expected to flow from a policy which denies the United States the opportunity to compete on equal terms. Money alone won't do it -- the propaganda of the deed is more important than the propaganda of the word. But we must be heard and we must be read, particularly by those in the emerging nations who are examining old ideas and new allegiances. If we fail, history will take its revenge.

The United States Information Agency is not a perfect instrument, but it is maturing and its product is improving. It is the government agency charged with the responsibility of exporting ideas and information. More money will not guarantee success, but insufficient money will threaten failure.

We are being out-spent, out-published, and out-broadcast.

We are a first-rate power. We must speak with a first-rate voice abroad.

* * * * * * * *

Academic Freedom Subcomm.
Eng. Dec.

March 1, 1955

Dear Miss Fischer:

Many thanks for your letter of February 21st inviting me to be your guest speaker at a dinner.

I regret very much that I cannot accept since the pressure of my radio and television schedule this season makes it impossible for me to undertake any extra-curricular activities whatsoever.

Thank you again for the invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Eleanor Fischer, Chairman
Academic Freedom Subcommission
National Academic Freedom Commission
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

fc

invitation

U. S. N. S. A.

National Academic Freedom Commission

WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL CORNELL UNIVERSITY ITHACA, N. Y.

February 21, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The week of April 18 - 24 has been declared National Academic Freedom Week by the United States National Student Association. Observances are to be held by all member schools across the nation. Cornell University, though forced by scheduling difficulties to postpone its program to the week of April 24, is planning what we hope will be an enlightening and interesting series of lectures and discussions centered around the basic problems faced by educational institutions as a result of present-day attacks upon academic freedom. Since the National Academic Freedom Subcommission is situated at Cornell, we realize that our own "Week" will serve as an example to other schools throughout the country, and are diligently working to insure its success.

The effectiveness of the program, however, depends to a great extent upon the caliber of its leadership. For this reason, we are taking the liberty of asking you to attend a dinner, which will be held on Sunday evening, April 24th, at 7:00 p.m., as our guest speaker. We would consider it an honor if you would accept, for your experience and interest would contribute to the success not only of the dinner, but of the entire week.

Of course we realize that you are very busy, but we feel that the importance of the occasion warrants this invitation. We, as students, have long been accused of apathy towards problems of this nature even though they directly affect us as members of the academic community. This accusation has more than a semblance of truth. And, when apathy is coupled with that other cancer of a democratic society - ignorance - you encounter a situation which no nation relying upon the wisdom and understanding of its young people, can long permit to exist. In proclaiming National Academic Freedom Week, the NSA seeks to awaken interest in, and increase knowledge of the nature of academic freedom, the better to protect it, and with it, the entire democratic heritage of which Americans so proudly boast. This is our objective, and we earnestly hope that, with your aid, it will be met.

Since we are in the process of planning and the "Week" is not far off, we would appreciate a prompt reply.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,
Eleanor Fischer

Eleanor Fischer, Chairman
Academic Freedom Subcommission

American Jewish Council
Eng file

March 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Schatz:

Many thanks for your letter of February 21.

I wish it were possible for me to be the guest speaker at the celebration of the 300th Anniversary of Jewish Life in America, but very much regret my inability to do so.

April 19th falls on a Tuesday, and as you know, that is a SEE IT NOW day.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Julius Schatz
American Jewish Congress
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York

fc

American Jewish Congress

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February 21, 1955

nice Regrets

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know that I have written and referred invitations to you in the past which you were good enough to consider but were regretfully unable to accept.

At this time I have the very pleasant task of inviting you for a different and special occasion. The Philadelphia Women's Division is one of our largest and most active affiliates, headed by Mrs. Fanny Goldstein, a sister-in-law of Dr. Israel Goldstein.

They are devoting the luncheon on April 19th to a commemoration of the 300th Anniversary of Jewish Life in America and to a remembrance of the tenth year observance of the release of the inmates of concentration camps by the Allied armies.

This is almost a sacred event and they have informed me that they would like to have no one else but yourself as the guest speaker on such a momentous occasion.

I do hope and pray that you will find it possible to make it. Please let me know as soon as you can. Thank you. With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Julius Schatz

Julius Schatz, Director
Community Service Bureau

JS/fj

Chicago Council on Foreign Eng Relations

DECEMBER 11, 1953

MR. CARTER L. DAVIDSON
THE CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
116 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

PLEASE FORGIVE DELAY IN ANSWERING YOUR VERY KIND LETTER AND INVITATION OF NOVEMBER 17th. HAD BEEN HOPING VERY MUCH THAT I COULD FIND SOME WAY OF ATTENDING THE BANQUET BUT MY TELEVISION AND RADIO COMMITMENTS THIS SEASON ARE DEPRIVING ME OF MANY PLEASANT OCCASIONS INCLUDING YOUR BANQUET.

ED MURROW

1-43

DECEMBER 11, 1953

MISS JUDITH WALLER
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
MERCHANDISE MART
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HAVE HAD MOST REGRETFULLY TO DECLINE CARTER DAVIDSON'S KIND INVITATION TO BANQUET BEING GIVEN BY CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. HAD DELAYED WRITING HIM BECAUSE WAS HOPING I COULD FREE MYSELF FROM OTHER COMMITMENTS AND BE PRESENT ON THIS PLEASANT OCCASION. I AM DEEPLY SORRY THAT THINGS DIDN'T WORK OUT THAT WAY. REGARDS

ED MURROW

1-43

...RVICE
...s a full-rate ...am or Cable-...n unless its de-...red character is in-...ated by a suitable ...bol above or pre-...ing the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
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EDWARD MURROW=
580 PARK AVE=

1953 DEC 2 PM 9 03

=NO NOVEMBER 17, CARTER DAVIDSON, DIRECTOR OF COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, WROTE ADVISING YOU THAT THE COUNCIL WAS AWARDING YOU ITS FIRST CITATION FOR THE OUTSTANDING JOB YOU HAVE DONE TOWARDS WORLD UNDERSTANDING, AND ASKING IF YOU COULD COME TO CHICAGO FOR A DINNER TENTATIVELY SET FOR FEBRUARY 27, THOUGH THIS COULD BE CHANGED IF ANOTHER TIME WOULD BE MORE AGREEABLE TO YOU. WE WANT YOU VERY MUCH INDEED AND I, AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD, WOULD LIKE TO ADD A SPECIAL PLEA THAT YOU GIVE THIS REAL CONSIDERATION. REGARDS=

JUDITH WALLER NBC CHICAGO=

17 27

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

a non-partisan, non-profit organization founded in 1922, to provide public understanding of the United States' role in world affairs

THE CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

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November 17, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my privilege to inform you that the Board of Directors of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations has voted you "Man of the Year" in the communications world. You will receive the first "World Understanding Award" to be issued by the Council. Your selection for this award was made because of your contribution to world understanding generally, and specifically for your broadcast on Berlin. This award will be presented to you at a banquet to be given by the Council on Friday, February 19.

We will, of course, be delighted if you will be present in person to receive it and to address the banquet. Two other awards will be made at the same time to recognize the television and radio programs originating in Chicago which have contributed most to an understanding of America's role in world affairs.

I am enclosing a new list of Council officers, directors and sponsors for your information.

Please let me know as soon as possible whether you will be able to be in Chicago February 19. We will, of course, defray any expenses you incur on the trip. May I add my personal congratulations both for this award and for the continued excellence of your programs.

Sincerely,

Carter L. Davidson

Carter L. Davidson
Director

CHIEF CM

CLD/cc

~~"8th Floor"~~

I'LL DO WHATEVER YOU SAY BUT I'D JUST AS LEAVE NO BE COMMITTED

Crusade for Freedom

Eng Dec

September 19, 1952

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I write in response to your invitation under date of September 12.

The plight of those behind the Iron Curtain is a matter of continuing concern to me. Many of my friends are there; nevertheless, I am obliged to decline your invitation.

I am persuaded that individual, unplanned, uncoordinated "messages of hope for the day of eventual liberation" are likely to do more harm than good. I do not believe that we as a people or as a government have plans or policies calculated to achieve liberation, and in the absence of such plans or policies I, as an individual, would prefer to keep silent lest the raising even of my small voice raise false hopes in the heart of one of my friends behind the Iron Curtain. I am aware that many of my friends among the exiled groups in this country and many sincere American citizens do not share my view. I respect their sincerity and their motives but must continue to doubt the effectiveness of their methods.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ E.R.Murrow

Mr. Charles E. Wilson
Crusade for Freedom, Inc.
29 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

dm

cc: Fred Friendly

Crusade for Freedom, INC.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 29 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. PLAZA 3-5201

HENRY FORD II, *Chairman*

September 12, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On next Sunday, September 21st, the Crusade for Freedom will inaugurate an important part of its 1952 campaign. This program will enable the American people to record their personal messages of hope and encouragement to those peoples now suffering under Communist domination. We earnestly request your personal participation along with other leaders in the communications industry.

The pilot recording booth will be set up in the lobby of the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York. Sunday, the 21st, between 4 and 8 p.m., will be devoted to recording the messages of representative exile leaders of the nations now under Communist domination, prominent members of all religious faiths, national, state and city leaders, and representatives of the American press, radio, television and motion pictures. The recorded messages will be broadcast over Radio Free Europe, Radio Free Asia and the Voice of America.

I urge you, as a leader in the field of communications and as an individual deeply concerned about the cause of world freedom, to join with this representative group of American and exile leaders in recording your personal definition of freedom as a message of hope for the day of eventual liberation. This message should be brief, for the spirit of sympathy and friendship of the American people for those now enslaved by Kremlin-controlled masters is the vital message of the program.

This program will continue throughout the week of September 21st from 4 to 8 p.m. each day, ending on Friday, September 26th. Each day will be devoted to recording the freedom messages of representatives of major groups in this country. If you cannot attend the inaugural ceremonies on the 21st, I sincerely hope you will record your message during the week. Should it be impossible for you to be present on any of these days, we ask you to send your representative, so that your message may be included with the many others which will reach those now cut off from the free world by the "iron curtains" of Eastern Europe and Asia.

We hope this program will be the forerunner of similar ones to be conducted throughout the country during the 1952 Crusade for Freedom campaign. Your participation is vital to the success of this undertaking. May I ask you to write me here at the Crusade office so that we may count on your support?

Sincerely,

Charles E. Wilson
National Campaign Chairman

Crusade for Freedom Fact Sheet

In September, 1952, the Crusade for Freedom entered its third year as a force in the fight against Communism. Its major objective, to enlist the aid of the American people in a successful fight for freedom, remains unchanged.

On July 4, 1952, Radio Free Europe first went on the air with a single low-power transmitter in Germany. This was a significant experiment to find out if a privately operated radio network could play an important and unique role in psychological warfare. It was soon proved that such a weapon could do much. As a result, two months later the Crusade for Freedom was inaugurated to obtain the popular support which would allow Radio Free Europe to expand its operations.

The Crusade has collected almost $3,500,000. Over 25,000,000 Americans have pledged their faith in the purposes of the Crusade and Radio Free Europe. Almost equally important, the Crusade has helped to make Americans aware of the true menace of world Communism.

With the support given by Americans inspired by the Crusade for Freedom, Radio Free Europe has grown from its original small station to a powerful network of 13 transmitters, broadcasting 1086 hours a week to six satellite nations behind the Iron Curtain. RFE's operation has been hard-hitting and effective, relying on the truth to oppose Communist lies. Its news sources provide it with information which the Communists try to suppress; its programs offer to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain continuing proof of the enormous gap between Red promises and actions.

The effectiveness of this approach has been powerfully demonstrated. Soviet propagandists must give an increasing amount of time toward trying to counteract the damning facts given by Radio Free Europe. Official Red government protests have been made against RFE. There are numerous reports of Communist informers and secret police whose effectiveness was lost when they were exposed by RFE.

In September 1951 Radio Free Asia went on the air to carry the fight against Communism across the Pacific. This new operation has received aid from the Crusade for Freedom and is already an important weapon in fighting Communism in the Far East.

In August 1951 the Crusade for Freedom added another weapon of psychological warfare when it launched 13,000 balloons carrying 12,000,000 leaflets across the Iron Curtain. This Winds of Freedom operation was successful beyond the most optimistic hopes and provides a special weapon to supplement Radio Free Europe.

On November 11th, under the National Chairmanship of Henry Ford, II, and with the campaign leadership of Charles E. Wilson, the Crusade for Freedom will open its 1952 campaign to obtain once again the support of the American people in its fight against Communism.

Delta Council

Eng Dec

8 10

MAY 12, 1952

HON. FRANK E.SMITH
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MOST GRATEFUL YOUR LETTER MAY 1 AND SINCERELY REGRET THAT I AM UNABLE ACCEPT YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION TO ATTEND DELTA COUNCIL MEETING IN MISSISSIPPI ON MAY 15. UNFORTUNATELY FOR ME, MY SUNDAY TV PROGRAM REQUIRES ME TO BE IN NEW YORK THURSDAY THRU SUNDAY. THANK YOU FOR ASKING ME.

E.R.MURROW

1-43-7

SMITH
SISSIPPI

COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS

SUBCOMMITTEES ON:
FLOOD CONTROL
ROADS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 1, 1952

Re.

Mr. Edwin R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On May 15 the Delta Council will hold its annual meeting at Cleveland, Mississippi. The principal speakers at the meeting will be Mr. William Faulkner and Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

With the exception of his acceptance speech upon receiving the Nobel Prize, this is Mr. Faulkner's first public address. Governor Byrnes' speech will be his first since the announcement by President Truman that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

Most of the membership of the Delta Council is included in the district which I have the honor to represent in Congress. On behalf of the Council, I would like to invite you to attend our May 15 meeting. The principal speeches will be at the afternoon session beginning at 2 P. M. Airline connections from the East to Memphis make it possible to go to Cleveland and return in less than 24 hours.

At the 1947 Council meeting then Under Secretary Acheson made the speech which was the "trial balloon" announcement of the Marshall Plan. Our speakers in 1951 were Dr. Benjamin Cohen of the U. N., and Governor Val Peterson of Nebraska. Other recent speakers have included Senator Harry F. Byrd, Secretaries of Agriculture Anderson and Brannan, Thurman Arnold, Gov. Sam Jones of Louisiana, David Cohn and John Duncan Miller.

The annual Council meeting attracts a large audience, and I believe you will be impressed by the broad public interest of the membership. I hope it will be possible for you to be present.

Cordially,

Frank Smith

Frank E. Smith, M. C.

FES:fml

Eng Dec
Harriman, W. Averell

October 26, 1953

Dear Averell:

Many thanks for your kind invitation to attend a dinner you are giving for Mr. Ghulam Mohammed on Friday, November 13th at eight o'clock. I am so sorry I shall not be able to come, for this will surely be a very enjoyable gathering; but Friday is the night for my new television show, PERSON TO PERSON, which goes on at 10:30 pm. I tell you this not by way of advertisement but just to explain why it is that having left the radio studio at 8:00 pm and being expected in the television studio for rehearsal I cannot come to your dinner.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. Averell Harriman
16 East 81 Street
New York 28, New York

rh

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
16 EAST EIGHTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK 28, N.Y.

K.C.
Reg.
for P to P.
personal
EM

October 20, 1953

Dear Ed:

I am giving a small dinner for Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Governor General of Pakistan, at my house on Friday, the thirteenth of November, at eight o'clock.

The evening will be most informal. I have known Mr. Mohammed well for a number of years, particularly when he was Minister of Finance and Economics, and I have found he enjoys an intimate exchange of views.

I hope very much that you will be able to join us.

Sincerely,

Averell

Mr. Edward V. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

McCrary, Tex - NBC
Eng Dec.

MARCH 22, 1954

TEX MCCRARY
NBC, NEW YORK

THANKS VERY MUCH. I AM IN WASHINGTON FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS AND THIS BUSINESS OF FIVE RADIO SHOWS AND TWO XXXXX HALF HOUR TELEVISION PROGRAMS PLUS THE CURRENT RUMPUS JUST PLAIN LEAVES ME NO TIME TO TAKE ON ANYTHING ADDITIONAL. I SAY YOU MY BEST THATS FOR THE INVITATION AND THE KIND WORDS. REGARDS

ED MURROW
1-43-7

WU020 PD

NEWYORK NY MAR 19 1152AME

EDWARD R MURROW,CBS

WE WOULD LIKE TO INTERVIEW YOU FOR OUR RADIO
X PROGRAM AS QUICKLY AS MIGHT BE CONVENIENT FOR
YOU WE WOULD OF COURSE LIKE ALSO TO INTERVIEW
YOU ON THE AFTERNOON TV PROGRAM BJUXXX BUT REALIZE THAT
THIS MIGHT BE DIFFICULT FOR YOU IT MIGHT INTEREST
YOU THOUGH TO WATCH YOUNG BUCKLEY ON OUR TV PROGRAM
TUESDAY AFTERNOON FROM 2 TO 3, WHEN A JURY OF
COLLEGE EDITORS WILL BE THERE TO QUIZ HIM EVEN
THOUGH YOU WILL PROBABLY GET A PURPLE HEART WITH
MUD CLUSTERS FOR YOUR ROLE IN THIS CONTROVERSY
FROM THOSE OF US WHO WORK FOR THE NEUTRAL BROADCASTING
COMPANY YOU GET A CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

TEX MCCRARY

1219P..

RECEIVED
1954 MAR 19 PM 12:35
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

RECEIVED
1954 MAR 19 PM 12:35
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

MEMORANDUM

MR. MERRILL C. MEIGS
326 WEST MADISON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
ANDOVER 3-1234

1500 NORTH LAKE SHORE DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
SUPERIOR 7-1077

National Council of Christian and Jews dinner – November 29th

The WALDORF-ASTORIA
NEW YORK

Correspondence
Meigs, Merrill C.

November 1, 1955

Dear Mr. Meigs:

I have this morning had a conversation with Gordon Howard who told me of your gracious invitation to talk to the National Council of Christians and Jews on November 29th. For many years I have been familiar with the work of the organization and am an admirer of its aims and objectives. Unfortunately, I have no alternative but to decline your invitation with sincere regret. I am obligated to prepare and produce a ninety-minute television program on November 27th, and in addition I am committed to five quarter-hours of radio each week plus a half-hour of television. This literally leaves me no time to prepare or deliver speeches of any kind.

I am grateful for the invitation and truly sorry that I cannot accept.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Merrill C. Meigs
326 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

rh
cc: Mr. Gordon Howard

Penn. Federation of Women's Clubs
Eng Dec

March 22, 1954

Dear Don:

Thank you for your letter. I am sorry but the only thing we can possibly tell Mrs. Lodholz is that my present schedule of five radio and two television shows each week makes it impossible for me to undertake any speaking engagments whatsoever.

As you know I shall be in Philadelphia on Wednesday and shall be at the Fellowship Council, but this is one of the very rare exceptions to a rule I had to make for myself at the beginning of the current season not to attend any public functions.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Donald W. Thornburgh
President
Station WCAU
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

rh

WCAU
PHILADELPHIA

PRESIDENT
ORNBURGH

March 15, 1954

Dear Ed:

Mrs. Edward Lodholz has been very aggressive in calling us and writing us regarding the possibility of your speaking at the fifty-seventh annual convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Womens Clubs on Monday, May 17, 1954.

She tells us that the convention will be attended by about thirteen hundred delegates from all parts of Pennsylvania, representing 860 clubs with a total membership of 83,000 women. They would like to have you be the principal speaker at their dinner Monday evening or, if a dinner engagement is not possible for you, to speak at the afternoon session.

They mention an honorarium of $250. They felt that since the theme of their convention is "Our American Heritage" that what you might want to say would be most appropriate to the occasion.

Naturally, we would be very happy to have you here for such an occasion and would appreciate your reply so

that I can relay the word to Mrs. Lodholz.

Yours most sincerely,

Don

My signature is necessitated by Mr. Thornburgh's departure from the city after dictating this letter. Mary Chance

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Saturday Review

Eng Dec.

MAY 7, 1952

MR. RAYMOND WALTERS, JR.
THE SATURDAY REVIEW
25 WEST ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ 45TH STREET
NEW YORK

IT IS ENORMOUSLY FLATTERING TO BE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SATURDAY REVIEW ON ANY SUBJECT BUT I AM FORCED TO DECLINE YOUR INVITATION. COMBINED RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMITMENTS CAUSE ME TO WORK SEVEN-DAY WEEK AND TO UNDERTAKE WHAT YOU SUGGEST WOULD MEAN A SLOPPY JOB THAT WOULD SATISFY NEITHER OF US. PLEASE EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION AND REGRETS TO PROFESSOR SEARS. REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW

1-43-7

The Saturday Review
of LITERATURE
25 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

May 6, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing at the request of Paul B. Sears of Yale University who is editing the Saturday Review's Tenth Annual University Press Issue to be published on June 14.

One of the chief features of the issue will be a section appraising the contributions which university presses have made to the general lay public (as distinct from scholarly specialists). We are asking some half dozen men, distinguished in such fields as journalism, music and the fine arts, history, science, etc., to write briefly and informally about the university press publications thay have found useful in their vocations and avocations. If they feel that the university presses have not made the most of their opportunities to serve the public, considering their ready access to the talent available in university communities, we hope that they will say as much; for along with commendation, where it is deserved, we hope that critical comment will also be offered, where it is deserved. Because of recent developments in the economics of book publishing, trade houses are no longer in a position to issue many types of deserving books; we hope that the participants in our panel will feel inclined to suggest types of publishing in their respective fields which university presses (which are, by and large, not in business to make money) could usefully undertake.

On behalf of Dr. Sears and the editors of the Saturday Review I extend you a cordial invitation to participate in this discussion, writing on the field of contemporary affairs. We can use up to 1000 words and would need copy by May 22.

Lest the project appear formidable, let me offer some reassurances. We are not interested in an exhaustive analysis of the subject or a systematic evaluation of university publications in your field. Thus it should not be necessary for you to do any great amount of research. We are interested primarily in hearing about a few of the books and general ideas that instantly spring to your mind when the subject of university presses is raised. But to refresh your memory, if you like I will send you a comprehensive list of publications of the university presses in your field over the past several years.

Will you be good enough to let me know by Western Union collect whether you will undertake the assignment? We all very much hope that your answer will be in the affirmative. And let me know if I can help you in any way in the preparation of your piece!

Sincerely,

RW/zd

Raymond Walters, Jr.

Raymond Walters, Jr.

P.S. - Dr. Sears is particularly anxious to have you in the symposium. He says you are the only commentator who comes into his house who makes any sense! R.W.

Sunbury Rotary Club -

April 30, 1954

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Your letter of March 23rd was passed along to me by Mr. E. F. Kalkhof, Manager of the Advertising Department of the American Oil Company. I had hoped very much that I might figure out a way to do as you ask and make an appearance in Sunbury. I can see from your letter I would thus be helping a worthy cause and this is something I always like to do whenever possible. However, I have, as you know, a very heavy schedule of five radio and two television programs each week and the production and presentation of these take practically all my available time. I have, therefore, had to decide, most reluctantly, that I cannot undertake any speaking engagements other than those to which I commited myself at the beginning of this season.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. T. LaVerne Roberts
Sunbury Daily Item
Sunbury, Pennsylvania

rh

Eng Dec

April 30, 1954

Dear "K":

Please forgive the delay in replying to your letter of March 29th. I had been hoping to figure out some way of making an appearance in Sunbury as requested by Mr. T. LaVerne Roberts of the Sunbury Daily Item. However, it seems that far from easing up as the season progresses, my schedule actually becomes heavier; so I am sorry to say that I have no course but to decline Mr. Roberts' request. I am enclosing for your information a copy of my reply to him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. F. Kalkhof, Manager
Advertising Department
American Oil Company
American Building
Baltimore 3, Maryland

rh

AMOCO

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES
AMERICAN BUILDING, BALTIMORE 3, MD.

March 29, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Attached is letter received from Mr. T. LaVerne Roberts of the SUNBURY DAILY ITEM; also copy of our reply.

Will you be good enough to answer Mr. Roberts directly and send us a copy of your reply.

Sincerely,

E. F. Kalkhof

E. F. KALKHOF

EFK:fk

March 29, 1954

Mr. T. LaVerne Roberts
SUNBURY DAILY ITEM
Sunbury, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Your letter of March 23rd to Mr. E. F. Kauffner has been forwarded to our attention, and we, in turn, are sending it on to Mr. Harvey.

We appreciate your expressions of good will, and we wish every success to your worthwhile project.

You realize, I am sure, the heavy schedule Mr. Harvey carries and the many demands on his time. He will be the one who will have to decide whether or not his schedule will permit his appearance in Sunbury.

Thank you for your letter.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. KALBHOF, Manager
Advertising Department

EFK:fk

B. A. BECK
GENERAL MANAGER

LEWIS DEWART
BUSINESS MANAGER

Sunbury Daily Item

PUBLISHERS — PRINTERS

SUNBURY, PENNA.

MARCH 23, 1954.

MR. E.F. KUEFFNER
DISTRICT MANAGER
AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
NORTH FRONT STREET
SUNBURY, PA.

DEAR MR. KUEFFNER:

I HAVE BEEN ASKED BY THE FUND FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES COMMITTEE OF THE SUNBURY ROTARY CLUB TO INQUIRE THROUGH YOU IF IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR THE AMERICAN OIL COMPANY TO INTERCEDE TO ARRANGE FOR AN APPEARANCE IN SUNBURY OF ITS NOTABLE NEWS COMMENTATOR, EDWARD R. MURROW.

EACH YEAR ROTARY BRINGS TO SUNBURY SOMEONE PROMINENT IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOR A TWO-FOLD PURPOSE: (1) TO GIVE THE PEOPLE AN INFORMATIVE ON-THE-SPOT REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PICTURE AND (2) TO BENEFIT SOME LOCAL CHARITY.

THIS YEAR WE ARE HOPEFUL OF ACQUIRING THROUGH AMERICAN OIL'S AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF SUCH AN EVENT, THE PERSON WE CONSIDER THE TOP MAN IN HIS FIELD AND WE HAVE NO DOUBT THAT IF THIS IS POSSIBLE AN AUDIENCE OF PERHAPS 1,000 WILL GATHER TO HEAR HIM.

LAST YEAR PAUL HARVEY DREW 750 AT A SIMILAR ROTARY-SPONSORED PROGRAM AND WE ARE CONFIDENT THE MURROW NAME WILL ACCOUNT FOR AT LEAST 250 MORE. THE LEGION HALL WILL COMFORTABLY ACCOMMODATE 1,000, AND MORE IN A PINCH.

OUR PROMOTION FOR THESE ENGAGEMENTS IS NOT CONFINED TO SUNBURY ALONE. THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF FELLOW ROTARY CLUBS, AND WITH NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY, WE CARRY ON A COMPREHENSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR A PERIOD OF SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE THE APPEARANCE IN A WIDE AREA EXTENDING TO WILLIAMSPORT, SHAMOKIN, MT. CARMEL, BLOOMSBURG, BERWICK, DANVILLE, MILTON, WATSONTOWN, LEWISBURG, MIFFLINBURG, SELINSGROVE, MIDDLEBURG AND INTERVENING POINTS. THIS MEANS THAT THE SPEAKER HAS AN AUDIENCE COVERING QUITE A LARGE AREA OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. AND THE RESPONSE HAS BEEN OUTSTANDING.

WE CHARGE AN ADMISSION PRICE AND, AFTER EXPENSES, EVERY CENT GOES TO CHARITY. IN THIS INSTANCE IT WOULD BE DONATED TO THE SUNBURY PUBLIC LIBRARY WHICH IS IN DIRE FINAN-

B. A. BECK
GENERAL MANAGER

LEWIS DEWART
BUSINESS MANAGER

Sunbury Daily Item

PUBLISHERS — PRINTERS

SUNBURY, PENNA.

No. 2 - DEAR MR. KUEFFNER:

CIAL DISTRESS AND IS SORELY IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE TO RESTORE A FULL PROGRAM OF SERVICE. SO YOU CAN SEE THE CAUSE IS A WORTHY ONE.

I AM AWARE THAT MR. MURROW HAS A BROADCAST EACH EVENING FOR YOU OVER THE CBS NETWORK. FORTUNATELY, WE HAVE THE FACILITIES FOR HIM TO AIR HIS PROGRAM WHILE IN SUNBURY. RADIO STATION WKOK HERE IS A CBS AFFILIATE AND THE MANAGEMENT INFORMS ME WOULD BE HONORED TO HAVE THE MURROW BROADCAST ORIGINATE HERE IF HE WILL COME TO SUNBURY. HARVEY, TED MALONE AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN ON NATION-WIDE NETWORKS FROM HERE IN THE PAST.

WOULD YOU BE KIND ENOUGH TO INQUIRE THROUGH AMERICAN OIL IF MR. MURROW MIGHT BE AVAILABLE, AND IF SO ON WHAT DATE AND WHAT FEE WOULD BE INVOLVED? WE WOULD BE ANXIOUS TO PRESENT HIM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH, OF COURSE, AMPLE TIME TO PREPARE THE PUBLIC. I AM AWARE THAT HE HAS A TUESDAY NIGHT TELEVISION PROGRAM, SO THAT A WEDNESDAY OR A THURSDAY PROBABLY WOULD BE BEST.

IF MR. MURROW'S BUSY SCHEDULE STILL PERMITS HIM TIME TO WRITE AND HE HAS A RECENT BOOK, I MIGHT VOLUNTEER THE INFORMATION THAT 400 COPIES OF A HARVEY BOOK WERE PURCHASED VOLUNTARILY AT THE DOOR BY PATRONS WHEN HE APPEARED HERE, AND THERE COULD BE A DUPLICATION OF THIS IN THE CASE OF MR. MURROW. THIS, MAY I ADD, ALSO IS A PRETTY GOOD INDICATION OF THE CALIBRE OF THE AUDIENCE WE DRAW.

ANY ASSISTANCE THAT YOU CAN GIVE US, MR. KUEFFNER, WILL BE APPRECIATED, AND YOU CAN BE CERTAIN THE CLUB WILL BE INDEBTED TO THE AMERICAN OIL COMPANY.

SINCERELY YOURS,

T. LaVerne Roberts

T. LAVERNE ROBERTS
CITY EDITOR.

Variety

Emily Dow

December 19, 1951

Dear Abel:

It's God's truth that I don't know enough about TV reporting to write a piece on it. It is also true that I am working an eight-day week. Quite seriously, in six months or a year I may learn enough about this medium to commit something to print on the subject. But right now I find that half the time I don't know what I'm doing, and the other half the thing doesn't come out the way I expected it to - and I would be reluctant to confess that in print. In addition to that, I don't like the medium but still don't think I should confess that in public lest I foul my own control room.

Thanks for asking me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Abel Green
Variety
154 West 46th Street
New York 19, New York

VARIETY

154 WEST 46TH ST., NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Dec. 11, 1951

13

Dear Ed:

How about doing a piece on the new TV reporting, as on your Sunday show, as an Anniversary Number story, without making it, of course, too pointedly a commercial, if you know what I mean.

Incidentally, it's now one of my personal "musts".

All best,

Abel

Abel Green, Editor

LES KRAMER
% The Lambs
130 W. 44th St., N.Y.C.

Memo to: JOE LAURIE, JR. & ABEL GREEN

From: LES KRAMER

Subject: "SHOW BIZ" ***

* * * *

I got a book the other day - "Show Biz" is its name -
With all the dope on theatre folk who had a claim to fame.
It's written by one Abel Green and little Joseph Laurie,
Whose talents were combined to make a fascinating story.
There's "inside" on producers, actors, managers and such,
The big shots of the Big Time and a lot who weren't much.
The research was enormous, and the presentation fine.
(They mentioned every goddam name in show business but mine!)

I read about performers in the days of long ago,
And learned a lot about the business that I was glad to know.
I heard the tales of shows and shows, of sleepers, hits and flops,
Of people who were louses and of others who were tops.
There's plenty on the Shuberts and what Broadway thought of them,
And the ups & downs of Zanuck, Warner, Fox and M-G-M,
And the story of who inked a pact and who refused to sign.
(But the sonsabitches mentioned everybody's name but mine!)

Yes, I read that book - "Show Biz" - and I'm putting it aside.
The authors did a job that they can point to now with pride.
They have cataloged "VARIETY" and all its feuds and tiffs;
They have toasted the successes and they've roasted all the stiffs;
They have bracketed the phonies and they've pedestaled the great
With the figures and percentages and how they split the gate.
They have never pulled their punches and they laid it on the line.
(But the dirty bastards mentioned everybody's name but mine!)

###########

*** Trust this takes us off the hook. Have had occasion to tell quite a few people that we wrote it with a let-the-chips-fall, etc. apporach. Once we got "catalog"-conscious it probably would have hurt the end result. Fact that both Joe's June and Abel's Grace suddenly pointed out that they, too, were "included out" supports the premise that there was total unawareness of logrolling, "must" name-including, and the like. Fact is, however, that among the 200,000 words on the cutting-room floor there are obviously lots of other worthy names that warranted inclusion in this chronicle.

A.G.

Academy of Am. Poets

THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS

THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN POETS · 25th YEAR · 1934 · 1959

890 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Sept. 29, 1959

cd

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Dinner of The Academy of American Poets ~~in the Ballroom of~~ the Hotel Waldorf Astoria on Wednesday evening, ~~November~~ 4, 1959, promises to be one of the most distinguished and interesting Dinners ever held in New York City.

You will note on the enclosed invitation that Mrs. Eisenhower is Honorary Chairman and that the Secretary of the Treausry will be a major speaker.

It would give the Officers and Directors of The Academy great pleasure to have you and Mrs. Murrow attend as Honor Guests - you of course to be seated on the dais.

We would much appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience to the above or to Yukon 8-6783.

Very sincerely yours,

Marie Bullock

Mrs. Hugh Bullock
President

MGB:1
Encl.

We are so pleased to hear that you are having Robert Frost on "Small World" -

Adams, Lane W.

September 23, 1959

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your kind invitation to attend a cocktail party on October 13th in honor of Mr. Lane W. Adams.

I regret that Mr. Murrow will not be able to attend since he is out of the country and does not plan to return to the States for several months.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

American Cancer Society
521 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

To meet

Lane W. Adams

Executive Vice President of the
American Cancer Society

Mrs. Albert D. Lasker

and

The Honorable Walter J. Kohler

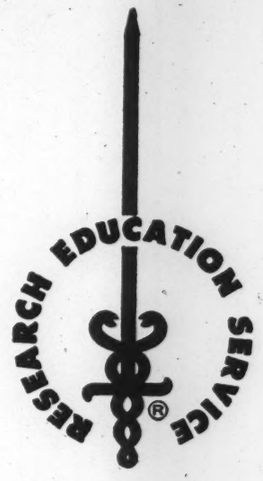
request the pleasure of your company
for cocktails

on Tuesday, the thirteenth of October
five-thirty to seven o'clock

29 Beekman Place
New York City

R. S. V. P.
American Cancer Society
521 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Am. Cancer Societ



AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

521 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · PLAZA 7-2700

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GEORGE W. WATERMAN, M.D. (R. I.)
JUDGE HENRY G. WENZEL, JR. (N. Y.)
GRANVILLE WHITTLESEY, JR. (N. Y.)
FRANCIS J. WILCOX (WIS.)
NORBERT F. WINTER (MINN.)
DAVID A. WOOD, M.D. (CALIF.)
WILLIAM O. WUESTER, M.D. (N. J.)

October 30, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Will you join Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in our 1960 Cancer Crusade? We would require - and I promise this - no more than one hour of your time, for the filming of some brief television announcements. Any hour of any day this week or next (weeks of November 2 and 9) that would most suit your convenience will be fine with us.

We have in mind for you three scripts, in two of which - a 60-second TV spot and an accompanying presentation reel for showing to TV station Program Managers - you would speak lines alternating with eleven other personalities, including Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Tallulah Bankhead, and Mr. Maurice Evans. The third script is a 60-second educational TV spot which you would read in its entirety.

What we are trying to do, Mr. Murrow, between us all, is save the lives of some 75,000 Americans who otherwise, through mere lack of knowledge, may die of cancer next year.

All filming is being done in a studio here at Society headquarters. We will have a make-up lady available for your use and will have all of your lines printed on cue-cards.

Will you please let me know at your earliest convenience whether you will find it possible to help us? One hour, I promise, and all of us here will be most grateful.

Yours truly,

Clarence Fischer, jr.

Clarence Fischer, jr.

Am. Cancer Soc

American Cancer Society, Inc.

cordially invites you

to attend its

Annual Dinner

Thursday, October twenty-ninth

at seven-thirty o'clock

Grand Ballroom, The Biltmore

New York City

Guest Speaker

Mefford R. Runyon

Executive Vice President

of the Society 1949-1959

R. S. V. P. ~~Subscription, $5.00~~

American Jewish Com
Eng. de

August 20, 1959

Mr. Lee Ruwitch
WTVJ Inc.
316 North Miami Avenue
Miami, Fla.

Dear Mr. Ruwitch:

As Mr. Murrow has already begun his year of sabbatical leave, I am answering your letter of August 17 to him. It is most kind of you to invite him the American Jewish Committee meeting in November and I am sure that when I tell him of your invitation he will be very sorry about having to decline it. He is leaving the country next Tuesday and expects to return only in July 1960, travelling to different parts of the world in the interim. He will therefore be unable to join you in Miami.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

WTVJ INC. 316 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE MIAMI, FLORIDA

CHANNEL 4 MIAMI

FRANKLIN 4-6262

FLORIDA'S FIRST TELEVISION STATION

August 17th of
WTVJ'S ELEVENTH YEAR
1949 - 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Sunday, November 22, 1959, our American Jewish Committee will hold its annual meeting at the Everglades Hotel in Miami. About 350 leaders in industry and commerce will attend the workshop which has been given the theme, "Youth in the Space Age".

You have reflected a similar theme on several occasions, and certainly the problems of American youth have been well considered in your research and personal thinking. With this in mind, surely I am well advised in suggesting that a man of your political stature be the headline speaker at the banquet that will terminate the day's activities.

The American Jewish Committee is dedicated to the premise "that all men are created equal". The members of AJC strive to preserve civil liberties through their combined efforts, reaching into all fields that have propelled them to leadership under our democratic system.

Again, speaking for the entire roster of the American Jewish Committee, I extend a most sincere invitation to you in helping us further the ideals that have made our country great.

Sincerely,

Lee Ruwitch

LEE RUWITCH
Executive Vice President
and General Manager

LR/jsa

CBS

Americans for Democratic Action

THE HONORABLE HERBERT H. LEHMAN

SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

CO-CHAIRMEN 1960 NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR ROOSEVELT DAY

AND

DORE SCHARY
DINNER CHAIRMAN

MRS. MARSHALL FIELD
DINNER CO-CHAIRMAN

CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO BE A SPONSOR OF THE

ROOSEVELT DAY DINNER

OF

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

THE DINNER, 12TH OF A SERIES OF DISTINGUISHED ANNUAL EVENTS,
WILL BE HELD AT THE ASTOR HOTEL,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1960

WILL YOU PLEASE INDICATE YOUR ACCEPTANCE ON THE ENCLOSED CARD AND NOTE THE DATE.

422

April in Paris Ball

April in Paris Ball

ed

MR. BERNARD F. GIMBEL
Treasurer

MRS. WINSTON F. C. GUEST
General Chairman

MR. C. C. PHILIPPE
Secretary

September 12, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The American French Foundation which gives every year the "April in Paris" Ball will sponsor together with the Order of Lafayette a special presentation of "Carmen" with Miss Rise Stevens on Sunday, December 6, 1959 at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Following the Opera, a Champagne Supper Dance will be given and within a few days you will receive a formal invitation.

The proceeds will go to the American and French charitable and cultural beneficiaries of both organizations, and I am writing to invite you to serve on the Men's Committee.

Thanking you in advance for your interest and kind and generous support, and looking forward to the pleasure of hearing from you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Cee Cee Guest

Mrs. Winston F.C. Guest

WG.rs

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York-New York

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 33 East 48th St-N.Y.-N.Y.

ELdorado 5-5725

July 29, 1959.

Dear Mr. Baker:

Thank you for your letter of July 13th. I regret that I cannot accept your gracious invitation to take the Chair on October 5th at what promises to be a most interesting debate. I doubt that I shall be in London by that date, and even if I am I do not feel competent to Chair a meeting attended by persons of such great distinction.

Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R.B.H. Baker
J. Walter Thompson Company Ltd.,
40 Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

R Baker

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

D. M. SAUNDERS (*Chairman*), W. HINKS (*Managing Director*), G. BUTLER, J. C. RODGERS, A. P. MITCHELL-INNES,
A. L. SINCLAIR, H. A. PANIGUIAN, M. T. D. PATMORE, J. D. FIELDWALKER, P. de PETERSON, G. N. BASSETT

40 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.I

TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 9496 TELEGRAMS: THOMERTWAL, LONDON

Public Relations Department

13th July, 1959.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
580, Park Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Bertrand Russell has written an important book which is, in brief, a history of the philosophies of the West under the title of "Wisdom of the West" which is to be published this autumn. I am acting on behalf of the British publishers, Macdonalds, Ltd.

It is our intention to stage a public debate in London on 5th October at 11.30 a.m. at which Lord Russell will discuss the meaning and importance of these contributions to mankind's stock of philosophical experience in company with people such as Professor Bronowski, Toynbee, Rebecca West and the like. Would you take the chair?

I have sounded out the American Embassy here and asked whether the American Ambassador would be prepared to attend as a spectator and receive a presentation copy for the U.S.I.S. Library in London, and it is also my intention to try to get the Russian Ambassador to attend. Ideally it would also be most desirable if Mr. Adlai Stevenson could be present, but at this stage I have no means of knowing what his movements might be at that time.

The participants in the debate are not, at this stage, all settled but the foregoing is to give you an indication of the lines on which the affair is to be conducted. I think one might reasonably suppose that some stimulating and witty talk will result from such a debate which might well appeal to an American as well as a British television audience. I shall of course be getting in touch with the B.B.C., but I should, in any case, be most grateful for the benefit of your advice as to likely American participants

who might be in Britain on 5th October and completely overjoyed if you would consent to take the Chair. Would you let me know fairly soon?

Yours sincerely,

R.B.H. Baker

R.B.H. Baker.

Jack Benny
Tribute Dinner

December 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Skouras:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 3rd inviting Mr. Murrow to be an Honored Guest at the Tribute Dinner to Jack Benny on February 24, 1960.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Spyros P. Skouras
Tribute Dinner to Jack Benny
The New March of Dimes
Suite 1533
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Tribute Dinner TO JACK BENNY

In Recognition of Devoted Service to Humanitarian Causes

Benefit of

THE *New* MARCH OF DIMES

December 3, 1959

Chairman, Honorary Committee
SPYROS P. SKOURAS

Co-Chairmen, Dinner Committee
LEONARD H. GOLDENSON
JOSEPH R. VOGEL
JACK L. WARNER

Toastmaster
RICHARD C. PATTERSON, JR.

Committee Headquarters
SUITE 1533
9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
COLUMBUS 5-7460

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am happy to announce that Jack Benny has been selected to receive the 1959 Humanitarian Award of the March of Dimes, which is given every year to an individual in the entertainment world who has rendered dedicated services to the welfare of others.

We plan to present this Citation at a Dinner in his honor in the Grand Ballroom of the Astor Hotel, on February 24th, 1960.

Leonard H. Goldenson, Joseph R. Vogel, and Jack L. Warner join me in cordially inviting you to attend the Dinner as an Honored Guest and sit on our dais. As previous recipients of this coveted award, we plan to make this Dinner even more distinguished and delightful than those in the past.

Your presence will undoubtedly help us make this event a great success for the March of Dimes and a worthy Tribute to our Guest of Honor.

I look forward to your early acceptance.

Sincerely,

Spyros P. Skouras

Spyros P. Skouras

Eng. dept
Beth Israel Congregation
Omaha, Nebraska

August 20, 1959

Mr. John Rosenblatt
Executive Office
City of Omaha
Nebraska

Dear Mr. Rosenblatt:

I am answering your gracious letter of August 17 because Mr. Murrow has already started his year of sabbatical leave and is about to leave the country on his travels.

It is most kind of you and the Beth Israel Congregation to wish to present to Mr. Murrow the Humanitarian Award for 1960. He is deeply honoured by your gesture. However, he will be out of the country from September until the following July, so that he will unfortunately be unable to attend the banquet on March 6.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

CITY OF OMAHA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
JOHN ROSENBLATT, MAYOR

August 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to you in a dual capacity - as Mayor of the City of Omaha and as a member of the Humanitarian Award Committee of the Beth Israel Synagogue of Omaha.

The Beth Israel Congregation here, the foremost organization of its type in the Midwest, has been making an annual Humanitarian Award for several years - ever since it has occupied its beautiful new edifice, one of the finest Synagogue buildings in the country.

Beth Israel has been making this Award as a gesture of recognition for outstanding achievement in the fields of education, science, public service, medicine and humanities, aiming by this occasion to build greater brotherhood and better understanding among all people.

Last year, Eddie Cantor came to Omaha to receive the Beth Israel Humanitarian Award. He was cited particularly for his origination and development of the March of Dimes Campaign, which was instrumental in providing the funds for the perfection of the Salk polio vaccine, and for his great work in behalf of the State of Israel.

In 1957, our former President of the United States, the Honorable Harry S. Truman, journeyed to Omaha and received our Award.

Other recipients have been outstanding individuals in their respective fields; Morris Jacobs, an Omahan, nationally known advertising executive and renowned leader in education; Dr. R. G. Gustavson, former Chancellor of the University of Nebraska and presently Executive Director and President of Resources for the Future, Inc.; George Jessel, indefatigable worker for all causes; and others.

In the name of the Beth Israel Humanitarian Award Committee, and as Mayor of Omaha, it gives me great pleasure, Mr. Murrow, to notify you that you have been voted this Award for 1960.

Tentatively, our plans call for the Award Banquet to be held on Sunday evening, March 6, 1960. However, our plans as to date are very flexible. In addition to the Award, beautifully hand-sketched on parchment, a check for $1,000.00 will be presented to you for your favorite charity.

I wish to assure you that no endorsements or any movement or enterprise is involved with this Award. All we desire is your personal presence in the acceptance of the Citation.

The presentation of the Humanitarian Award is merely an activity of an 80-year-old organization of top standing in our area, desiring to carry on annually a fine public service program.

It will be an honor for the citizens of Omaha and the members of the Beth Israel and for our entire Midwest to have you visit us as the recipient of this annual Humanitarian Award.

After you have read this letter and considered its contents, we would like to discuss it with you. Dan Gordman, President of Beth Israel and Maurice Katzman, Chairman of the Selection Committee will phone you on Monday, August 24. With your permission, we shall place an appointment call.

May I be the first to congatulate you, and I shall be looking forward to offering my congratulations in person, in Omaha.

Sincerely yours,

John Rosenblatt

JOHN ROSENBLATT

Mayor

Britannia Ball

September 23, 1959

Dear Lady Douglas-Hamilton:

Your gracious letter of September 11th was received at this office shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Murrow had sailed for Europe for several months of extensive travel.

I regret therefore that it is not possible for me to give permission to use their name as honorary sponsors for The Britannia Ball in their absence.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton
The Britannia Ball Committee
107 East 63rd Street, Suite 1-A
New York 21, New York

Honoring the Cultures of the British Commonwealth of Natio

The Britannia Ball

GRAND BALLROOM — HOTEL PLAZA
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4th, 1959

Suite 1A • 107 East 63rd Street, New York 21, N.Y. Telephone • TE 8

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma
Honorary World Chairman

Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton
Chairman

September 11, 1959

Dear Ed and Janet:

The Britannia Ball, to be held at the Hotel Plaza on November 4th, 1959, will honour the cultures of the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma is Honorary World Chairman of this significant occasion. The beneficiary is the International Cultural Center for Youth, now being erected in Jerusalem to provide the youth of Israel - and visiting youth - with an understanding and appreciation of the cultures of the Free World, and to build in them a responsibility and kinship to the cause of freedom. In the past two years the cultures of France and Italy have been similarly honoured at Gala Balls in New York.

This year, Lord Mountbatten and I are helping to make The Britannia Ball the distinguished occasion it deserves and bids fair to be. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to invite you to serve as a member of the Honorary Sponsor Committee for The Britannia Ball - a Committee headed by the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries, and many American Governors, Senators and Congressmen.

As practically all of the Ball tickets have been sold, our invitation is addressed to you simply as one who would wish to do honour to the great tradition of British culture and not in connection with the sale of tickets.

Most sincerely yours,

Natalie Douglas-Hamilton

The Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton C.B.E.

For the Benefit of THE INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER FOR YOUTH IN JERUSAL

Spyros P. Skouras
Honorary Chairman

Mrs. Murray Silverstone
Chairman

Camp Fire Girls

November 3, 1959

Dear Mrs. Schuler:

Thank you for your gracious letter of October 26th inviting Mr. Murrow to participate as a member of the Golden Jubilee Sponsoring Committee of the Camp Fire Girls.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next ten months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Patrice Munsel Schuler, Chairman
Golden Jubilee Sponsoring Committee
16 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York

■ MRS. PATRICE MUNSEL SCHULER, *Chairman* ■ MISS JEAN DALRYMPLE, *Co-Chairman* ■

October 26, 1959

Dear Ed,

As a former Camp Fire Girl I have been invited to serve as chairman of the organization's Golden Jubilee Sponsoring Committee. Because of your interest in community affairs and the problems of our times (one of the most important being our future citizens !), I immediately thought of you as an ideal person to share in the work of this committee.

The aim of the Golden Jubilee Sponsoring Committee is to expand the public's knowledge of Camp Fire Girls and its program for girls seven to eighteen years of age. This in turn will help expand the opportunities for more girls to belong, through the aid of additional volunteers who will learn of the organization through our committee's efforts. The jubilee celebration will be observed from November 1960 through March 1961, but, of course, we shall start our preparations in the near future.

Camp Fire Girls themselves are already well along in their long-range conservation project which they have adopted as a thank-you to the nation for fifty years of support and interest. I hope that you will help them by your participation as a member of the Golden Jubilee Sponsoring Committee.

I look forward eagerly to the opportunity of working with you in this important endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

Patrice

Patrice Munsel Schuler

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

Telephone PLaza 5-0842

GOLDEN JUBILEE SPONSORING COMMITTEE • 16 EAST 48TH STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Caribbean Assembly

October 8, 1959

Dear Mr. Wriston:

Your kind letter of October 1st was received at this office after Mr. Murrow had departed for Europe to begin a year's leave of absence.

I regret to tell you that as his plans stand now, it will not be possible for him to be in Puerto Rico on March 1-4 to participate in The Caribbean Assembly on the United States and Latin America.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mr. Henry M. Wriston, President
The American Assembly
Columbia University
New York, New York

The Caribbean Assembly

on

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA

October 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The University of Puerto Rico and The American Assembly of Columbia University are jointly sponsoring "The Caribbean Assembly on the United States and Latin America" which will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 1 - 4, 1960, and we are inviting you to attend.

The Assembly's national meeting on this topic will be held in New York at Arden House this fall. The regional meeting scheduled in Puerto Rico is the Assembly's first international conference. There will be about sixty participants from different professions and occupations, and with varying points of view; thirty will be Latin Americans and thirty North Americans. A special background book will be provided ahead of time.

Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon will give the opening address. A prominent Latin American will speak another night.

For three days the participants will engage in a series of round table discussions on diplomatic, political, economic and cultural relations between the countries of Latin America and the United States. On the fourth and final day they will meet in plenary session to consider a draft of findings and recommendations which, after modification, will be issued to the press for dissemination in North and Latin America.

The conference activities will be held at La Concha Hotel in San Juan, and as a guest of the University of Puerto Rico you will be accommodated either at La Concha or at one of the leading resort hotels nearby. Wives are welcome, but at the participants' own expense.

UNIVERSIDAD DE PUERTO RICO
RÍO PIEDRAS

THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Emphasis at the Assembly will be on the free exchange of ideas. We will therefore avoid the rather cumbersome procedure of bilingual discussions with simultaneous translations. Of the three discussion groups, two will speak English and one Spanish. Each group will have an equal number of North and Latin Americans irrespective of the language designated for that group. In this connection, it would be helpful indeed, should you accept this invitation, to indicate your competence in conversational Spanish. Will you please direct your reply -- as soon as possible -- to Dr. Wriston at The American Assembly.

Discussions of this vital topic could prove a valuable service, and we do hope you can join us in Puerto Rico next March. Additional details will be sent to you after we receive word of your acceptance.

Sincerely yours,

Jaime Benitez
Chancellor
University of Puerto Rico

Henry M. Wriston
President
The American Assembly

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Christian Herter
Secy of State

ASSOCIATION OF RADIO-TELEVISION NEWS ANALYSTS

24 EAST 39TH ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

OXFORD 7-5300

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CHARLES COLLINGWOOD
GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER
JOSEPH C. HARSCH
DAVID SCHOENBRUN

Monday, November 16, 1959

Business meeting of ARTNA at the Williams Club, 12:30 PM, Monday, November 16, 1959.

Our lunch guest will be the Secretary of State, Christian Herter, As nearly as the President can remember, this is the first time that ARTNA has had a Secretary of State as a guest at the lunch table in our New York headquarters.

The State Department would like to know which members will attend this lunch to meet the Secretary of State. If you have not already given your acceptance to Miss Pam Victor, please telephone her as quickly as possible at PLaza 1-2345, Ext. 7609, to tell her whether you will come.

Collins, Norman

Radio and Television Executives Society, Inc.

cordially invites you

to attend a reception and luncheon

in honor of

NORMAN COLLINS, Deputy Chairman
Associated Television Limited, London

at twelve o'clock sharp

and to be a guest at the head table

November 11, 1959

Hotel Roosevelt Grand Ballroom
45th Street and Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

PL87458

R.S.V.P. - RTES
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Colston Leigh, Inc
E. R.

August 28, 1959

Dear Mr. Leigh:

Mr. Murrow received your letter just prior to his departure for Europe. As he expects to be out of the country for most of the next ten months, there is unfortunately no chance of his undertaking any lectures.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W Colston Leigh
W. Colston Leigh, Inc.
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

gw

W. COLSTON LEIGH, INC. NEW YORK • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO

THE LEIGH BUREAU OF LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

W. COLSTON LEIGH
PRESIDENT

521 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-6623 • CABLE COLLEIGH

August 5, 1959

N.C.
no chance

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

Dear Ed:

You told me to write to you when you were no longer at CBS to see how you might feel about undertaking some lecture dates this fall or winter. Is there anything that we might discuss seriously at this time? If you are going to be in town anytime soon I'd like to see you; and if it would be moreconvenient for you if I drove up to Pawling, I could do that too.

I'd like to hear from you about this - and hope you're enjoying your new-found leisure.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,
Bill
President

Community Service Soc.

The Family Fund Committee and the Board of Trustees
of the
Community Service Society
cordially invite you to attend a

2d

Reception
launching the
1959 CSS Family Fund Campaign

Guest Speaker: Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller

Wednesday, September 30, 1959, 4:30 to 6:00 p.m.
Grand Ballroom Suite - The Biltmore - Madison Avenue at 43rd Street

R.S.V.P.

Cocktails may be purchased

Cornell Univ.
ISNAC.

December 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Steinberg:

Thank you for your gracious letter inviting Mr. Murrow to speak at Cornell during February or March of 1960.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Michael Steinberg
ISNAC
Day Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

ISNAC
Day Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The ISNAC committee of Cornell's student government is planning a series of lectures designed to stimulate student interest in current affairs. At the present time, the communications media are the subject of much heated discussion and debate. In the light of this discussion, we would find it extremely rewarding to have you speak at Cornell. We are particularly interested in the general topic of freedom of speech and expression in radio and television, specifically as to what restrictions there are on this freedom, the reasons for these restrictions, and the value to American Democracy of more freedom in this area.

If it is at all possible for you to speak at Cornell, we would appreciate your sending us tentative dates for your appearance. February or March would be most desirable. Upon hearing from you we will be able to make more definite arrangements. We sincerely hope that you will find time to speak at Cornell.

Very truly yours,
Michael Steinberg
Michael Steinberg

Council on Foreign Relations

December 16, 1959

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your recent note inviting Mr. and Mrs. Murrow to tea and cocktails on Tuesday, December 22nd.

I regret that it will not be possible for them to attend since they are traveling in Europe.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Council on Foreign Relations
The Harold Pratt House
58 East 68th Street
New York, New York

THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
at this Christmas Season

cordially invites
Council members and their wives
for tea and cocktails

The Harold Pratt House
58 East Sixty-eighth Street

Tuesday, December Twenty-second
5.00 to 7.00 P.M.

R.S.V.P.

Edinburg Press Club

December 17, 1959

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 11th inviting Mr. Murrow to be the Chief Guest at the Edinburgh Press Club's 1960 annual dinner.

I regret very much that I must decline on his behalf, since he plans to be in other parts of the world during the early months of next year. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. E. McIntyre, Chairman
Edinburgh Press Club
19 Rutland Street
Edinburgh 1, Scotland

Edinburgh Press Club

TELEPHONES FOU 2800
FOU 4169

19 Rutland Street,
Edinburgh, 1

11th Decr., 1959.

Mr Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Mr Murrow,

I write as chairman of Edinburgh Press Club to ask if there is any possibility of your honouring us as our Chief Guest at the Club's 1960 annual dinner. We cherish the hope that this might be possible, should you be planning a trip to Britain early next year.

We are proud of our distinguished list of former chief guests which includes leaders of British journalism, politics and the law. The dinner has established itself as an outstanding event in Scotland's social calendar, and is attended by the majority of Scottish editors and by well-known civic dignataries.

Last year we were privileged to have as our chief guest Mr John Hay Whitney, American Ambassador to Britain, and my committee are unanimous in the conviction that we could do no better than invite on the next occasion another distinguished American like yourself.

The duty we would ask you to perform would be to propose the principal toast - "Edinburgh Press Club." But the speech we would leave to you. Its content could be as controversial as you might care to make it.

The date we can also fix to suit your convenience. Any Saturday evening in late January, February, March, or even April, would do, should you intend being in this country around that time and be able to make the trip to Edinburgh. All we would ask is about six weeks notice to arrange a suitable hotel and other speakers.

If you find it at all possible to accept our invitation, you can rely on us to make all other plans for your visit, and we feel confident we can assure you of a memorable welcome.

Yours sincerely,

E. McIntyre

Chairman.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships

August 5, 1959

Mr. Thomas B. McCabe
Scott Paper Company
Chester, Pa.

Dear Mr. McCabe:

As Mr. Murrow is away at present, I am writing to acknowledge your letter of August 3 to him. As his plans stand at the moment, I regret that he will be unable to attend the 6th Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships in September. He is leaving the country late this month and does not expect to return until July of 1960.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY
CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

THOMAS B. McCABE
PRESIDENT

August 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It is a pleasure to invite you to attend the 6th Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships in Philadelphia on September 14, 1959.

The meeting will be followed by a reception and dinner at which you will meet most of this year's Fellows. Our guest of honor and speaker will be your co-Trustee, Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson.

The Annual Meeting will convene at 4:30 o'clock at the Fellowships' headquarters at 256 South 16th Street, Philadelphia. Cocktails will be served at 6, followed by dinner at 7.

I am writing considerably in advance of the event in the hope that you may find it possible to fit this significant meeting into your schedule. It would be a great help in making our arrangements to have your early reply.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Episcopal City Mission Soc.

The Right Reverend Horace W. B. Donegan, D. D.

The Bishop of New York and President of

The New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society

cordially invites

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow

to accept Charter Membership in the

Woman's Council

of the

Episcopal City Mission Society

and to be the guest of the Society at an

Inaugural Seminar and Luncheon

which he will address in

The Persian Room of the Plaza Hotel

Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street

on Friday, November 13, 1959

R. S. V. P.
Mrs. Thomas F. Victor
Chairman
Woman's Council
21 East 90th Street
New York 28, N. Y.

Program

10:30 A.M. - Terrace Room, Coffee

11:00 A.M. - Terrace Room, Ministry of the Society

1:00 P.M. - Persian Room, Luncheon

Finland
Counsul General

The Consul General of Finland
and Mrs. H. Hannikainen
request the pleasure of the company of
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
for Cocktails
at The Consulate General of Finland
on Wednesday, Oct. 28 at 5-7 o'clock
from

R. S. V. P.
200 E. 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.
Tel. Murray Hill 7-1766

Joint Auspices
Finlandia Foundation
of New York
in honor of Kim Dong

Foreign Policy Assoc

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED

345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y. OXford 7-2432

December 7, 1959

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Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

Knowing of your interest in the work of the Foreign Policy Association, Eleanor Clark French and I, as co-chairmen of the Women's Fund Raising Committee, would like very much to have your help with a limited but important assignment. As you know, the 41-year-old, non-partisan Foreign Policy Association is the major private educational agency today attempting to reach the entire American public on the critical foreign policy issues. The Association urgently needs increased financial support to carry on its work.

We would like to have you join us in soliciting two or three fund raising prospects by bringing them to what promises to be an exciting FPA luncheon on January 7 at the Waldorf. Chet Huntley will be moderator, and the panel of ten foreign correspondents will include Joseph C. Harsch, Cecil Brown, and Irving R. Levine who is now accompanying the third annual FPA luncheon for the NBC foreign correspondents, provides an excellent opportunity to introduce prospective contributors to our work.

The Foreign Policy Association is organizing a women's committee for the first time, and it would mean a great deal to us to have your help. In order to select two or three names from our list, we are gathering for tea, Thursday afternoon, December 17, at four o'clock, at my home, 876 Park Avenue. At that time, John W. Nason, President of the FPA, will report to us on their remarkable educational effort which is now reaching into more than 500 communities in 43 states.

I hope we may hear that you will join us in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

Frances H Haight

Mrs. Eric H. Haight
Co-Chairman, Women's Committee

FFH mkg

P. S. Enclosed is a card for your response.

Foreign Press Assoc

THE SIXTH

International Press Ball

OF THE

FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION

ARTHUR K. WATSON
Dinner Chairman

BERNARD MUSNIK
General Chairman

MRS. ORVIL E. DRYFOOS
Chairman of the Ball

GEORGES F. TILCÉ,
President of the Association

C. C. PHILIPPE
Secretary

October 26, 1959

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

The Foreign Press Association represents all the New York Correspondents of the major newspapers and radio and television networks abroad, and these foreign countries depend to a very great extent on their correspondent interpretations of the news to know and understand us.

Once a year this Association gives a Dinner Dance, the proceeds of which will be divided this year between the United Nations Childrens Fund and the Community Service Society of New York.

Having accepted the responsibility of the general chairmanship of this affair, I am writing on behalf of the Foreign Press Association to ask if you will be a member of the Committee for this Benefit, which will be given on Monday, December 21 next, at the Hotel Astor.

We believe it is important to make these correspondents feel at home here at least once a year, and as the success of the evening will play an important part in strengthening the ties between the United States and the rest of the World, I would very much appreciate your acceptance.

Looking forward to the pleasure of hearing from you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Marian S. Dryfoos

Mrs. Orvil E. Dryfoos
Chairman of the Ball

33 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK • PLAZA 3-5400

Free Milk Fund for Babies

MRS. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

November 23, 1959

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

It is with genuine pleasure that I invite you to lend your name to an Honorary Committee which will sponsor the annual Opera Benefit of the Free Milk Fund for Babies, Inc. at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday, February 18th, 1960. The opera will be "Aida" with Antonietta Stella, Carlo Bergonzi and Giulietta Simionato, who will be making her first Metropolitan appearance in this opera.

I assure you that there will be no obligation involved in your joining our Committee, and since we are anxious to get an early start toward making this delightful event a success, I have enclosed a return postcard to facilitate your reply.

May I look forward to hearing that you will join us?

Sincerely,

Millicent Hearst

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst

P.S. We will have an only meeting of the Committee at 4:30 P.M. on Thursday, December 10th, in the Devon Room of The Drake Hotel. At that time we will discuss plans for the event, and we would appreciate the benefit of your advice and counsel; cocktails will be served.

Am. Friends

American Friends of the Middle East, Inc.

cordially invites you to an
OPEN HOUSE
Wednesday, December 30, 1959
4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.
225 East 46th Street, Suite 7-C

Members of the Communications media are invited to drop by, to or from work, for a "bracer and a little physical sustenance with which to face the New Year!"

R.S.V.P.
MU 8-0486

Your Host: Bill Cline
Eastern Area Director
A.F.M.E.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

AFME
225 EAST 46th STREET
SUITE 7C
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Fulton, James

RECEIVED
1959 SEP 22 PM 8:46
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WU050 RX PD

RG NEW YORK NY SEP 22 NFT

MR & MRS EDWARD R MURROW

PLEASE JOIN US AT SUPPER IN HONOR OF OUR FRIEND CONG.
JAMES G FULTON, U.S. DELEGATE TO THE U.N. ASSEMBLY,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH AT 8½00 PM, BLACK TIE, 911
PARK AVENUE RSVP PLAZA 9-5400

MARION AND JACK JAVITS

26 8½00 PM 911 9-5400

739P..

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Ans

GALERIE INTERNATIONALE

1095 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

December 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed please find leaflet on our opening show entitled, "Gems of Expressionism", which is being extended to December 27th.

We would be very pleased indeed to have you visit our new gallery and see our show. May we please hear from you?

Sincerely yours,

GALERIE INTERNATIONALE

Edward C. Califano

Edward C. Califano
Director

ECC/ec
Encl.

Ghana Nat'l Founders Day
Wy Lee

FREEDOM AND JUSTICE

On the occasion of the celebration
of Ghana National Founder's Day
The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Hon. Ako Adjei, M.P.
Chairman of the Delegation of Ghana
requests the pleasure of your company
at a Reception
on Monday, September 21st 1959
at six-thirty o'clock
at the United Nations Delegates'
Dining Room

R.S.V.P.
Murray Hill 2-1635

Guinée
UN. Délégation

A l'occasion de la Fete Nationale

Le Chef de la Delegation de Guinee

a la 14 session des Nations Unies

Vous Prie

de lui faire l'honneur d'assister

a la Reception Qu'il Offrira

le 2 Octobre de 18h a 20h

au Restaurant des Delegues (Sallon Ouest)

R.S.V.P. Bu 8-1773

2 d

Hadassah

December 30, 1959

Dear Mrs. Itzkow:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 12th inviting Mr. Murrow to speak at the Annual Donor Program of the Albany Chapter of Hadassah next May.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next eight months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Philip Itzkow
119 Eileen Street
Albany, New York

119 Eileen St.
Albany, N.Y.
Dec. 12, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV News Bureau
N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing to you on behalf of the Albany Chapter of Hadassah. We are interested in securing your services as our "Main Speaker" for our annual Donor Program. This will be held May 10, 1960, Tuesday Evening, at Temple Israel in Albany. This is our most important event of the year. This is our big drive for the

A very happy, healthy
and merry Christmas
to you and your family.
And, a Happy New Year!

Hadi
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to ya
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I ca
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warm
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awaite

Mrs. Philip
Vice-Pres. -

adassah Medical Organization
d Medical Services in Israel.

If you are available at
is time, kindly advise as
your fee and expenses
cessary for this engagement.
can't begin to tell you of
admiration our Hadassah
omen have for you and
ur work.

We shall be eagerly
aiting your reply.

Sincerely,
Rosalind Itzkow

hilip Itzkow
s. - Program - Albany Chapter - Hadassah

47

Hebrew University
Eng

American Friends of the Hebrew University, Inc.

9 East 89th Street • New York 28, N. Y. • ATwater 9-5200

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MRS. JULIUS FLIGELMAN
Assoc. Chairman, Women's Division

DR. FREDERICK R. LACHMAN
Executive Vice President

August 25th, 1959

Dear Member:

The Annual Membership Meeting of the American Friends of the Hebrew University will take place on September 17th, 1959, at 4:00 P.M., at University House, 9 East 89th Street, New York City.

The Vice President of the Hebrew University, Professor Aryeh Dvoretzky, and the Executive Vice Chairman of the University's Board of Governors, Mr. Bernard Cherrick, will address the meeting and report on the most recent developments at the Hebrew University.

In addition, the Annual Report of the Association will be submitted and elections will be held for the presidency as well as for the Board of Directors. Pursuant to the provisions of the By-Laws of the American Friends, voting may take place by proxy.

We trust it will be possible for you to attend this meeting. Please advise us on the enclosed card that you will be present. In any event, please sign and return the enclosed proxy.

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Shamos

Abraham Shamos
Secretary.

AS:RB

Enclosure

reply card

Institute of Human Relations

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Cordially Invites You to
A Conference on

MASS COMMUNICATION AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS

To Mark the Dedication of

The Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York City

Thursday, January 21, 1960

R.S.V.P.

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:30 P.M. - 5:30 P.M.

CHAIRMAN

Paul F. Lazarsfeld

Professor of Sociology, Columbia University

FINDINGS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

The Study of the Influence of the Mass Media on Public Opinion

Arnold M. Rose

Professor of Sociology, University of Minnesota

The Variability and Variables in Communication Effects

Percy H. Tannenbaum

Director, Mass Communication Research Center
University of Wisconsin

Mass Communication and Community Relations

Morris Janowitz

Professor of Sociology, University of Michigan

Discussion

Cocktails

ROLE O

D

Refreshments

EVENING SESSION

8:15 P.M. - 10:45 P.M.

CHAIRMAN

C. D. Jackson

Vice-President, Time, Inc.

OLE OF THE MASS MEDIA: PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Paul F. Lazarsfeld

Edward W. Barrett

Dean, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University

Eric Johnston

President, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.

Donald H. McGannon

President, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Discussion

shments

DEDICATION OF
THE INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS . . .

The American Jewish Committee has created the Institute of Human Relations as a center for research and study, a meeting place for students, scholars, opinion molders, religious and civic leaders—for all men of wisdom and good will who are concerned with "man's understanding of his fellow man."

To launch the Institute on its mission, the week of January 18, 1960, will be devoted to a series of conferences among persons of attainment in the social sciences, in religion, education, mass communication and civic affairs. They will consider how knowledge in their respective fields can best contribute to the strengthening of intergroup relations. From these deliberations the Institute will derive its guidelines for the immediate future.

GENTLEMEN:

I will attend the *Conference on Mass Communication and Intergroup Relations* on January 21, 1960.

Please send ticket for (check one or both):

☐ Afternoon Session
☐ Evening Session

Name Edward R. Murrow

Address _____

ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY

Institute of World Affairs
Eng dinner

THE INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS

requests the pleasure of your company

at dinner

celebrating the

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

of the founding of the Institute

Tuesday, October 20th, 1959

at 7:30 o'clock

Reception 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock

Starlight Roof
The Waldorf Astoria
New York

Speaker

HONORABLE ROBERT D. MURPHY
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

RD

Presiding

MR. ARTHUR K. WATSON
President of World Trade Corporation of
International Business Machines

INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS

For 35 years, the Institute of World Affairs has been training outstanding university students from throughout the world for leadership in their own communities and countries. Today, nearly 1,400 Institute graduates from 79 countries of the Free World are interpreting to their own people the moral and spiritual ideals on which American government is based and are helping to promote better world understanding and ultimate Peace.

The Institute of World Affairs was founded in 1924 at Geneva, Switzerland by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Hadden. Then known as the Students International Union, its seminars during July and August were called the Institute of World Affairs. Dr. Salvador de Madariaga, world renowned as a statesman, scholar, diplomat, philosopher and journalist, was its director for six years, and Sir Norman Angell, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933, for nine years.

After war came to Europe, the work was transferred to the United States in 1940 and incorporated as Institute of World Affairs. Since that time, annual seminars have been conducted at Twin Lakes in Salisbury, Connecticut. Directors of the Institute's seminars in the United States have included Dr. William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University, and Dr. Arthur Smithies, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard.

In addition to the annual seminars, the Institute has for several years conducted year-round orientation courses for displaced university students from Eastern Europe. In 1957 the Institute served as host to 30 Hungarian refugee students, instructing them in English and enabling them to experience the American way of life.

The Institute of World Affairs is supported by endowments and contributions from organizations and individuals interested in helping promote world understanding toward ultimately achieving world peace.

This year 41 students representing 21 countries are participating in a seminar devoted to "The Search for Peace in a World of Tension". Commissions on Economic, Ideological and Political problems, pertaining to underdeveloped countries have been organized. Guest lecturers have included Dr. A. G. Hill, Professor, Physics Department, M.I.T.; Dr. William R. Emerson, Professor of History, Yale University; Colonel Arnold Whitridge, Professor of History in the Arts and Letters Department, Yale University; Professor John P. Dawson, Harvard Law School; Professor Don Price, Dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University; General William H. Wilbur, U. S. Army, Retired, and Colonel George A. Lincoln, U. S. Military Academy, West Point.

INSTITUTE OF WORLD
527 Madison Avenue, Nev

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Intercounty Savings + Loan

August 25, 1959

Dear Miss Evans:

Your kind letter of August 21st has reached me just prior to my departure for Europe. I expect to be out of the country for most of the next ten months and therefore must regretfully decline your invitation to participate in "An American Roundtable" on September 16, 1959.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Peggy Evans
Director of Public Relations
Intercounty Savings and Loan Association
8623 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia 18, Pennsylvania

gw

CHestnut Hill 7-6911

Intercounty Savings
and Loan Association 8623 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia 18, Pa.

August 21, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Intercounty Savings and Loan Association, with four offices in the Philadelphia area, is sponsoring a unique public service program entitled "An American Roundtable", September 16, 1959, 7-10 p.m. The program is designed to provide an opportunity for local business leaders in the metropolitan Philadelphia area to meet and talk with national leaders in informal roundtable discussions.

Specifically, we are inviting 100 nationally recognized leaders in various fields. Locally, 500 Philadelphia area business leaders are expected to be guests. The local businessmen will indicate with whom of the national leaders they would like to meet and talk.

The program will begin with all the national leaders on the stage. They will be introduced by a well-known television news commentator. At one end of the stage will be a panel of newspaper, television and radio reporters. A half-hour press conference will be conducted in front of the audience between the reporters and national leaders, with the television news commentator acting as moderator.

Following the press conference, the national leaders will be assigned to individual discussion groups among the audience. It is suggested that the national leaders speak informally for 10 or 15 minutes in their individual groups and then submit to questions from the local business leaders.

We will be honored if you will participate as one of the national leaders.

Our "American Roundtable" program is being conducted in connection with a week-long celebration marking the opening of Intercounty's new main office building at Bethlehem Pike and Germantown Avenue in the Chestnut Hill section of Philadelphia. This historic location is the highest point in Philadelphia County. The "American Roundtable", however, will be in the Water Tower Recreation Center, Hartwell avenue and Ardleigh street, Philadelphia. May we have your reply as soon as possible?

Very truly yours

P. Evans

Miss Peggy Evans
Director of Public Relations

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION INSURED

Iowa State Univ.

August 12, 1959

Mr. Robert C. Means
305 East First Street
Villisca, Iowa

Dear Mr. Means:

As Mr. Murrow is away, I am answering your letter to him of August 9 on his behalf. I much regret that he will be unable to participate in your Leadership Day ceremonies. He is leaving next week for a year's travel abroad and does not expect to return to this country until July 1960.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

August 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Each year in April, Cardinal Key, highest men's honorary on the Iowa State University campus, sponsors "Leadership Day," a day set aside on the year s schedule to recognize male students for outstanding achievement in leadership, scholarship, character, and service. It is a custom to invite as a speaker for this day a man who has demonstrated these qualities and can present his ideas in these areas to an audience. For this reason, we are interested in having you as our speaker for next year.

The date is not definite and could probably be arranged to fit into your schedule. A Tuesday or Thursday during the early or middle part of April (1960) would be preferred. Would it be possible for you to speak here at such a date.

The two events at which we should like to have you speak are a convocation open to all men in the morning and a banquet in the evening for men who have been nominated by their residences for membership in Cardinal Key.

If your reply is affirmative, could you indicate an approximate fee, as we, of course, have limits on our expenditures. I am looking forward to hearing from you and hope that you will be able to be with us in April.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Means

Robert C. Means
Chairman, 1960 Leadership Day
305 East First Street
Villisca, Iowa

Mr John

Mr. John

Emperor of Fashion

commands the presence of.....

Mr Murrow

to attend the Press Preview Opening of his "Second Empire Collection" of Hats, Couture, Furs and Boutique Accessories for Spring and Summer, 1960. Mr. John will personally present this collection, at his fabulous new palace of top-to-toe custom fashion, on Thursday, January 7th, at 10:30 A.M.

Twenty Four West Fifty Seventh Street
New York City 19, N.Y. Plaza 7-1966

Please Present This Card *Guests are Registered*
R.S.V.P. *Will Not Be Admitted Without Hats*

Joint Veterans Council

December 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Shields:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 22nd inviting Mr. Murrow to address the Joint Veterans Council at their 9th Annual Brotherhood Breakfast on February 22nd.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Henry R. Shields, Secretary
Joint Council War Veterans
Room 2
Borough Hall
Brooklyn 2, New York

Joint Council War Veterans Organization of Kings County

Headquarters
Room 2 Borough Hall, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U. S.

AMERICAN LEGION

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

JEWISH WAR VETERANS

CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS

ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U.S.A.

December 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Joint Veterans Council, comprising the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Catholic War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Jewish War Veterans, are holding their 9th Annual Brotherhood Breakfast on Washington's Birthday, Monday, February 22, 1960, at 10 A.M. at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn.

As Secretary of the Joint Council, I wish to extend an invitation to you to be a guest speaker at this important event. Each year we have had a complete sellout at this function and I feel that the message which you will have for us that day will be most welcome by all.

Previous speakers who honored us with their presence were former Governor of New York State Averell Harriman, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Senator Irving M. Ives, and others.

Since time is short, I would greatly appreciate it if you would let me know by return mail if we can count on your being with us that morning.

Respectfully yours,

Henry R. Shields
per N.H.

Henry R. Shields, Secretary
Joint Council War Veterans

HRS:NH

Karsh, Yousuf

William R. Mc Culley
President of Thomas Nelson & Sons
cordially invites you to a reception for
Yousuf and Madame Karsh
on the occasion of the publication of
"Portraits of Greatness"

5 to 7 p.m.
Friday, December 4
The Canadian Club
18th Floor
Waldorf Astoria Hotel

R.S.V.P.

PL 3-0065

KFYO Radio
Lubbock, Texas

August 11, 1959

Mr. Gordon Thompson
KFYO Radio
914 Avenue J
Lubbock, Texas

Dear Mr. Thompson:

As Mr. Murrow has already departed on his year's sabbatical leave, I am answering your kind letter of August 7 on his behalf. I much regret to tell you that he will not be available to do any speaking next year, as he expects to be abroad all of that time. Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

790 KC KFYO Radio CBS
5000 WATTS DAY PLAINS RADIO BROADCASTING COMPANY 1000 WATTS
Affiliated with Avalanche-Journal Publishing
Phone POrter 5-5567 . . . 914 Ave. J
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

August 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Rotary Club of Lubbock will be the host to 43 Rotary Clubs in West Texas and Eastern New Mexico, for the 35th annual Intercity Rotary meeting in February 1960. This meeting is attended by 500 to 800 civic leaders and first class citizens of this Southwest area.

For the annual Intercity meeting we strive to have an outstanding speaker. Such speakers as H. Roe Bartle, Mayor of Kansas City, the Governor of Texas and New Mexico, Herb Taylor, the President of Rotary International, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and Congressman George Mahon have addressed our meetings in the past. We would consider it an honor and a privilege to have you, Mr. Murrow, as our next Intercity speaker. The date can be flexible, any time in January, February or March of next year.

We realize that you have a busy schedule but hope you can arrange to come to this part of Texas. If you feel like this can be arranged, please let me know and we will make arrangements necessary for your travel expenses, honorarium, etc.

May I hear from you soon.

Cordially,

Gordon Thompson

Gordon Thompson
Manager KFYO Radio
Chairman 1959-60
Rotary Intercity Meetin

GT/fn

King College
e R

August 18, 1959

Mr. Jack E. Snider
King College
Bristol, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Snider:

It is most kind of you to invite Mr. Murrow to visit King College campus in November. Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow is at present on a year's sabbatical leave during which he intends to travel abroad extendively, and he will be out of the country for most of the coming year. Thank you in any case for inviting him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

KING COLLEGE

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

August 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

To widen the experience of both our faculty and students, King College is planning to bring a group of distinguished visitors to the campus November 9-11, to lecture and to be available for formal and informal conversations with professors and students.

We are wondering if you would be available at that time for such a visit. If so, what would be your honorarium?

King College is a small college in the Appalachian highlands of East Tennessee, affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. The curriculum is strongly liberal-arts rather than technical. Our students are drawn from most of the southern states, and a large proportion of our graduates go on for advanced study.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Snider

Jack E. Snider
Director of Public Relations

Lawrenceville School

THE LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL
LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY

THE HEAD MASTER

October 24, 1959

Dear Miss Wachsner:

Thank you for your letter of October 22nd. We are disappointed that Mr. Murrow will not be able to join us during this 150th Celebration year. I hope that you will convey to Mr. Murrow our regrets as well as our good wishes for a fine year's leave of absence abroad.

Sincerely,

Bruce McClellan

Bruce McClellan

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

October 22, 1959

Dear Mr. McClellan:

Your kind letter of October 16th was received at this office after Mr. Murrow had departed for Europe to begin a year's leave of absence.

I regret that since he will be out of the country for most of the next ten months, it will not be possible for him to speak at the Lawrenceville School. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Bruce McClellan
The Head Master
The Lawrenceville School
Lawrenceville, New Jersey

THE LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL
LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY

THE HEAD MASTER

October 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue, Apt. 10D
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This year Lawrenceville is celebrating its 150th Anniversary. As part of the program we are inviting "Visitors on the Anniversary" to speak to the student body.

The celebration committee invites you to join us as a speaker sometime during this very special year. We would hope that you could plan to arrive in the late afternoon for tea with seniors and then, after dinner with members of the faculty, address the entire school at eight o'clock. Following the major address we would have a reception for members of the faculty at our home. The honorarium is $500.00.

I have tentatively reserved the dates of December 9th and March 2nd, but our schedule is flexible and we would probably be able to arrange your appearance for any date convenient to you. In general we prefer Wednesdays simply because most of our boys have more latitude on Wednesday to adjust their studies.

I very much hope that you will be able to join us in our 150th Anniversary Celebration.

Sincerely,

Bruce McClellan

Bruce McClellan

Enc.

150th *Anniversary*

THE LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL

1810 · 1960

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT

A Service of Thanksgiving
on Parents Day
Saturday, October 24, 1959

✧

A Series of Departmental Conferences
on the theme:
"The Impact of Advanced Standing
in School and College"
Reporting to
The Administrators Conference
of The College Entrance Examination Board
at Lawrenceville
June, 1960

✧

A Program of "Visitors on the Anniversary"

✧

Celebration Days for Alumni
Friday and Saturday
May 20 and 21, 1960

✧

A Service of Dedication
on Parents Day
Saturday, October 22, 1960

THE LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL

begins its one hundred and fiftieth year
with thanksgiving for blessings bestowed upon it
and with the fervent desire that it may continue to play a distinguished role
in American education.
To celebrate this sesquicentennial the trustees, faculty, and students
are joining in a year-long program which is planned
to mark the occasion appropriately
for all the members of the Lawrenceville family.

It is our hope that this year will confirm our academic leadership,
will renew the strong bonds between alumni and the school,
and will bring closer together
at a time of celebration parents and friends who have been
such valued members of our larger community.

May we all find in this very special year a new dedication
to the ideals and the future of Lawrenceville.

Bruce McClellan

HEAD MASTER

Edwin A. Lavino '05

PRESIDENT, THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Lennen + Newell

December 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Begley:

Thank you for your letter of December 10th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. As you know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and will not be returning to the States for several months.

I regret to have to tell you that Mr. Murrow has made it a firm policy not to participate in advertisements or film commercials and as you can understand, he cannot make any exceptions to this rule. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Martin Begley
Casting Director
Lennen & Newell, Inc.
380 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.
ADVERTISING
380 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
235 MONTGOMERY STREET

BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE
308 NORTH RODEO DRIVE

December 10, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Whereas you are so identified as a smoker during your interview shows and I was informed that your cigarette is Old Gold straights, I am writing to ask if you would be interested in doing some spot film commercials for Old Gold. I assure you that the copy would be dignified and have nothing to do with "tars and nicotine." There would be no more than five or six exposures a week in about 31 markets covering approximately 70% of the country.

If you are interested would you advise as to your fee and when you plan on returning to the states. I realize that you are on an extensive tour and may possibly remain abroad for some time. In that case we probably could arrange to send a producer to Europe to do the filming when it would fit into your schedule.

Hoping to receive an early reply, I am

Sincerely yours,
LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.
Martin Begley
Martin Begley
Casting Director

MB/LdiR

Levick, Irving

August 24, 1959

Dear Mrs. Levick:

Your kind letter of August 20th has reached me just prior to my departure for Europe. I expect to be out of the country for most of the next ten months and therefore must regretfully decline your invitation to address the meeting of the United Jewish Appeal on April 6, 1960.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Irving Levick
227 Nottingham Terrace
Buffalo 16, New York

gw

IRVING LEVICK
227 NOTTINGHAM TERRACE
BUFFALO 16, NEW YORK

NC
yes

August 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would like to know if you will be available this year for any speaking engagements.

If so, would you be free on April 6, 1960 for a city-wide women's United Jewish Appeal luncheon meeting?

For the past years, there has been a great desire in this committee to have you in person, and I would appreciate a reply from you.

Sincerely,

Mildred Levick

Mildred Levick
(Mrs. Irving Levick)

ML/gm

Lippman, Walter
Ing

September 14, 1959

Dear Mrs. Lippmann:

Many thanks for your kind invitation to attend a party to be given for your husband on September 23rd. Unfortunately, it arrived shortly after Mr. Murrow had left for Europe and as he will not be back in the States for several months it will not be possible for him to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mrs. Walter Lippmann
3525 Woodley Road
Washington, D. C.

MRS. WALTER LIPPMANN

3525 WOODLEY ROAD

For Walter's 70th Birthday
Wednesday, September 23
Cocktails
5:30 - 7:30 Eve
dec
ans.

RSVP
Regrets Only

Em 2-3526

Mayer, Dr Frederick
E D

NO

Honoring
Dr. Frederick Mayer

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Alison
request the pleasure of your company
at a Cocktail Party
on Thursday, the twenty-seventh of August
from six until eight o'clock in the evening
Sun Lounge
Beverly Hills Hotel
Beverly Hills, California

Please respond
1119 North Clark Street
Hollywood 46, California
Telephone OLympic 2-5778

Meir, Golda

Mrs. Golda Meir
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
and
Chairman of the Delegation of Israel
to the Fourteenth Session of the General Assembly
requests the pleasure of the company of

Mr. & Mrs. Edward R. Murrow

at a reception
on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth of September
six-thirty to eight-thirty p.m.
in the Crystal Ballroom
The Park Lane, 299 Park Avenue

R.S.V.P.
TR 9-3410

Montreal
Hadassah

October 20, 1959

MONTREAL HADASSAH

REGRET MURROW NOT ACCEPTING SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS SINCE HE IS SPENDING YEAR'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE ABROAD

MURROW'S SECRETARY

MONTREAL HADASSAH

REGRET MORROW NOT ACCEPTING SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS SINCE HE IS SPENDING YEAR,S LEAVE OF ABSENCE ABROAD

MURROW,S SECRETARY

RECEIVED
1959 OCT 20 PM 1:33
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU013 86/85 DL

QS MONTREAL QUE OCT 20 1152A

EDWARD R MURROW

CARE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

MONTREAL HADASSAH IS LAUNCHING ITS YOUTH ALIYAH CAMPAIGN WHICH IS THE RESCUE AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN IN ISRAEL STOP YOUR SPEAKING AT LUNCHEON FOR FIFTEEN HUNDRED WOMEN WOULD INSURE SUCCESS OF CAMPAIGN STOP DATES COULD BE JANUARY EIGHTEENTH NINETEENTH TWENTIETH OR TWENTY-FIFTH TO SUIT YOU STOP BECAUSE JETS MAKE MONTREAL ONLY EIGHTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK AND BECAUSE WE HAVE TRIED FOR YEARS TO CONTACT YOU WE ARE HOPING YOU CAN ACCEPT THIS SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT STOP WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR AGENT REPLYING BY COLLECT TELEGRAM

MONTREAL HADASSAH

1239P..

Music Research Fnd

MUSIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.

A non-profit non-partisan organization mobilizing music in the service of mankind.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES
654 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
TEMPLETON 8-6852

Sept. 18, 1959

Mr. Edward H. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

True or False, plase, Mr. Murrow:

Music can help heal the sick.____

Music can help make people work better.____

Music can reduce juvenile delinquency.____
Music can help Man find spiritual assurance.____
Music -- as the universal language --
can help bring World Peace.____

It is hard, isn't it, to write an unqualified "T" or "F" in those blanks?

For 15 years Music Research Foundation has conducted studies in this field - primarily in music's potential as a definite factor in therapy. It started in 1944 at Walter Reed General Hospital, spurred by wartime needs, and turned up such a wealth of encouraging evidence that unsolicited bequests and the personal generosity of a few public spirited individuals have supported its various projects in the years since.

The Foundation directors feel the time has come to enroll the leaders of the music industry in an expanded effort to discover -- and give the widest possible useful distribution to -- the true, scientifically documented potentialities of music.

On October 1, 1959 from 2 to 5 p.m. at the New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd Street, New York 21, N. Y., we shall have a meeting of industry leaders to develop plans for our enlarged program. We invite you to meet with us then. The sole purpose of this meeting is to inform the members of the music industry of our plans and objectives and to obtain their advice on implementing these plans. We hope you will be present.

Sincerely,

Rise Stevens

Rise Stevens
Member of the Board

RS:as
enc

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1958

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Miss Frances Paperte, founder and president of the Music Research Foundation, Inc., and Mrs. Meyer Berger, of the New York Times, will soon be arriving in Bonn on their way to Copenhagen to attend the Third International Conference of the International Society for Music Education, which will begin in Copenhagen, Denmark, on July 31, 1958. You will probably receive other communications regarding their visit there.

I cannot recommend Miss Paperte and her work too highly. This is an excellent foundation, and Miss Paperte's work in this field has been most outstanding.

Any special assistance or courtesies you may be able to extend to Miss Paperte and her group to help further their prestige and accomplishments in Copenhagen will be considered a personal favor and much appreciated.

With my warmest best wishes, I am very

Sincerely yours,

V. T. DeVault, M. D.
Medical Director of the
Foreign Service and
Department of State

The Honorable
David K. E. Bruce
American Ambassador
American Embassy
Bonn, Germany

ed

MUSIC RESEARCH
FOUNDATION, INC.

Invites you to attend a meeting on

Thursday, October 1, 1959
2 to 5 p.m.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
2 East 63rd Street, New York

to meet some of the professional musicians and distinguished doctors who have aided in the development of the objectives of Music Research Foundation.

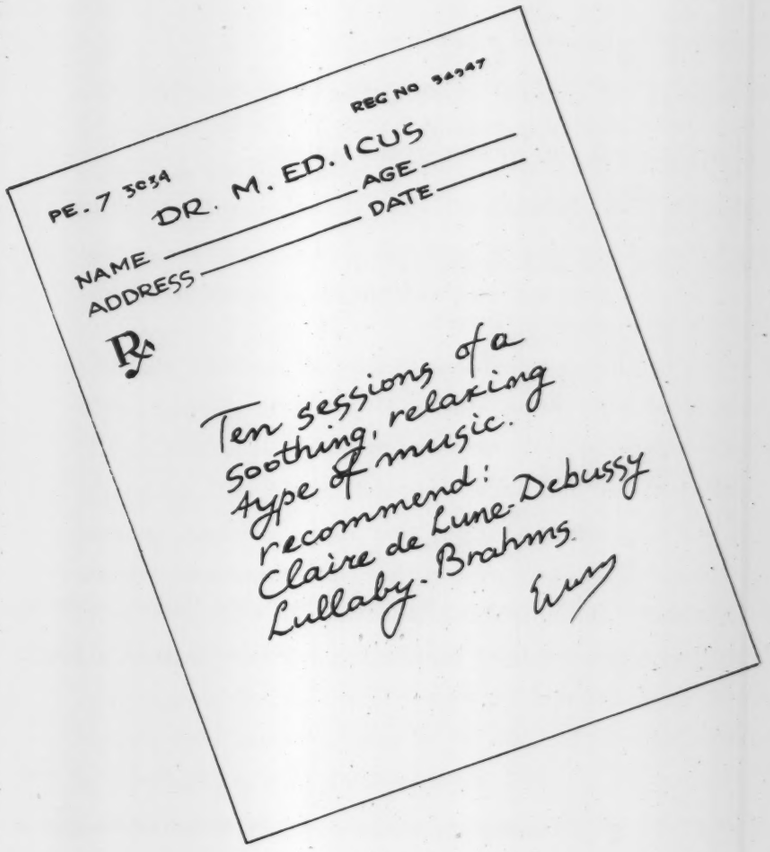
Other eminent persons in the allied fields of music, medicine and industry will be present.

Dr. Paul H. Hoch, Commissioner of Mental Hygiene for the State of New York, will outline the practical need for expanded research into Music's Role in Therapy. As you know, this is one of the principal areas that MRF has explored over the past 15 years. Burl Ives will relate in his own inimitable way, his experience in this field.

All of us who have shared in the Foundation's work feel this meeting may open the door to the practical utilization of the full power of music. So we are sure you will wish to be with us if it is at all possible.

R.S.V.P.

THERE IS A REASONABLE CHANCE THAT IN OUR LIFETIME MANY PRESCRIPTIONS WILL LOOK THIS WAY...



The knowledge that music can affect us profoundly is as universal as music itself. To test the therapeutic values of music is the primary purpose of

MUSIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.

654 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

TEMPLETON 8-6852

Music

Affects sleep and acts upon the sub-conscious

Stimulates and reduces appetite

Strengthens the muscular co-ordination of the crippled

Relaxes tensions and soothes mental patients

Influences social behavior

Affects heart beat and respiration

Hastens post-operative recovery

What our beloved Honorary Chairman, Dr. Bruno Walter, wrote to his friend Maestro Arturo Toscanini just before the latter's death:

> *"Of course, we musicians know that it is primarily the concern of physicians to develop a scientific method of utilizing the healing potential of music. But you will agree, I am sure, that we musicians have a special responsibility to inform the public of the power of music to serve mankind."*

About fifteen years ago when war's violence shattered a frightening number of minds and bodies, a group of dedicated volunteers in military hospitals found that music, one of the oldest mediums of human expression, was a two-sided instrument. It could gently open minds locked in bitter darkness. It could excite and reawaken minds that seemed hopelessly dulled or depressed.

Unhappy incidents showed that different conditions called for different kinds of music; that there would have to be careful clinical control as there is before a new drug is released from the laboratory. The Music Research Foundation was organized to promote scientific studies that might fashion music into a predictable instrument like medicine. Reputable and earnest musicians, physicians and psychiatrists were enlisted. Unselfish men and women volunteers contributed time and gave generously of their income that the studies might go forward. More recently, because there seemed promise in the idea, the Foundation started to look into the possibilities of using music as an outlet for the youthful hysteria manifested in so-called juvenile delinquency.

The Foundation's Executive Committee of Research Advisors keeps careful supervision of the humane studies undertaken through MRF sponsorship. Board members act only on pure and honest motive for the benefit of Mankind. The Foundation is a non-profit, non-partisan body. Its efforts have won commendation in high places.

By Meyer Berger
New York Times

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YOU CAN HELP!

Up to the present, man's progress in the material world has outdistanced his efforts to improve human behavior. As a member of Music Research Foundation, you can help put music to work in further scientific research to inspire crippled children to learn to walk more quickly . . . penetrate the beclouded minds of mental patients . . . stimulate the depressed . . . soothe the over-excited . . . help in the adjustment of maladjusted personalities.

Active Membership	.....	$ 10
Sustaining "	.....	$ 50
Donor "	.....	$ 100
Life "	.....	$1000

NAACP

November 20, 1959

Dear Dr. Cox:

Thank you for your gracious letter of November 16th inviting Mr. Murrow to be the guest speaker at the 5th Annual Fight for Freedom Dinner of the Detroit Branch NAACP next April.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next eight months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Dr. Wendell Cox
Chairman, 1960 Freedom Fund Dinner
Nat'l Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
606 East Vernor Highway
Detroit 1, Michigan

DETROIT BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

606 EAST VERNOR HIGHWAY • DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN • WOodward 2-6262

November 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are in the midst of making preparations for the 5th Annual Fight for Freedom Dinner of the Detroit Branch NAACP. The Freedom Dinner, which is one of the two major fund-raising efforts of the Branch, is a $100 per couple affair which in the past has attracted annually about eight hundred distinguished Detroit citizens representing every segment of the community. Speakers who have addressed the Dinner in the past are Judge William H. Hastie, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Walter P. Reuther and Thurgood Marshall.

The Dinner Committee has carefully considered you as a possible guest speaker for the 1960 Dinner. We are anxious to know, therefore, whether or not you would be available as a principal speaker for the Dinner which will be held on Sunday, April 24, 1960 and under what terms and conditions would you accept such an engagement.

The Committee is hopeful that you can give this matter your careful attention within the next few days in order that we may complete arrangements for the program. May we hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Wendell Cox, D.D.S.
Chairman, 1960 Freedom Fund Dinner.

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November 25, 1959

Dear Mr. Pickett:

Thank you for your gracious letter of November 20th inviting Mr. Murrow to become a sponsor of the NCSNP.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is spending this time traveling abroad.

I regret that it is not possible for me to accept your invitation on his behalf.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Clarence Pickett
National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, Inc.
17 East 45th Street, Room 401
New York 17, New York

NCSNP

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY, INC.
17 EAST 45th STREET, ROOM 401 NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK OXford 7-2265

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Clarence Pickett
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Dr. Homer A. Jack
Dr. Walter Lear
Lenore G. Marshall
Orlie Pell
Norman Thomas
Dr. Hugh C. Wolfe

November 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

During the past year and a half, as you know, Norman Cousins and I have been working closely with the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. The Committee has taken the lead in conducting a broad public education and political action program on the moral and scientific problems of nuclear war, weapons testing and fallout. Through full-page "Statements for Americans" and through the activities of the local committees, NCSNP has already become an important and respected force in American life.

Because of the success we have had, and because of the urgency and importance of the task, we have decided to formalize the Committee to the extent of forming a group of Sponsors for NCSNP that would be broadly representative and would indicate the scope of the concern that exists in America over these problems.

The Sponsors of NCSNP will assure the representative nature of the organization. Their endorsement will assist greatly in successfully carrying out its program. Sponsors will be invited to attend all meetings of the Executive Board if convenient for them. They will be kept informed about the work of NCSNP and receive periodic reports. The organization will make no policy changes without consultation. The day-to-day work of the Committee will continue to be done by the Executive Board on which Norman Cousins and I sit as Co-Chairmen. Policy control of the organization lies in the Executive Board. The local committees are chartered by the Executive Board and abide by the Board's decisions.

Knowing your strong interest in the problems which concern NCSNP, we should like to include your name among our sponsors. I hope you will consent. A list of those already accepting sponsorship is attached.

Sincerely,

Clarence Pickett

Clarence Pickett

The Purpose and Program of the

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY INC.

"A boldly conceived and executed policy" . . .

NATIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY, INC.

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Clarence Pickett

Comptroller: Lawrence S. Mayers, Jr.

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. . . "To lead mankind awa

The inadequacy of the present response by national governments to international problems and the recognized ability of these governments to wage nuclear war which could end in mutual annihilation, prompted the formation of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

The purpose of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, Inc. is to develop public support for a boldly conceived and executed policy which will lead mankind away from nuclear war and toward world peace with justice. To this end we propose:

1. Immediate cessation of nuclear tests by all countries, including our own, through an inspected United Nations agreement.
2. International control of missiles and outer-space satellites through the United Nations.
3. International control over the stockpiling and production of nuclear weapons through the United Nations.
4. The support and reinforcement of the United Nations as an instrument of effective world law.

ON NUCLEAR TESTING

On most points relating to nuclear testing, there is no disagreement among scientists or military experts.

There is complete agreement for example, about the fact that nuclear explosives release quantities of radioactive materials into the atmosphere and that one of these materials is the deadly radioactive strontium.

There is complete agreement on the fact that radioactive strontium falls to earth and that no one can predict exactly how much will fall out within a given time, or where it will fall out. It can be carried thousands of miles from the site of the explosion. It can retain its killing power in the atmosphere for many years.

There is complete agreement about the fact that when radioactive strontium falls to earth, it settles like rain. Human beings who drink water

or eat food contaminated by radioactive strontium are exposed to its dangers. Children who drink milk from cows grazing on contaminated land are exposed to the dangers of radioactive strontium and are far more susceptible than adults.

There is complete agreement about the fact that radioactive strontium can cause leukemia, cancer and bone diseases.

There is only disagreement over the amount of radioactive strontium a human being can tolerate without serious effect. It is important to note that as research continues on this question, smaller and smaller amounts of strontium-90 are found to be deleterious.

There is complete agreement that radioactive strontium has already been found over the United States, and over a large area of the world. Samples of milk from various parts of the country have revealed substantial quantities of radioactive strontium.

IF TESTS CONTINUE . . .

Opponents of testing call attention to the fact that the quantity of radioactive strontium in the atmosphere has risen prodigiously as the result of nuclear testing. They point out, too, that in addition to the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britian, other countries are capable of making and testing nuclear explosives. Unless an effective halt to testing is brought about soon, the human race can look forward to increased testing by many nations, resulting in hazardous increases in the amount of radioactivity in the atmosphere.

Even the proponents of testing admit that when other nations start nuclear testing, a potentially dangerous situation will have been created.

The United Nations report on radiation, concurred in by fifteen countries including our own, points out the dangers of continued testing, and lists expected numbers of casualties from tests already held, indicating that fallout will continue to rain on the earth for ten years after testing stops.

What would happen if the United States takes advice from those who urged continued testing? If they should be proved wrong concerning the safety factor of radiation from fallout there would be no way to repair the error. There would be no way to wash the sky of the vast quantities of radioactive materials that had resulted from the explosions. We would have condemned large numbers of people both here and abroad to leukemia, cancer and genetic damage.

The most important argument against testing, however, rests on moral grounds.

Neither the United States, the Soviet Union, nor Great Britain has the moral right to poison the air or contaminate the land that belongs to other peoples. These countries have the right to take whatever risks they wish in the pursuit of their own security, but no country has the right to seek security at the expense of another.

WHAT ABOUT RUSSIA?

The Soviet Union has been able to score important propaganda victories throughout the world, especially in Asia and Africa, by posing as the champion of world peace.

We believe the United States has the obligation to take the initiative in this field before it is too late.

Would the United States suffer any military disadvantage if tests should be discontinued?

Destruction beyond a certain point is meaningless. We already possess the power for absolute destruction. We already have as many bombs as are required to wreak total havoc on any nation or combination of nations.

And we have the small "tactical" weapons too. As for the development of the "clean" bomb it is now generally regarded as unlikely in the extreme. We now know that 100% hydrogen bombs, if they could be constructed, and probably they cannot, would produce quantities of radioactive carbon-14 which in the long run may be even more dangerous than strontium-90.

In any event, this Committee sees no security for the United States in a course that jeopardizes the health of our own people and alienates us from the majority of the world's peoples.

There is another important argument in favor of cessation of nuclear testing:

Apart from the question of danger from fallout, the cessation of testing provides a workable place to begin on the larger question of arms control. For the main problem is to prevent a nuclear war, and to end the arms race that almost inevitably will lead to war.

Since no nation could test without risking discovery, a ban on nuclear testing, monitored by a reliable system of inspection such as has been recommended and agreed upon by scientists of East and West, represents a strategic entry into the entire field of arms control.

ON MISSILES

The Committee recognizes the dangers of a world in which intercontinental ballistic missiles are poised underground, widely dispersed, virtually uninspectible and ready for immediate launching. Nuclear death for all the world will then be only minutes away, the dangers of war by accident will assume nightmare proportions, and the establishment of effective international control will be an inconceivably difficult task.

To forestall the day of total danger the conquest of space must be dedicated to peaceful purposes only, through a United Nations agreement, and placed under an IGY-type program.

The inspection system for nuclear tests must then be expanded to monitor missile firings as well. Measures for the dismantling of missile emplacements and for the expansion of arms control into other areas must be explored.

GENESIS OF THIS COMMITTEE

For several years responsible scientists had attempted to alert the world to the existence of a hazardous situation resulting from nuclear explosions. Quite apart from the fallout threat, they were aware of the prodigious increase in the power of the new explosives. They knew that unless these explosives and the means to deliver them could be brought under control, their very existence would add to the tensions that might lead to nuclear war. They knew too, that a ban on testing was perhaps the best place to begin on the larger problem of armaments control and reduction, for the means to monitor such tests were relatively simple.

Many important appeals have been made to the world on the subject of nuclear testing.

One was from Pope Pius XII who called for an international agreement to put an end to nuclear explosions, for the renunciation of atomic weapons and for effective air and ground observation to insure arms control compliance.

Another came from Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the world-famed theologian, philosopher, doctor and humanitarian.

He said that mankind was committing a "folly in thoughtlessness" by permitting the tests to continue. Dr. Schweitzer issued a challenge to people from all walks of life to interest themselves in these questions and to create a mandate for wise action.

It was in response to such a challenge that the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, Inc. came into being. Included in the group were churchmen, scientists, businessmen, labor representatives, authors, editors and public figures.

The group decided to form an informal national committee for the purpose of putting important information before the American people and stimulating debate on the issues of our time.

It was felt that the group should do everything possible to support and strengthen existing organizations working to bring about increased understanding of problems related to atomic energy in particular and foreign policy in general.

HOW THIS CAN BE DONE

I. The ***National Committee*** works at three levels:

1. *Top level:* to reach leaders in industry, labor, religion, civic organizations and government.
2. *Community level:* (a) to stimulate and provide a focus for concerted local efforts to affect national policy on nuclear

tests, missiles and satellites; (b) to encourage people to work within existing organizations on these matters.

3. *Public Information:* to distribute select material already published, but not yet accorded a full hearing; to prepare and publish new information of importance; to conduct a mass educational campaign in the nation's newspapers and other media.

II. ***You,*** In Your Town, In Your Organization can help too:

1. Send for copies of this pamphlet and other current literature. (Single copies free). Distribute this in your school, church, club, place of work. Send it with a personal note to leading radio and television commentators, to religious and organizational leaders, to your neighbors.
2. Find local sponsors for an ad in your newspaper.
3. Write letters to the President, to your Senators and your Congressmen (or talk to them while they are at home), the editor of your newspaper.
4. Seek out and work with others who believe as you do.
5. Contribute and ask others to contribute toward the work of the National Committee. Send all contributions to "Sane Nuclear Policy", Box 1705, New York 17, New York.

Sane Nuclear Policy, Inc.
Box 1705, New York 17, N. Y.

Please send me:

.....copies of this pamphlet

.....other information

.....news of the Committee's latest newspaper ad or other project.

I am enclosing a contribution of $..... to help further your work.

Name .....

Address .....

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Norman Thomas, Chairman, Post War World Council

Dr. Hugh C. Wolfe, Chairman, Department of Physics, Cooper Union

And we are the thousands of individuals in and out of local committees across the nation who are working for sanity in world affairs.

National Farmers Union

October 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Gilfillan:

Thank you for your letter of October 7th which was received at this office after Mr. Murrow had departed for Europe to begin a year's leave of absence.

I regret that since he will be out of the country for most of the next ten months, it will not be possible for him to speak at the annual convention of the National Farmers Union.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mr. R. S. Gilfillan, President
Farmers Union Herald
St. Paul, Minnesota

Farmers Union Press Association

October 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Farmers Union Press Association is a group of editors and public relations people (all from the newspaper, TV and radio fields) who work for the National Farmers Union, the State Farmers Union organizations, and the large Farmers Union regional cooperatives.

For the last two or three years the Association has presented a person high in the newspaper, TV, or radio fields at the annual convention of the National Farmers Union.

We would like very much to know whether you would be available for such a meeting, and if so who your agent is, or in case you have no agent upon what terms you would be willing to speak. We assign no subject, letting the speaker choose whichever subject he wishes.

The convention will be held in the middle of March 1960 in Denver, Colorado.

Sincerely yours,

R.S. Gilfillan

R.S. Gilfillan
President

RSG:dwh

R. S. GILFILLAN, President
Farmers Union Herald
St. Paul, Minnesota

A. L. HELLEBUST, Vice President
Kansas Union Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR T. THOMPSON, Secretary-Treasurer
Farmers Union Washington Newsletter
Washington, D. C.

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November 12, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you might be interested in having a staff member attend the National Manpower Council's conference on "Public Policy and Manpower Resources" at Arden House in Harriman, New York on November 15-20.

During this period some 80 distinguished leaders will discuss governmental policies and actions which influence the development and utilization of the nation's manpower resources.

Particular attention will be given to future manpower needs and resources in the vital areas of science, education and health. Governmental employment practices will also come under the scrutiny of the conferees. I am attaching the agenda as well as a list of those attending the conference.

If you would like to send a staff member up to Arden House, we can handle the transportation. Our car will leave New York at 5:00 P.M. for the evening sessions, so that your reporter will have an opportunity to join the participants at dinner before the meetings. For the "Findings" session on Friday morning, our car will leave at 7:30 A.M.

Cordially,

Elmer M. Borsuk, Director
Radio-Television Department

EMB:PB

NATIONAL MANPOWER COUNCIL
ARDEN HOUSE CONFERENCE

on

"Public Policies and Manpower Resources"
November 15-20, 1959

SCHEDULE OF GENERAL SESSIONS

-oOo-

Sunday, November 15

8:30 p.m.: First General Session - SCIENCE, GOVERNMENT AND MANPOWER

Chairman: John A. Krout, Vice President, Columbia University
Member, National Manpower Council
Speaker: Alan T. Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation

Monday, November 16

8:15 p.m.: Second General Session - PUBLIC POLICIES FOR EDUCATION

Chairman: Alonzo G. Moron, Educational Consultant
Member, National Manpower Council
Speaker: Alvin C. Eurich, Vice President,
The Fund for the Advance of Education

Tuesday, November 17

8:15 p.m.: Third General Session - Findings of the Working Groups

Wednesday, November 18

8:15 p.m.: Fourth General Session - PUBLIC POLICIES AND PUBLIC PERSONNEL

Chairman: Erwin D. Canham, Editor-in-Chief, The Christian Science Monitor
Chairman, National Manpower Council
Speakers: Frank Bane, Chairman, The Surgeon General's Consultant
Group on Medical Education
Milton Katz, Director, International Legal Studies,
Harvard University Law School
Wallace S. Sayre, Professor of Public Administration,
Columbia University

Thursday, November 19

9:30 a.m.: Fifth General Session - Findings of the Working Groups

8:15 p.m.: Sixth General Session - Findings of the Working Groups

Friday, November 20

9:30 a.m.: Concluding General Session - FINDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

Chairman: Henry David, Executive Director
National Manpower Council

-oOo-

NATIONAL MANPOWER COUNCIL
ARDEN HOUSE CONFERENCE

on

"Public Policies and Manpower Resources"
November 15-20, 1959

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Mr. Gerry E. Morse
Vice President
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American Psychiatric Association
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Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thomas B. Ross
Chicago Sun-Times Office
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Professor Wallace S. Sayre
Public Administration
Columbia University
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New York, New York

Professor Lloyd M. Short
Ford Hall
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Mr. Rocco C. Siciliano
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
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Dr. Nathan Sinai
School of Public Health
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dr. G. Kerry Smith
Executive Secretary
Association for Higher Education
National Education Association
1201 - 16th Street, N.W.
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Haverford College
Haverford, Pennsylvania

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U. S. Bureau of the Budget
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. O. Glenn Stahl, Director
Bureau of Programs and Standards
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D. C

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Manpower Development Staff
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National Academy of Sciences
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Washington 25, D. C.

Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell
Greenbelt
Maryland

William S. Twichell
County Superintendent of School
County of Essex
Department of Education
Newark, New Jersey

The Reverend A. Dudley Ward
General Secretary
Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Mr. James E. Webb, Chairman
Commission on Municipal Manpower
The American Municipal Association
1612 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director
National Science Foundation
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Elmer D. West, Director
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American Council on Education
1785 Massachusetts Avenue
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40 Patterson Street
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The University of Wisconsin
Madison 6, Wisconsin

Arnold Zander
International President
American Federation of State, County
and Municipal Employees
815 Mt. Vernon Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL MANPOWER COUNCIL

Established at Columbia University in 1951 under a grant from the Ford Foundation to study significant manpower problems and to contribute to the more effective development and utilization of the nation's most precious resource —its people.

THE NATIONAL MANPOWER COUNCIL

Its sixteen members are drawn from industry, labor, education, and public service. They are:

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Boston, Massachusetts

Deputy Chairman

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THE STAFF

The National Manpower Council Staff, whose offices are in the Low Memorial Library of Columbia University, is headed by

Executive Director

HENRY DAVID

Director of Staff Studies

ELI GINZBERG

Associate Director

BRYNA BALL

THE COUNCIL'S PUBLICATIONS

The National Manpower Council publishes the results of its studies, each of which centers on the *quality* of the nation's manpower—that is, on the training, skills, capacities, and creativeness of the American people.

In each of these volumes there is a Statement by the Council, which presents its major findings and recommendations, and chapters by the Council staff. To date, the following volumes of Council studies have appeared:

STUDENT DEFERMENT AND NATIONAL MANPOWER POLICY. 1952. (out of print)

A POLICY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER. 1953.

A POLICY FOR SKILLED MANPOWER. 1954.

WOMANPOWER. 1957.

The Council also publishes the proceedings of its national conferences which are based on its studies and held at Arden House, the Harriman Campus of Columbia University. To date, the following volumes of proceedings have appeared.

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON THE UTILIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER. 1954. (out of print)

IMPROVING THE WORK SKILLS OF THE NATION. 1955.

WORK IN THE LIVES OF MARRIED WOMEN. 1958.

The Columbia University Press is the publisher for the National Manpower Council.

WORK IN THE LIVES OF MARRIED WOMEN

Seeking to explore further some of the social, economic, psychological, and cultural implications of the revolution in women's employment, the National Manpower Council brought together at a five-day conference over eighty participants from government, industry, labor, education, social welfare, child care, civic organizations, and the churches. Four major themes engaged their attention: the Education, Training and Guidance of Women for Reentry into the Labor Force; the Utilization of Womanpower; the Income Earned by Married Women; and Working Mothers and the Development of Children.

The volume reporting this conference, *Work in the Lives of Married Women,* deals with the following and other significant questions: Why do married women work? What happens to the income they earn? Does a mother's absence from the home because she is employed jeopardize the healthy development of her children or contribute to juvenile delinquency? Do older women make good workers?

Work in the Lives of Married Women contains the addresses delivered at the conference by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell; Katherine Brownell Oettinger, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and Erwin D. Canham, Editor-in-Chief of *The Christian Science Monitor* and Chairman of the National Manpower Council; five study papers, "The Children of Working Mothers: A Psychiatrist's View," by Leo Bartemeier, M.D., "Supplementary Income Earned by Married Women," by Frances Lomas Feldman, "Utilizing 'Older' Women Workers," by Howard S. Kaltenborn, "Education for Reentry into the Labor Force," by Esther Lloyd-Jones, and "Effects Upon Children of Their Mothers' Outside Employment," by Eleanor E. Maccoby; reports of the conference discussions; and a summary of conference findings by Henry David.

"The prepared papers and summaries of the discussions provide a comprehensive and readable statement of current knowledge and opinion on the questions under study."—*American Sociological Review*

"This book probes some very important problems which should be carefully considered by anyone responsible for hiring labor. The discussion sections . . . are particularly revealing."—*Personnel Journal*

220 pages. Cloth $4.75

WOMANPOWER

Since 1890, the number of working women has increased from 4 million to 22 million. Since 1940, the growth of the female labor force has been especially rapid. Today, nearly 30 percent of all the married women in this country hold jobs. More than half of the employed women are married, and almost half of them are more than forty years old. The touchstones of the "revolution" in women's employment are the kinds of work women now do, the kinds of women employed, and their reasons for working. The Council deals with these developments from the viewpoint of the country's total manpower resources and recommends ways of insuring the more effective development and utilization of womanpower.

Twelve chapters by the Council staff cover:

The New Concern with Manpower
Women in the Labor Force Today
Women in Business and Industry: an Employer Appraisal
Trends in the Employment of Women
The Impact of World War II on Women's Employment
The Secondary Education of Girls
Post-High School Education and Training
The Labor Market Behavior of Women
Shortages of Highly Trained Personnel
Women in the Armed Services
Work in the Lives of Women
Public Policy Issues

"*Womanpower,* by the National Manpower Council, provides a better understanding of women's important role in our economic life. The book presents vividly the nation's present and future need for the skills and talents of women workers. I believe it is a significant contribution which will do much to enlighten all of us on the great economic potential of American women."—*James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor*

"This is a book which will be read time and time again with profit by all who have an interest in the changes in women's employment and in women's maximum success and adjustment to it . . . this many-faceted study is valuable to all students of manpower problems. The work is almost encyclopedic in its coverage. . . ."—*Science*

371 pages. Cloth $5.00

IMPROVING THE WORK SKILLS OF THE NATION

This volume reports on the conference attended by sixty-nine representatives from industry, labor, education, the armed services, and government. Following up on *A Policy for Skilled Manpower,* they considered how the secondary schools, industry, and the community can contribute to the improvement of the nation's work skills. Chapters reporting their discussions illuminate the complex interrelationships involved in the development of skill.

The volume contains in addition the following addresses and papers: "The Problem of Skill Development," by Eli Ginzberg and Henry David; "The Investment in Manpower," by Courtney C. Brown; "Our Secondary Schools and National Manpower Needs," by Clarence Faust; "Vocational Guidance and the Skills of the Work Force," by George B. Baldwin; "Industry's Training Effort in Improving the Work Skills of the Nation," by Karl R. Kunze; "Conservation of Technical Manpower in the Armed Services: A Problem in the Management of Skills," by Edmond H. Leavey, Major General, USA (Ret.); "The Government Stake in Skilled Manpower," by the Honorable James P. Mitchell; "The Community and Secondary Education," by O. H. Roberts, Jr.; "The Placement Function in an Industrial Society: The Unexplored Core of the Manpower Problem," by John J. Corson.

"The conferees performed a valuable service by calling attention to matters that should be considered by persons developing training programs or conducting research studies in this field."—*Industrial and Labor Relations Review*

"The styles are as varied as the writers, the plot is as simple as civilization's survival, and the literary excellence pops out in much of the writing, which has clarity, punch, and challenge."—*The Christian Science Monitor*

203 pages. Cloth $3.50, *Paper* $2.25

A POLICY FOR SKILLED MANPOWER

The American economy, based on a complex and constantly evolving technology, requires ever more and better technical and skilled personnel. This volume provides the first comprehensive evaluation of the critical role played by the nation's nine million skilled workers and technicians, and suggests means for better developing and using its manpower resources in this field.

The Council's Statement recommends ways of strengthening the contribution made by secondary education to the acquisition of skills; developing a more effective program for vocational guidance; providing more equal opportunities for all individuals to acquire skills; improving the facilities and methods used to train skilled and technical personnel; and increasing knowledge about our manpower resources.

Chapters by the Council staff deal with:

Skill and Economic Development
Trends in Skilled and Technical Manpower
Education and Training of Workers: An Employer Appraisal
The Armed Forces and Skilled Manpower
Secondary Education and Preparation for Work
Issues in Vocational Education
Types of Vocational Schooling
How Workers Become Skilled
Opportunities, Incentives, and the Acquisition of Skill
Vocational Guidance and Counseling
Public Policies and Skilled Manpower

"The book deals with issues and practices in secondary education with a firmness and fairness that are bound to command the respect of the professionals."—*Teachers College Record*

"The recommendations resulting from the studies deserve careful consideration by leaders in business and industry, and in labor, education and government."—*U.S. Quarterly Book Review*

". . . a sound and important contribution to the problem of preserving and increasing the manpower resources of the United States. This report is doubly important in that it touches upon fields of education hitherto sadly neglected by our educational institutions."—*Technical Education News*

299 pages. Cloth $4.50

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON THE UTILIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER

Sixty-six experts from all parts of the United States met at Arden House to consider ways of making more effective use of scientific and professional personnel. Engineering, medicine, and teaching were the three professional fields upon which the conference centered its attention. These fields are marked by distinctive, if not unique, utilization problems, and the effective use of the personnel in each of them is of critical importance to the nation's well-being.

This volume presents accounts of the authoritative discussions on engineering, medical, and teaching personnel; reports of the discussions of the conference as a whole; and a constructive interpretation of its findings. It makes available the following papers specially prepared for the conference: "Issues in the Utilization of Scientific Manpower," by James D. Zellerbach; "An Economist's View of the Manpower Concept," by Kenneth E. Boulding; "Manpower Utilization from the Point of View of Top Administration," by Frank Pace, Jr.; "Technicians and the Utilization of Professional Manpower," by Seymour L. Wolfbein; "Some Thoughts on the Utilization of Engineers," by George M. Maverick; "Problems and Potentialities of Using Paramedical Personnel to Insure the Most Effective Utilization of Medical Personnel," by Marcus D. Kogel, M.D.; and "More Effective Utilization of Teachers," by Henry Chauncey.

"The report is recommended for the interest of the controversial issues raised for discussion as well as for the practicality of its suggestions and findings."—*Science*

"Among the significant publications which are emerging from time to time in the field of manpower this volume will undoubtedly find an important place."—*American Journal of Physics*

"This should be of value to persons in any field, and the six 'major approaches' [to effective utilization] can well form the basis for a sound approach to manpower problems in any field."—*The Scientific Monthly*

197 pages. Cloth $3.50

A POLICY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER

Recent scientific developments, projected defense requirements, and continuing personnel shortages in certain fields have served to focus the nation's attention on the relatively small but crucial segment of the labor force engaged in scientific and professional work. This volume is a comprehensive evaluation of the role of these five million persons in the economy and of the problems encountered in meeting current and future demands for highly trained personnel.

In its Statement the Council offers recommendations for developing more reliable knowledge about our human resources; for strengthening institutions that educate and train scientists and professionals; for maintaining a continuous flow of students into institutions of higher education; for expanding the opportunities for capable young people to secure advanced training; and for utilizing more effectively the available supply of scientific and professional manpower.

Chapters by the Council staff cover:

The Growth of the Professions
Training and Occupational Distribution
The Potential for Higher Education
Research and Development
The Armed Forces and Highly Trained Manpower
The Nature of Manpower Shortages
The Engineering Profession
Physicists
Teachers
Physicians
Manpower Policies in a Democratic Society

"Although this report is considered by its authors 'to be exploratory rather than definitive,' it is by all odds the most adequate of available sources of data and ideas concerning the intellectual resources of America and their present and potential utilization."—*American Scientist*

"The book is valuable for the solid research which it reports but is perhaps even more valuable for its success in bringing into focus so many aspects of the manpower problems in science and the professions during fast-changing times."—*American Journal of Physics*

"Altogether, the book is an able and concise presentation of the most significant problems regarding scientific and specialized personnel."—*Monthly Labor Review*

263 pages. Cloth $4.50

STUDENT DEFERMENT AND NATIONAL MANPOWER POLICY

The Council's first study examined the student deferment program of the Selective Service System. Together with the Statement and recommendations by the Council, this volume presented essential information on the program, analyzed the military manpower pool and the method of selecting students for deferment, and dealt with deferment for skilled and specialized personnel. It also appraised student deferment policy in the light of democratic values.

The Council's Statements from each of its studies are also published separately. Copies of these Statements reprinted from A POLICY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER, A POLICY FOR SKILLED MANPOWER, and WOMANPOWER, are available upon request from the National Manpower Council.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Government and Manpower, a study of key manpower problems of government in America and of the impact of public policies on the development and utilization of the nation's manpower, will be published in 1959. The proceedings of the Arden House conference based on this study will appear early in 1960.

The Council's study of *The Waste of Manpower* will be concerned with the nature and extent of manpower waste, the groups most subject to underdevelopment and underutilization, and the kinds of remedial action available.

It will be followed by the Council's final publication, *Manpower Policies for a Democratic Society.*

NATIONAL MANPOWER COUNCIL

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

Telephone: MOnument 6-2234

Nebraska State Ed. Assoc

December 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Lynch:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 4th inviting Mr. Murrow to speak at the 1960 conventions of the Nebraska State Education Association next October.

Mr. Murrow has been in Europe on a year's leave of absence since June and will be returning to the States in June of next year. I regret that until that time, he will not be making any commitments regarding speaking engagements. Thank you for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. John E. Lynch
Executive Secretary
Nebraska State Education Association
605 South 14th Street
Lincoln 8, Nebraska

JOSEPHINE C. GROSVENOR . . . *Aurora*
PRESIDENT

PAUL MORRIS . . . *Kearney*
VICE-PRESIDENT

Nebraska State Education Association

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
Nebraska Education News

JOHN E. LYNCH
Executive Secretary

605 South 14th Street
LINCOLN 8, NEBRASKA
PHONE 2-1055

December 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are in the process of contracting speakers for the 1960 general sessions of the district conventions of the Nebraska State Education Association. The conventions will be held in six Nebraska cities on Thursday and Friday, October 27 and 28, 1960.

You have been selected by our convention managers as a first choice for their program. I wish to extend a most cordial invitation to you to appear as one of the headline speakers at our 1960 conventions.

Would you be available to speak to Nebraska teachers on either or both of these dates in 1960? If so, what would your fee be for one appearance, and also for two appearances--either on the same day or on successive days?

Should your schedule for 1960 not permit consideration of the Nebraska convention dates, would you be available for appearances on October 26 and 27 in 1961?

An early reply to this inquiry would be sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Lynch

John E. Lynch
Executive Secretary

JEL:ds

NY Shakespeare Festival

November 25, 1959

Dear Miss Hayes:

Thank you for your gracious letter of November 16th asking Mr. Murrow to join the Advisory Committee of the New York Shakespeare Festival.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is spending this time traveling abroad.

I regret that it is not possible for me to accept your invitation on his behalf.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Helen Hayes
New York Shakespeare Festival
Advisory Committee Headquarters
Suite 1533
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

HELEN HAYES

November 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Among the shining lights on our cultural skyline, the New York Shakespeare Festival is one of which we can all be justly proud. With many others, I have given my assistance during the past three critical years to sustain this important institution, which has achieved such a significant place in the community.

Now that the City Planning Commission has approved a proposal for the construction of a $250,000 permanent Shakespeare amphitheatre in Central Park to house the Festival productions, I am forming an Advisory Committee of distinguished New Yorkers to help bring the project to its well-deserved fruition and to seek ways and means of ensuring the Festival a permanent place in the City's cultural life.

With my assurance that there will be no onerous duties, may I look forward to your acceptance at your earliest convenience, as we are desirous of completing the formation of the Advisory Committee.

Sincerely,

Helen Hayes

Helen Hayes

P.S. Please reply to me at Committee Headquarters, Suite 1533, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York (COlumbus 5-7460).

N.Y. Teachers Guild
on file

August 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Cogen:

Many thanks for your kind letter of August 4th. I sincerely appreciate the honor the New York Teachers Guild had planned to do me in bestowing upon me the 1960 John Dewey award, and sincerely regret that it will not be possible for me to appear at the Annual Spring Conference on Saturday, March 5, 1960 in order to accept it. As you may know, I am now embarking on a year's leave of absence and my present plans call for me to be out of the country for the next eight months or so.

Please convey my thanks and regrets to all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles Cogen, President
The New York Teachers Guild
2 East 23rd Street
New York 10, New York

gw

The New York TEACHERS GUILD

LOCAL 2 · AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, AFL-CIO

Affiliated with New York State Federation of Labor, Central Trades and Labor Council, Empire State Federation of Teachers

2 East 23rd Street
New York 10, N. Y.
GR 7-6281-2-3

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August 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Each year the Guild gives its John Dewey award to a person who has made a significant contribution toward "Democracy In Education - Education for Democracy". Dr. Dewey was a charter member of the Guild.

The past recipients of the John Dewey awards have been Professors John L. Childs and George Counts, Senator Herbert Lehman, the labor leaders, Walter Reuther and George Meany, the lawyer, Thurgood Marshall, and the educator and religious leader, Father George B. Ford.

The Guild would be honored if you were to accept the 1960 John Dewey award.

This award is conferred at our Annual Spring Conference, to be held in 1960 at a Luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Saturday, March 5th.

We will be grateful if you would let us know, at your earliest convenience, if you will accept this award and be with us on this date.

Sincerely yours,

Nina Leichter

Nina Leichter, Chairman
Spring Conference Committee

Charles Cogen

Charles Cogen
President

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Chairmen of Functional Chapters

Bur. Child Guidance: Ruth R. Edelstein; *Community College*: Israel Kugler; *Dietitians*: May Thoman; *School Clerks*: Goldie Colodny; *Stevenson School*: Irving Miller; *Fashion Institute*: Paul A. Berger

October 28, 1959

Dear Mr. Norman:

Many thanks for your recent letter and most enticing advertisements which were received here after Mr. Murrow had left for Europe to begin several months of extensive travel.

I regret to have to tell you that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to do as you ask. He has made it a firm policy not to permit his name and photograph to be featured in any advertisements and as you can understand, he cannot make exceptions.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Norman B. Norman, President
Norman, Craig & Kummel Inc.
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

NORMAN, CRAIG & KUMMEL Inc.
Advertising

488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.
PLaza 1-0900

October 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

We hope that we are writing to you early enough to find at least part of your January 1960 uncommitted. We would again like to inquire, on behalf of our client, the Jamaica Tourist Board, whether you would accept an invitation to come to Jamaica in January for a two week "holiday-for-two".

The facts are these:

The Tourist Board will fly you to Jamaica from the United States and back again. While in Jamaica, you will be the guest of the Board.

During a brief morning while you are in Jamaica, we will take some painless pictures of you. We will use the most inspired of the photographs, together with a carefully written message, in an elegant, dignified advertisement to attract more people to Jamaica. We enclose some samples of advertisements which have already run, for you to look at. We assure you that you will be photographed only in a pose which you feel is natural to you, and characteristic of you.

Your transportation to and from the Island, together with two weeks' hotel accommodations and meals will be taken care of by the Tourist Board. In addition, the Board wishes to put a car at your disposal whenever you wish for trips here and there about our lovely island.

If your schedule permits adjustment, will you join us in Jamaica? Please ask someone to write me and tell me the two weeks in January which would be most convenient for you. We will then be in a position to finalize our advertising plan and to extend an invitation on behalf of the Tourist Board.

Sincerely,

Norman B. Norman

Norman B. Norman
President

me

come to Jamaica— it's no place like home

The Jamaica Military Band is about to strike up "Mango Walk". No less than the N. Y. Philharmonic's maestro Leonard Bernstein is guest clarinetist. Just about *everybody* turns up in Jamaica. The place is a walking who's who. No wonder. The island throbs with "see" and "do". Explore. Dance. Dream. Golf. Fish. Relax and enjoy it, or don't relax and *love* it. One minor annoyance will mar your trip—pique that you hadn't discovered Jamaica earlier. Jamaica has spent 4½ centuries (since *Columbus* discovered it) in dress rehearsal for your visit. The performance commences the moment you arrive. So *arrive*.

Flautist! Tsk! Tsk!

Where else would they let me play the flute?

I've rarely enjoyed a performance so much!

Leonard Bernstein

JAMAICA IN THE WEST INDIES • Jamaica Tourist Board • New York • Chicago • Miami • Toronto, Canada • Kingston, Jamaica, W.I. • SEE ANY TRAVEL AGENT

8 international airlines serve Jamaica. Also, regular sailings from New York, Miami and New Orleans.

come to Jamaica—it's no place like home

People who have scoured the planet—who have the wherewithal to hie off to Bali or Tahiti—return to Jamaica. One day in this unspoiled never-never land will spoil you (the golden weather *alone* could do it). The island quivers with contrasts, seethes with surprises. Something always seems to be *happening*, even when you're sitting on your terrace in the crystal cool of a morning, convinced that the world is your papaya. Jamaica is scented with jasmine, splashed with moonlight, and tied together with the beat of calypso drums—*the* place to do everything, anything, or nothing.

but I'm still fond of the South Pacific

EVER-EVER

Jamaica's the place for an exultant Halliday! Mary Martin Halliday

come to Jamaica—

JAMAICA IN THE WEST INDIES Jamaica Tourist Board • New York • Chicago • Miami • Toronto, Canada • Kingston, Jamaica, W. I. **SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT** • **it's not far from home**

come to Jamaica — it's no place like home

Think of the most beautiful place you've yet seen in the world. Jamaica is more so, *outrageously* so. Jamaica's the place to get away *with* it and/or get away *from* it. An enthused international "Who's Who" flocks here to do as it pleases. The sun shines all the time. In Jamaica you can find perfect peace. Yet the island pulses with theatrical contrasts between new and old, civilized and primitive. If you hanker to see the world, better do that first. Because once here, Jamaica will bewitch you — and may become all of the world you'll ever care to see.

not a word

never at night

peace, peace, perfect peace...
and one's loved ones far away

Jamaica, for me, is the loveliest island in the world — Noël Coward

come to Jamaica—
it's not far from home

JAMAICA IN THE WEST INDIES. Jamaica Tourist Board • New York • Chicago • Miami • Toronto, Canada • Kingston, Jamaica, W. I. **SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT**

North Car. Council of Churches
eng. dec

August 20, 1959

The Rev. W.W. Finlator
The Pullen Memorial Baptist Church
Hillsboro Street at Cox Avenue
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Mr. Finlator:

I am replying to your kind letter of August 13 to Mr. Murrow, as he has already begun his year's leave of absence . It is most gratious of you and the Anniversary Committee to invite Mr. Murrow to speak at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations in May of 1961. I very much regret that it is impossible for Mr. Murrow to commit himself this far in advance. He does not yet know what his broadcasting commitments for 1961 will be, and these must have first priority over any other arrangements.

Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THE PULLEN MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURC

CHURCH OFFICE
TELEPHONE TE 2-2324

W. W. FINLATOR
MINISTER

HILLSBORO STREET AT COX AVENUE
RALEIGH, N. C.

August 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On May 1 and 2, 1961, the North Carolina Council of Churches is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary in Greensboro, N. C. The Council of Churches is composed of most of the major Protestant communions of both races in our state and has been led through a quarter of a century by distinguished laymen and clergymen. We look forward to the anniversary of the Council in the same city where it was formed.

The Anniversary Committee, of which I am chairman, has agreed to invite to the celebration North Carolina church and lay leaders throughout the nation. We are extending invitations to such gentlemen as Dr. Frank Graham of the United Nations, Dr. Liston Pope, Dean of the Yale Divinity School, Dr. Billy Graham, the Evangelist, and others to be our speakers. The committee is particularly anxious to have you, a former resident of our State, to be on this program.

Please let me invite you this far in advance and express my personal hope that you can accept. If you find it possible to crowd us into your schedule I shall correspond with you later on about the assignment and the subject.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

W. W. Finlator

W. W. Finlator

F/bw

Northwestern Univ.

December 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Hunter:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 4th inviting Mr. Murrow to participate in a Symposium in Broadcasting and Public Opinion in late June of next year.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next eight months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Charles F. Hunter, Chairman
Department of Radio, Television and Film
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

December 4, 1959

THE SCHOOL OF SPEECH

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

During the summer session of 1960 the School of Speech, Northwestern University, is offering a special Symposium in Broadcasting and Public Opinion. With the aid of guest lecturers, the Symposium will examine many facets of broadcasting and their influence on public opinion. We are inviting some of the most distinguished men in the field to participate.

With the Republican National Convention in Chicago during July, we will have an opportunity to observe an area of political broadcasting close at hand.

By now, I am sure you recognize this as an invitation for you to appear as a guest sometime during the summer. We would like you to examine the topic, "Broadcasting's First Responsibility -- The News". We shall leave it to the discretion of each guest as to whether he wishes to make a formal presentation or to use the question - answer procedure.

We have tentatively assigned either 1:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 28, or Thursday, June 30, whichever is most convenient to you. The Symposium will carry graduate credit and will therefore attract a sizable number of teachers of broadcasting as well as undergraduate majors in the field.

As you perhaps know, educational budgets are notoriously meager, and we are able to offer an honorarium of only $100.00. We know this is embarrassingly small, but we are hoping that you might have occasion to be in Chicago, or through the Chicago area, during the summer, and this could be a small part of your activity. May I say we are quite flexible in regard to dates.

I wish I could be persuasive enough to tell you what an excellent contribution you could make toward a better understanding of the problems of broadcasting news and special events. Your appearance will have a far-reaching effect in view of the nature of your audience.

We shall be most grateful for whatever immediate attention you can give this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Hunter

Charles F. Hunter, Chairman
Department of Radio, Television and Film

Oxford Union Society
ed

August 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Trattner:

Many thanks for your kind letter of July 29th. I regret that I must decline your gracious invitation to speak to the Oxford Union Society sometime during the next Michaelmas Term. Although present plans call for me to be in England during the month of October, my time there is already fully assigned.

Please be assured that I am honored to have received your invitation and am sincerely sorry that it is impossible for me to accept.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Joseph Trattner, President
The Oxford Union Society
Oxford
England

gw

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Telephone OXFORD 2053

July 29, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing to extend to you a most cordial invitation from the Oxford Union Society. We should be very pleased if you could speak to the Society on any subject of your choice sometime next Michaelmas Term. We shall have debates on October 15th and on each of the next six Thursdays, and would of course, welcome you to any one which you find convenient.

The Oxford Union as you probably know is among the world's foremost debating societies. It numbers six Prime Ministers, five Archbishops of Canterbury, and a good portion of modern British statesmen among its ex-officers. The Society has recently been addressed by Earl Attlee, M. Pierre Mendes-France, and Mr. Hugh Gaitskell. Other speakers for next Autumn include: Prime Minister Harold Macmillan (who is a former Librarian i.e. Vice-President of this Society) and M. Jacques Soustelle of France. We would expect an audience of some 1200 for your appearance and with your permission, would seek to make a recording of the debate for subsequent broadcast.

We should be most honored if you could accept our invitation as you are held in the highest esteem in this country. You are particularly well-regarded by both students and faculty of the University of Oxford.

I personally would be especially pleased if you could visit the Union Society. As an American I have long been an admirer of yours and I am most happy to be able to extend you this invitation. Should you be in London at some time during the next few weeks I shall be very pleased to discuss the matter with you in person. I very much hope that we shall be able this Autumn to offer you the hospitality of Oxford; and I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph Trattner
President.

JT/rbo

Oxford Univ. Am. Assoc

October 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Nye:

Your kind letter of October 4th unfortunately was received after Mr. Murrow had departed for England.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to address the Oxford American Association since his time in England is limited and is already fully assigned. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mr. Joseph S. Nye, President
Oxford University American Association
Exeter College
Oxford, England

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OXFORD, ENGLAND

4 October, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It has come to my attention that you will be coming to England soon. We would very much appreciate it if you would find time to address the Oxford American Association. We are a largely informal group of Americans studying at Oxford. Though a great deal of preparation is unnecessary to address us, I think you will find it a stimulating group.

We leave a choice of subject to our speaker. Often the greater part of the meeting is "question and answer". We generally have a small dinner with the committee beforehand.

We are quite flexible on dates, preferring only a weekday night between the third week of October and the first week of December.

I would appreciate an early reply so that I can work out our schedule. Thank you.

Sincerely,

J. S. Nye

Joseph S. Nye, Pres.
Exeter College
Oxford, England

Pandit, Her Excellency
Mme Vijaya Lakshmi

September 23, 1959

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your kind invitation to attend an address by Her Excellency Mme Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit on October 5th .

I regret that Mr. Murrow will not be able to attend since he is out of the country and does not plan to return to the States for several months.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Secretary of the University
Columbia University
101 Low Memorial Library
New York, New York

Mrs. Dorothy Harmon
and
Mr. Robert Davis Parker
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception in honor of
H.E. Mme. Vijaylakshmi Pandit
on Monday, October fifth
at Ten P.M. o'clock

RSVP
YU6-7110

Mr. Robert D. Parker
29 Bulkman Place

The President of Columbia University
with the cooperation of
The Education and Research Committee for a Free World
of
The Lasker Foundation
requests the pleasure of your company
to hear an address by

Her Excellency Mme Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
High Commissioner of India to the United Kingdom

Monday, October 5, 1959
at eight-fifteen in the evening

The Rotunda, Low Memorial Library
Columbia University

PLEASE REPLY TO
SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY

101 LOW MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Phi Alpha Delta
Leg Dec

August 25, 1959

Dear Mr. McKesson:

Your kind letter of August 15th has reached me just prior to my departure for Europe. I expect to be out of the country for most of the next ten months and therefore must regretfully decline your invitation to address the Ross chapter of Phi Alpha Delta.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles B. McKesson
3817 Cloverdale Avenue
Los Angeles 8, California

gw

PHI ALPHA DELTA
LEGAL FRATERNITY
ROSS CHAPTER
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES 7, CALIFORNIA

15 August 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

This is an invitation to address a local chapter of Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity. It might seem strange that we should invite someone from outside the legal profession, but we feel that too many neophyte lawyers become isolated from the world around them while they are in law school. Without a broad background of experience, and living what is in effect a very narrow life, these students are then lacking a proper perspective from which to plan their own futures. Ross Chapter, in conjunction with the faculty of the University of Southern California Law School, each year sponsors a luncheon program at which prominent figures from all walks of life address the membership of the chapter, other members of the law school student body, faculty members, and representative alumni. These speakers present their views on matters of topical interest: sometimes on subjects of especial interest to the legal profession, sometimes on subjects of more general concern. We feel that because of your diversified background and obvious interest in the future of the world, you would bring to these future lawyers many thoughts which would stimulate them to become better citizens and leaders and which would help to fill the void previously mentioned.

We have read that you are to visit your mother in Washington this summer before leaving for Europe. Should you be planning to come south, that is to Los Angeles, before your departure we should be most honored to have you consider the possibility of addressing us. Our first meeting this year is scheduled for September 30th, and we plan to meet every other Wednesday thereafter. Our first meeting is traditionally our biggest, and it would be even bigger if we could announce that you were to be the speaker. If one of our other dates would be more convenient, however, we would be delighted to have you consider our invitation as open for such a later date.

We shall be looking forward to hearing from you, and we hope that your schedule will permit what could only be a most informative and stimulating experience for us.

Sincerely,

Charles B. McKesson

Charles B. McKesson

3817 Cloverdale Avenue
Los Angeles 8, California

Sir Pierson and
Lady Dixon

December 8, 1959

Dear Sir Pierson and Lady Dixon:

Your kind invitation addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Murrow inviting them to attend an evening supper party on Wednesday, December 23rd, was received at this office in their absence. I regret very much that they will not be able to accept, since they are traveling in Europe.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Sir Pierson and Lady Dixon
4 East 66th Street
New York 21, New York

Sir Pierson and Lady Dixon

request the pleasure of the company of

Mr and Mrs Edward R. Murrow

at an Evening Party

on Wednesday December 23rd at 9.30 p.m. o'clock
Supper 10.30 p.m.

4 East 66th Street
New York 21

R.S.V.P.
Black Tie

Planned Parenthood

October 20, 1959

Dear Mrs. Richter:

Thank you for your recent invitation to attend a tea sponsored by the Planned Parenthood League of Dutchess County on October 29th which was received at this office.

Since Mr. and Mrs. Murrow are presently in Europe, I regret that they will not be able to accept.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mrs. Harry Richter
Willow Lane
Staatsburg, New York

Silver Tea
Twenty-fifth Anniversary
Planned Parenthood League of Dutchess County
at the home of
Mrs. Robert Lansing Smith
Cedar Avenue
Poughkeepsie, New York
Thursday, October the twenty-ninth
Three to five o'clock

R. s. v. p.
Mrs. Harry Richter
Willow Lane
Staatsburg, New York

Guests welcome
to bring a friend

Red Path Bureau

November 17, 1959

THE RED PATH BUREAU
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

REGRET MURROW NOT ACCEPTING SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS SINCE HE IS SPENDING YEAR'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE ABROAD

MURROW'S SECRETARY

THE RED PATH BUREAU

CHICAGO ILL

REGRET MURROW NOT ACCEPTING SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS SINCE HE IS SPENDING YEAR,S LEAVE OF ABSENCE ABROADD

MURROW,S SECRETARY

CRCTN LEAVE OUT THE LAST D IN ABROAD

RECEIVED
1959 NOV 16 PM 4:36
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU016 DL PD AR

CHICAGO ILL NOV 26 220PMC

EDWARD P MURROW, CBS

CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY WOULD BE HONORED IN HAVING YOU AS THEIR BANQUET SPEAKER MONDAY EVENING FEBRUARY EIGHT, 1960 PERIOD EXPECT A THOUSAND IN ATTENDANCE PERIOD PLEASE ADVISE COLLECT AVAILABILITY AND FEE DESIRED

THE RED PATH BUREAU

430P..

Research Institute of Am.

December 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Cherne:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 14th inviting Mr. Murrow to be an honored guest at The Research Institute's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Dinner on April 27, 1960.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. However, if there should be a change in his plans and he will be in the country on that date, we shall certainly contact you. Again, thank you for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Leo Cherne, Executive Director
The Research Institute of America, Inc.
589 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

NEW YORK WASHINGTON

The Research Institute of America, Inc.

Carl Hovgard, Pres. Leo Cherne, Exec. Dir. Joseph D. Ardleigh, Exec. Vice Pres.

589 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

December 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

We are enclosing a list of those individuals who will be included in Allan Nevins' "Living History of the Critical Years: 1935-1960". Because the depth and the courage of your radio reports from wartime London helped millions of Americans understand more clearly the values of freedom and because of the exceptional analytic journalism of your public affairs television programs, you have been named as one of the key individuals who have helped shape that history.

The presentation will be made at The Research Institute's Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria, Wednesday evening, April 27, 1960, to which you are invited as an honored guest. On that occasion we will commemorate the past 25 exciting years of our country's history and honor those like you who helped to shape America's destiny during this past quarter century.

It is appropriate for the Institute to emphasize this living history -- rather than its own growth -- because the heart of our work during these years has been to analyse for the business community the great crises, conflicts, growth, challenges and agony of our country.

More than 3000 of the nation's leading businessmen, labor leaders, educators, press and communication executives will be with us in the Ballroom; and a national television and radio audience will be tuned in to the event. CBS Television has already indicated its interest in covering this occasion with a special live TV broadcast from the banquet hall. A similar strong interest has been expressed to us by Time-LIFE.

The program of the evening will be a presentation of the honored guests on the unusually dramatic dais. All of them have one thing in common: their decisions, their actions, their lives, their particular role in a specific event, conflict, period or crisis of these 25 years helped shape the course of events.

The flow of the history of our Republic is best seen in the sequence of great issues, stirring controversies and differences which are the steps on the ladder of growth of a free society. We are, of course, aware that some of those who will be honored on this occasion have been in occasional opposition to each other on isolated matters. But since it is our purpose to celebrate history and pay tribute to the American society, we will emphasize the healthy rather than the tensely emotional aspects of these controversies.

Each dais guest will be identified with the particular affirmative contribution he has made to our history and to our country. The text which will be used in introducing you and in highlighting your contribution to America's growth will be submitted to you for comment and suggestion.

We enclose a list of those persons who like you, have been invited as guests of honor on this occasion. We deeply hope that you will advise us of your acceptance of this invitation for the evening of April 27, 1960.

With warm personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leo

Leo Cherne
Executive Director

LC/meb
Enclosure

"Living History of the Critical Years: 1935 - 1960"

The Honorable Dean G. Acheson
The Honorable Sherman Adams
The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch
The Honorable Eugene R. Black
General Omar N. Bradley
The Honorable Ralph J. Bunche
The Honorable Harry F. Byrd
General Lucius Clay
The Honorable James B. Conant
Mr. Harlow H. Curtice
The Honorable Thomas E. Dewey
General James H. Doolittle
General William H. Draper, Jr.
The Honorable Allen W. Dulles
President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The Honorable James A. Farley
Mr. William Faulkner
Mr. Henry Ford, II
Justice Felix Frankfurter
Mr. Robert Frost
The Honorable J. W. Fulbright
Mr. G. Keith Funston
Dr. George H. Gallup
General Alfred M. Gruenther
The Honorable W. Averell Harriman
Mr. Ernest Hemingway
The Honorable Leon Henderson
General Lewis B. Hershey
The Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Honorable Paul G. Hoffman
The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
President Herbert Hoover
The Honorable George M. Humphrey
Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn
The Honorable Estes Kefauver
The Honorable John F. Kennedy
The Honorable William F. Knowland
The Honorable Alfred M. Landon
General Curtis E. LeMay
Mr. John L. Lewis
The Honorable David Lilienthal
Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh
Mr. Walter Lippmann
The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge
The Honorable Clare Boothe Luce
General Douglas MacArthur

The Honorable John J. McCloy
The Honorable Neil H. McElroy
Mr. George Meany
The Honorable James P. Mitchell
The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Admiral Chester W. Nimitz
The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Professor J. Robert Oppenheimer
The Honorable Frank Pace, Jr.
The Honorable William S. Paley
The Honorable Clarence B. Randall
Mr. Walter P. Reuther
Mr. Edward V. Rickenbacker
Admiral Hyman G. Rickover
General Matthew B. Ridgway
The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Mr. Beardsley Ruml
Dr. Jonas E. Salk
Mr. Carl Sandburg
General David Sarnoff
Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
General Walter Bedell Smith
General Carl Spaatz
The Honorable Harold Stassen
The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson
The Honorable Lewis L. Strauss
The Honorable Stuart Symington
Dr. Edward Teller
Mr. Norman Thomas
Mr. Juan T. Trippe
President Harry Truman
General Nathan F. Twining
General James A. Van Fleet
Dr. Wernher Von Braun
The Honorable Henry A. Wallace
The Honorable Earl Warren
Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Mr. Joseph N. Welch
The Honorable Charles E. Wilson
The Honorable Charles E. Wilson
General Robert E. Wood

Ruth
Richards Rosen
Press.

October 16, 1959

Dear Miss Rosen:

Thank you for your cordial letter of October 9th which was received here after Mr. Murrow had left the country to begin a year's leave of absence.

I regret that there is no possibility of his undertaking any writing during the course of his sabbatical since he plans to spend the time reading, listening, and learning. I am sorry to have to say no on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Ruth C. Rosen, Vice President
Richards Rosen Press, Inc.
13 East 22nd Street
New York 10, New York

RICHARDS ROSEN PRESS
INCORPORATED
thirteen east twenty-second street, new york 10, n.y. · spring 7-301

October 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pilgrim Hill
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Nearly 12 years ago, your inspiring address at my graduation from Smith has been responsible for my special interest in your career in television.

We are publishing a new series of books entitled CAREERS IN DEPTH. Each book is a definitive study of a career, aimed at helping the high school senior and college student in the selection of a career.

We would like to discuss the possibility of having you write a book about CAREERS IN TELEVISION along the lines indicated on the attached outline.

Please give this your careful consideration and let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,
Ruth C. Rosen
Ruth C. Rosen, Vice-President
RICHARDS ROSEN PRESS, INC.

RCR/of

CAREERS IN DEPTH

1. Attitudes necessary for this career
2. Educational background needed
3. Satisfactions of this work
4. Job opportunities in field beside obvious ones
5. Opportunity for advancement
6. Geographic location. Can you set up shop anywhere?
7. Can you set up your own business in field?
8. Financial rewards
9. Kind of people in field
10. Leads into other fields
11. Type of person it requires:
    - Organization man
    - Extrovert
    - Self-starter
    - Individualist
    - Originator
12. Different areas within field:
    - Inside man
    - Production
    - Sales
    - Art
    - Writer
13. Check list of qualities and attitudes desirable in this field
14. Source of securing jobs:
    - Agencies
    - Schools
15. Sample resume and what should be stressed
16. How to send out a resume and to whom
17. Health factor, stress and strain, pressure, bad hours
18. Miscellaneous hints about particular idiosyncracies of field
19. Sprinkling of real names as case histories
20. Job-finding techniques
21. Self-evaluation test

D.C. Ricker, Jr.

September 9, 1959

Mr. I.C. Ricker, Jr.
34 South Avenue
Wappingers Falls, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Ricker:

I apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of August 28 to Mr. Murrow. I have only just returned from my vacation.

As you know, Mr. Murrow is in Scandinavia at present. As his plans stand at the moment, he will not be returning to this country for several months, so that I regret it will not be possible for you to present his LOOK article to him personally.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

CURTIS CIRCULATION COMPANY

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PENNSYLVANIA

34 South Ave.
Wappingers Falls, New York
August 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would like to present you with a leather bound copy of LOOK magazine, featuring the article about you.

We understand that you are going to return to Glen Arden Farm for a week-end in September. We would appreciate a few minutes of your time, at your convenience, to personally present the book to you.

We hope to have the opportunity of meeting you next month.

Yours truly,

I. C. Ricker, Jr.

I. C. Ricker, Jr.
Branch Manager

ICR/hlp

Rivelis, Dr.

March 30, 1959

Dr. A. Rivelis
The Hospital for Special Surgery
535 East 70th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Rivelis:

I trust that this will be forwarded to you. I am writing to apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of recent date in which you asked for an appointment to see Mr. Murrow. Unfortunately, we have been inundated with mail since the announcement of his sabbatical leave and, by the time your letter reached me, Mr. Murrow had left for Europe where he is at present. Again, I am sorry we were unable to send you a reply before you left New York.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Hospital for Special
Surgery
535 East 70th Street
New York 21, New York

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am an Argentinian doctor and have been training at the Cornell Medical Center since 1955. During the last three years I had the privilege of touring a great part of the world in relation to my profession as a guest lecturer.

I spent almost a year (1958-59) in Western Europe, Yugoslavia, the Middle and Far East. Also in 1956 I toured 20 nations of Latin America for a period of 6 months.

Besides my medical activities I met the people of the countries which I visited, talked their language when possible, learnt about their culture, customs and aspirations. Soon I noticed the similarity of thinking of the people of the 54 countries I had visited and it was very interesting to discover almost identical reactions to basic human and international affairs.

I decided to go further and to explore the possibilities of the creation of an organization that would use that common thinking for the benefit of humanity. This organization is different from all those existing today (non-governmental). It will promote a mass and world wide human and cultural exchange including all components of the human society.

I have discussed this project with qualified persons of 35 countries (Europe-America-Asia) and they stimulated me with their approval and support to continue in my efforts. In New York, among other, I have been in touch with Mrs. E. Roosevelt and Dr. H. Rusk. Since you are one of the persons more respected in the United States and knowing your work and sincere interest on international understanding, I thought I would tell you my ideas and get your valuable opinion. I would appreciate very much the honor of an appointment (at your convenience) before the 26th of March. I am leaving on that day to my country home

Best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

A Rivelis

A. Rivelis

Rockefeller Institute

THE DEDICATION OF

THE ALFRED E. COHN LIBRARY

OF

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Caspary Auditorium 3 pm, December 3, 1959

INTRODUCTI

SPEAKE

T

CTION DETLEV W. BRONK, President, The Rockefeller Institute
and MELVILLE H. CANE, ESQ., Executor,
Estate of Alfred E. Cohn

AKERS DR. HENRY A. MURRAY
Professor of Psychology, Harvard University

PEYTON ROUS
Member Emeritus, The Rockefeller Institute

THE HONORABLE FELIX FRANKFURTER
Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

TEA The Alfred E. Cohn Library
Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Hall

RSVP

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

LEHIGH 5-9000

EXTENSION 500 AND 501

Roosevelt, Eleanor
C 17-80

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
202 FIFTY-SIXTH STREET WEST
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

November 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I would like to invite you to take part with me on one of a monthly series of hour long television programs on international affairs I am doing for the educational television network.

This "Prospects of Mankind" series is produced by WGBH-TV in cooperation with Brandeis University for the National Educational Television and Radio Center.

It occurred to me that you might be in this country for your annual CBS year's end roundup. Therefore I would like to have you join me at Brandeis on Sunday, January third. Senator Kennedy will also be on this program, and we are inviting Jean Monnet. The discussion will cover the general subject of Western Europe.

These programs are recorded on videotape and are made available to the forty-four educational stations throughout the country and Channel 5 in New York. We hope that they may do something to stimulate interest and encourage understanding here in this country concerning matters which may determine our destiny.

With all best wishes and the hope that I shall see you soon.

Sincerely,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Roosevelt, Eleanor
E. d

September 16, 1959

Dear Governor Stevenson:

Thank you for your gracious letter of September 8th which was received shortly after Mr. Murrow's departure for Europe.

Mr. Murrow plans to be out of the country for the next ten months, and so unfortunately, it will not be possible for him to join the National Sponsors Committee of a dinner in tribute to Eleanor Roosevelt to be held on December 7th.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Governor Adlai E. Stevenson
135 South LaSalle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

DEAR GOVERNOR STEVENSON,

I AM PLEASED TO JOIN YOU AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SPONSORS COMMITTEE OF THE DINNER IN TRIBUTE TO MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT TO BE TENDERED BY THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1959 IN THE GRAND BALLROOM OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA IN NEW YORK CITY.

NAME

ADDRESS CITY

ADLAI E. STEVENSON
135 So. LaSalle Street
Chicago

September 8, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It is my privilege to extend a most cordial invitation to you to join the National Sponsors Committee of a dinner in tribute to Eleanor Roosevelt, to be tendered by the Advisory Council of the Democratic National Committee, on Monday evening, December 7, 1959, in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. I am delighted to advise you that President Truman has agreed to act as Honorary Chairman of the Dinner.

We are fortunate to have as one of the leaders of the Democratic Party so great and gracious a lady who, because of her infinite wisdom and sympathy, symbolizes our cherished freedom to the peoples of the world. This occasion, upon which we honor a long and distinguished career both on the national and international scene, provides a timely opportunity to emphasize those principles which have always given the program of our party its greatest strength.

May I have the favor of an early reply?

Sincerely,

Adlai E. Stevenson

Chairman

Rotary Internat'l

August 11, 1959

Mr. John T. Bregger
Rotary International
318 College Avenue
Clemson, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Bregger:

In reply to your kind letter of August 5 to Mr. Murrow, I regret to tell you that he has already left New York City and will shortly be leaving the country. He plans to travel abroad all of next year until his return to CBS in July 1960, and will therefore not be available to speak at your District Rotary Conference. Thank you so much for asking him. I am sorry I must decline on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Service Above Self - He Profits Most Who Serves Best

JOHN T. BREGGER, GOVERNOR DISTRICT 775 • 318 COLLEGE AVE. • CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

August 5, 1959.

Mr. Ed Morrow,
% Col. Broadcasting Co.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

While no one in the world needs a complete vacation more than you do, I am wondering whether you would consider an urgent request for a speaking engagement at a District Rotary Conference in the South. The date would be March 10, the occasion our annual banquet at the now famous Clemson House

It would be hard to identify myself without mentioning Washington State College which I served as Extension Horticulturist for three years. Since then I have been almost everywhere, but like our mutually-admired Carl Sandburg, I like the South well enough to retire here.

I hope your reaction will be favorable to this sincere request, and that it will be possible for you to accept. And since Carl Sandburg lives less than a two hours' drive from here, you would be able to visit him too.

Most respectfully,

John T. Bregger

John T. Bregger
Governor, District 775.

OCONEE COUNTY'S

Outstanding
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Salem to Whitewater Falls

Highest Cascade in Eastern America

Attractions & Directions on
How to Get There Inside

Compliments of
Oconee Planning & Development Board

OCONEE COUNTY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Walhalla, South Carolina

"FORT HILL" Home of Vice-President John C. Calhoun. Here Thomas G. Clemson (son-in-law) on the 6th day of November, 1886, willed $80,000 and homestead to establish Clemson A&M College. Located at Clemson College on highway 123, U.S. Highway 76 from Atlanta, Georgia to Greenville.

CLEMSON HOUSE: This modern hostelry is recognized as one of the finest hotels in the southeast. Beautiful setting—fine food.

SALEM'S ANNUAL FALL RODEO: Beautiful location; two days of thrilling events. Parade and other entertainments **FREE.** In the heart of Salem on Hwy. No. 288.

LAKE JEMIKI: Two lakes, cottages, grade A cafe, recreation hall, fishing, boating, swimming, water skiing, camping facilities and hiking. Island honeymoon cottage. —From Walhalla Hwy. No. 28 North. —Left at Jemiki sign. Beautiful surroundings.

STUMP HOUSE MOUNTAIN TUNNEL: Started in 1856, abandoned work in 1859. Clemson College made Blue Mold Cheese here successfully for first time in America. Take Highway No. 28 North from Walhalla, six miles to sign on right. One-half mile to the right and North to the tunnel.

ISSAQUEENA FALLS: Named for Indian Maid Cateechee (Cherokee) who warned the white settlers long before Paul Revere made his midnight ride to Mass. (Same as to Tunnel) Hwy. No. 28 North from Walhalla.

HORSESHOE ROBINSON HOME: American Revolutionary hero. Highway 76 from Westminster toward Long Creek. Sign Chauga Heights, turn left on county road. 1½ miles. Old house with cedar tree and date on chimney.

OCONEE STATE PARK: 23 acre lake, 20 cabins, bass fishing, boating, swimming, picnic shelters, recreational hall and cafe serving three meals a day. Ten miles North of Walhalla on highway No. 107.

WHITEWATER FALLS: The highest cascade in Eastern America. Ten miles North of Salem, S.C. See map on front of folder.

JOCASSEE VALLEY: "The Switzerland of South Carolina", was so named in 1826. Locale of Camp Jocassee for girls. Established in 1922. From Walhalla take highway No. 183 four miles to No. 288. Seven miles from Salem.

OLD STONE CHURCH: 1797, completed 1802. Grave of General Andrew Pickens. From Clemson College one-half mile South on Highway No. 76, turn right one-half mile.

FISH HATCHERY: In the National Forest, Highway No. 28 North from Walhalla. Turn right on Route No. 107. One of the largest trout hatcheries in the country, it has an annual capacity of over a million trout, which are used to re-stock mountain streams. Beautiful scenery—magnificent forest—nice picnic area.

CLEMSON COLLEGE, which is recognized as one of the best in the South in the field of Agriculture and Engineering, has one of the largest textile schools in America. Also a school in ceramics. Located in Oconee County on U.S. Highway 76 and 123.

OLD INDIAN TRADING POST AND FORT: At Oconee Station. From Walhalla take No. 183 four miles North; turn left on No. 271 to Picket Post, then turn left approximately 4 miles.

MOUNTAIN LAKE FISHING & BOATING CLUB LAKE: Highway 28 about 8 miles North of Walhalla. Turn right on Highway 107. Turn right at Lord's Tourist Court.

TAMASSEE DAR: Industrial—an excellent school for mountain boys and girls in beautiful setting with splendid physical plant. From Walhalla take No. 183 four miles, turn left on No. 271, 8 miles. The school on main highway.

HIGH FALLS: From Walhalla take No. 183—8 miles to Powell's store. Take left turn on an un-named highway four miles to High Falls on Little River.

LAKE CHEOHEE: Beautiful Mountain lake. Boating, fishing, Highway No. 183—turn left on DAR road—left on Cheohee Valley road. Road well marked. Boating, swimming, lots for summer homes.

MT. REST LAKES on Highway No. 28. Turn left ½-mile North of Mountain Rest. Boating, fishing, cottages and lots for summer homes. Beautiful mountain setting.

CRYSTAL LAKE: Eight and one-half miles North of Walhalla on No. 28. Turn left at sign. Road well marked. Boating, fishing, swimming, and lots for summer homes. Beautiful surroundings.

EARLIEST RECORDED VISITORS: De Soto in 1539. Probable location of Spanish Fort of San Juan in 1566. William Bartain, the botanist visited Oconee in 1776. Michaux in 1788. Daniel Boone gave Boone Creek its name.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO CHEROKEE RESERVATION AND GREAT SMOKIES from Florida. —Route No. 107.

GATEWAY TO HIGHLANDS: On U. S. No. 28.

All the charm of the South in a college campus setting . . . air conditioned . . . excellent cuisine . . . friendly service

the view from Clemson

Travel, if you will, the wide, wide world, and rarely will you fin
breathtaking sight that's yours from Clemson House. Here the
camera scans, as you will, the endless miles of the Blue Ridge m
and gorgeous South Carolina countryside. It is an unforgettable
experience, yet is only part of the charm
of a stay here. Come and see for yourself *all* there is to see.

n House

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dge mountains
ettable

e.

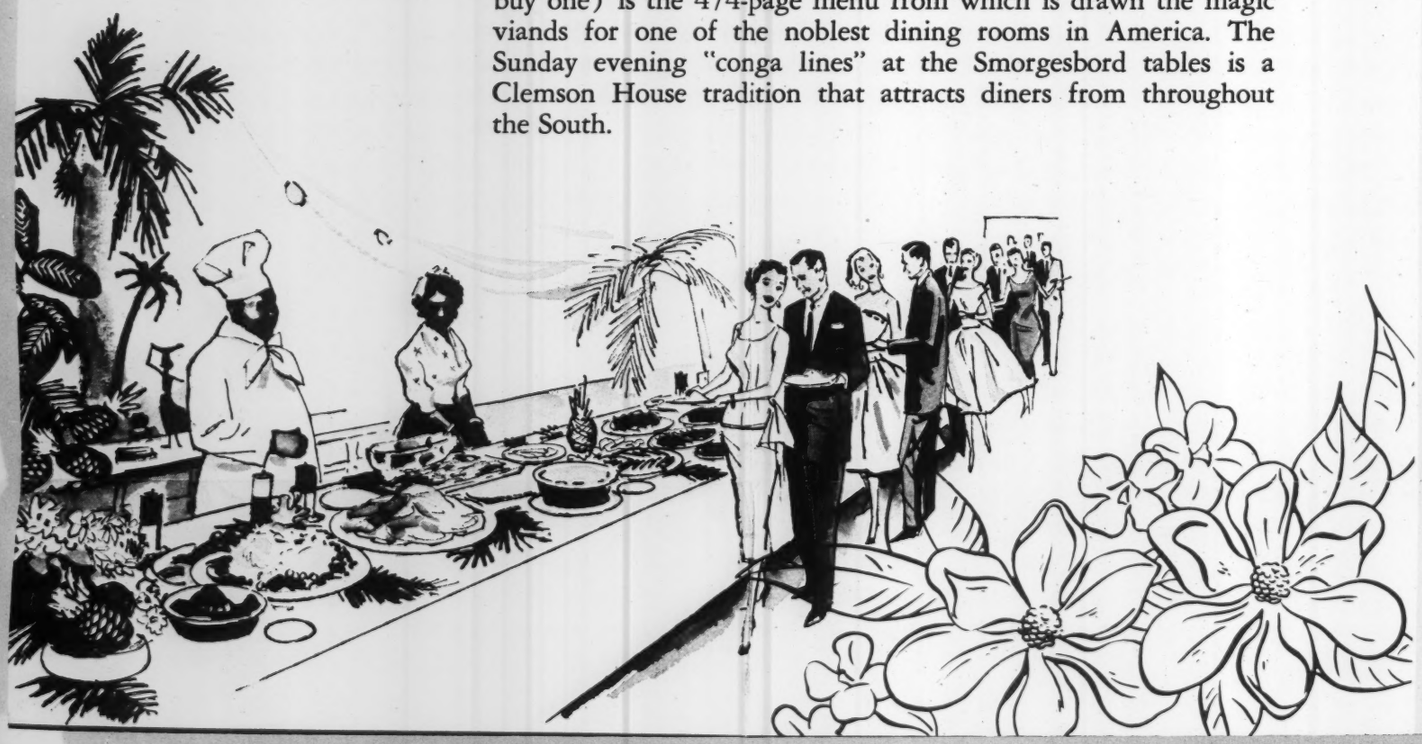
Encircled by the grandeur of this kind of beauty, Clemson House is a modern hotel of 130 rooms, including two bridal suites and a luxurious penthouse . . . Television is available in the lounge or in your room . . . Spacious parking areas are just outside the entrances . . . Colorful banquets are a specialty of the house.

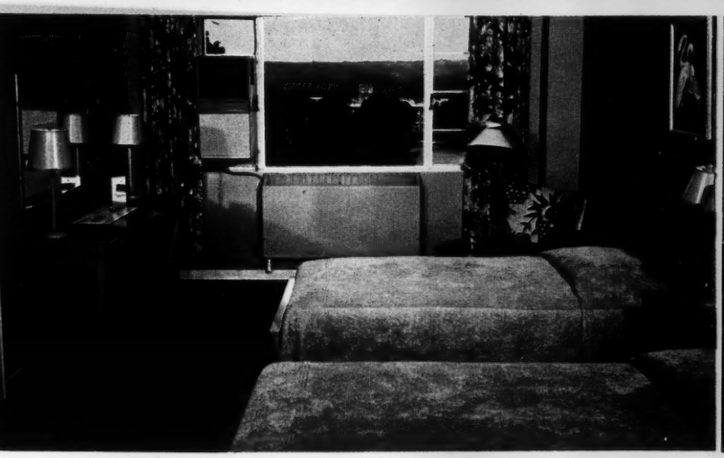
The Sabre Room is one of the more talked about dining rooms in all the South, for its enchanting decor and for its food.

food!

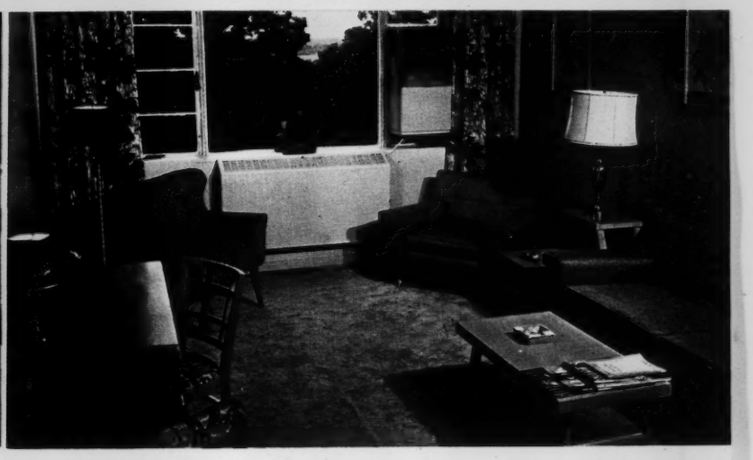
the wonderful, wonderful food that makes Clemson House famous!

Immortalized in the Clemson House Cook Book (yes, you can buy one) is the 474-page menu from which is drawn the magic viands for one of the noblest dining rooms in America. The Sunday evening "conga lines" at the Smorgesbord tables is a Clemson House tradition that attracts diners from throughout the South.

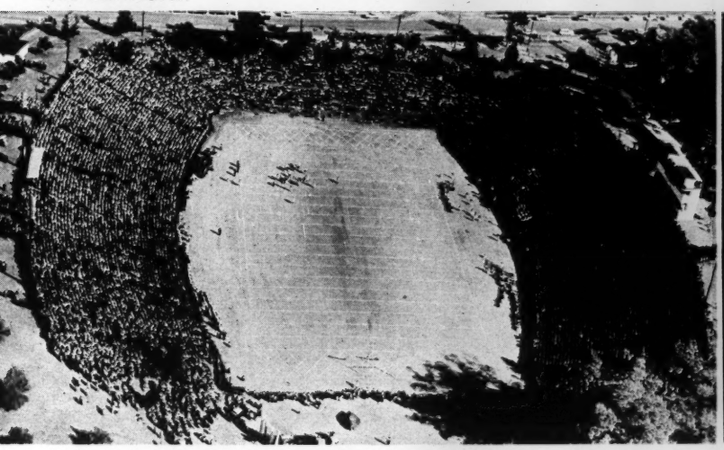




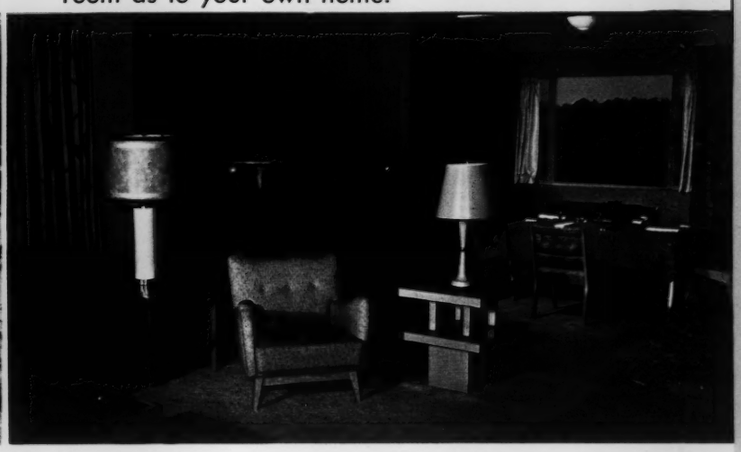
Your **Clemson House** room with its large picture window is a relaxing touch of beauty, spaciousness and comfort.



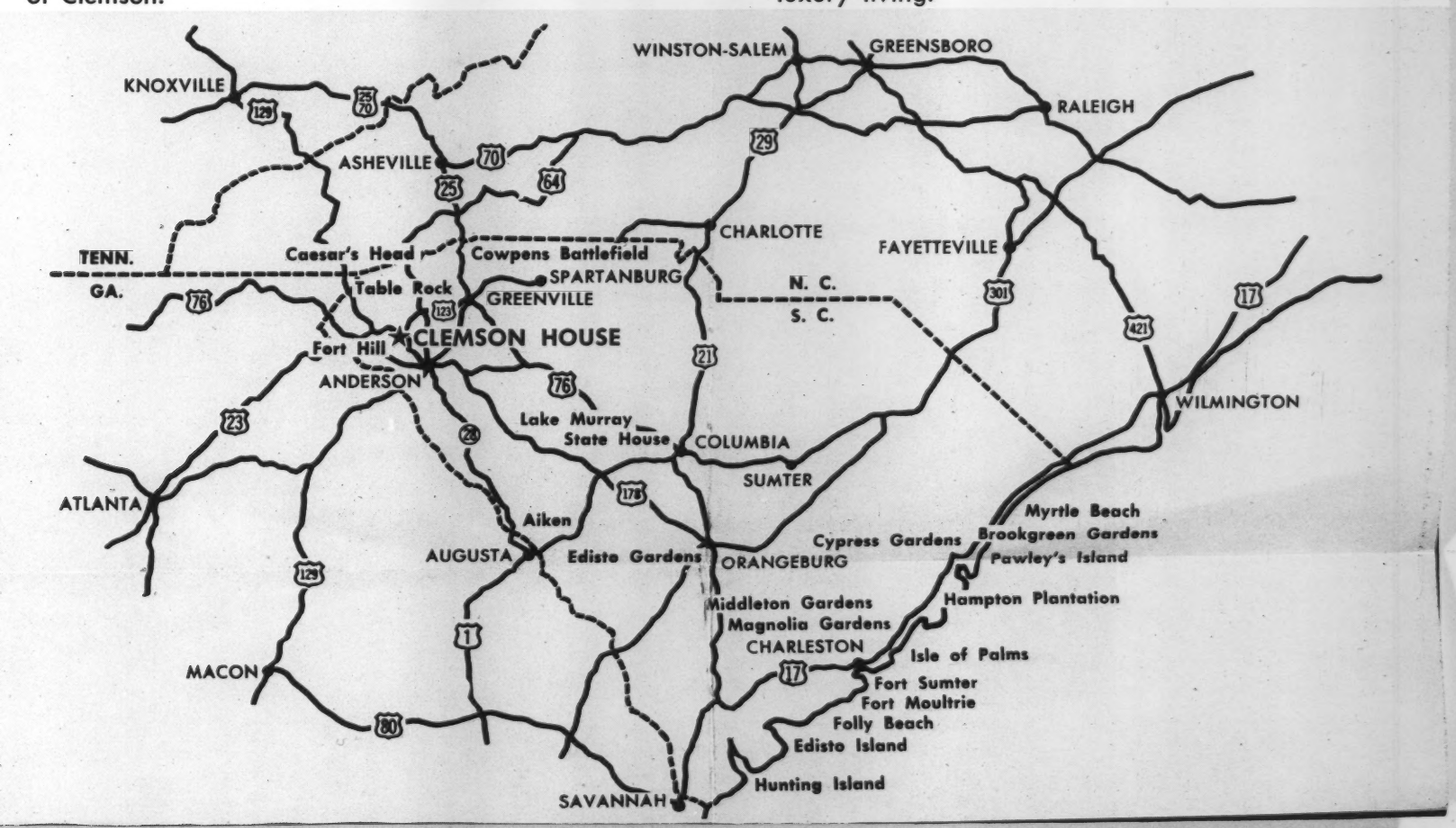
Deep comfort and gracious surroundings, inside and out, are as natural to your Clemson House living room as to your own home.



To **Clemson Memorial Stadium** come many of America's finest football teams to meet the growling Tigers of Clemson.



Atop Clemson House is a lovely penthouse for your very special occasions — a complete home tuned to luxury living.



every ser

C°

◀ Well appointed display, meeting and banquet rooms are perfectly suited for groups ranging from a cozy dozen to ample facilities for 500 people.

The great columned East Porch a vast regal plaza where you feel every inch a king or queen

Airports at Greenville and Anderson are only 32 and 18 miles away respectively a great service to conventioneers

onventions

Conventions, great and small, from far and near have found Clemson House ideal in service, setting, facilities—the one place for the accomplishment of the convention's purpose and the pleasure, comfort and enjoyment of the conventioneers and their wives.

Bridge groups frequent the great lobby, where setting design offers privacy in a spacious area.

The Purple Room—one of many special dining rooms to permit conventions of several divisions to conduct meetings simultaneously.

Convention registration facilities are provided by efficient, friendly Clemson House staffers.

Many conventioneers project their own slides or movies in the well designed convention areas.

Within sight of Clemson House is the familiar Clemson Tower—a charming unintrusive touch of college life.

At once spacious and home-like is the beautifully appointed South Lobby where you may read, write, enjoy TV, relax in quiet comfort.

Enjoy a pleasant hour of clock golf just off the spacious South Porch nine intriguing holes to sharpen your putting skill.

There's an atmosphere about the way Clemson House blends with the college campus, about its architectural character, its luxurious spaciousness, its gentle hospitality that no visitor can ever quite describe — or forget.

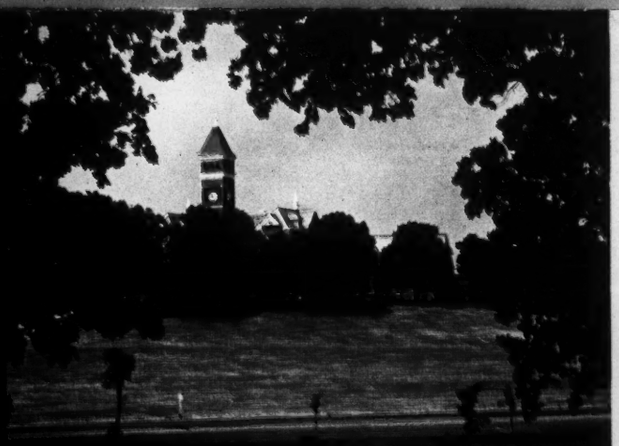
Clemson House

All the charm of the South in a college campus setting . . . air conditioned . . . excellent cuisine . . . friendly service

Fort Hill, the gracious southern manor of famed 19th century statesman John C. Calhoun, is now open to visitors.

Overlooking the Clemson College campus, Clemson House provides immediate parking for more than 100 cars

The famed Clemson Tiger, gracing a pool of water lilies, is a stainless steel sculpture of the college mascot.



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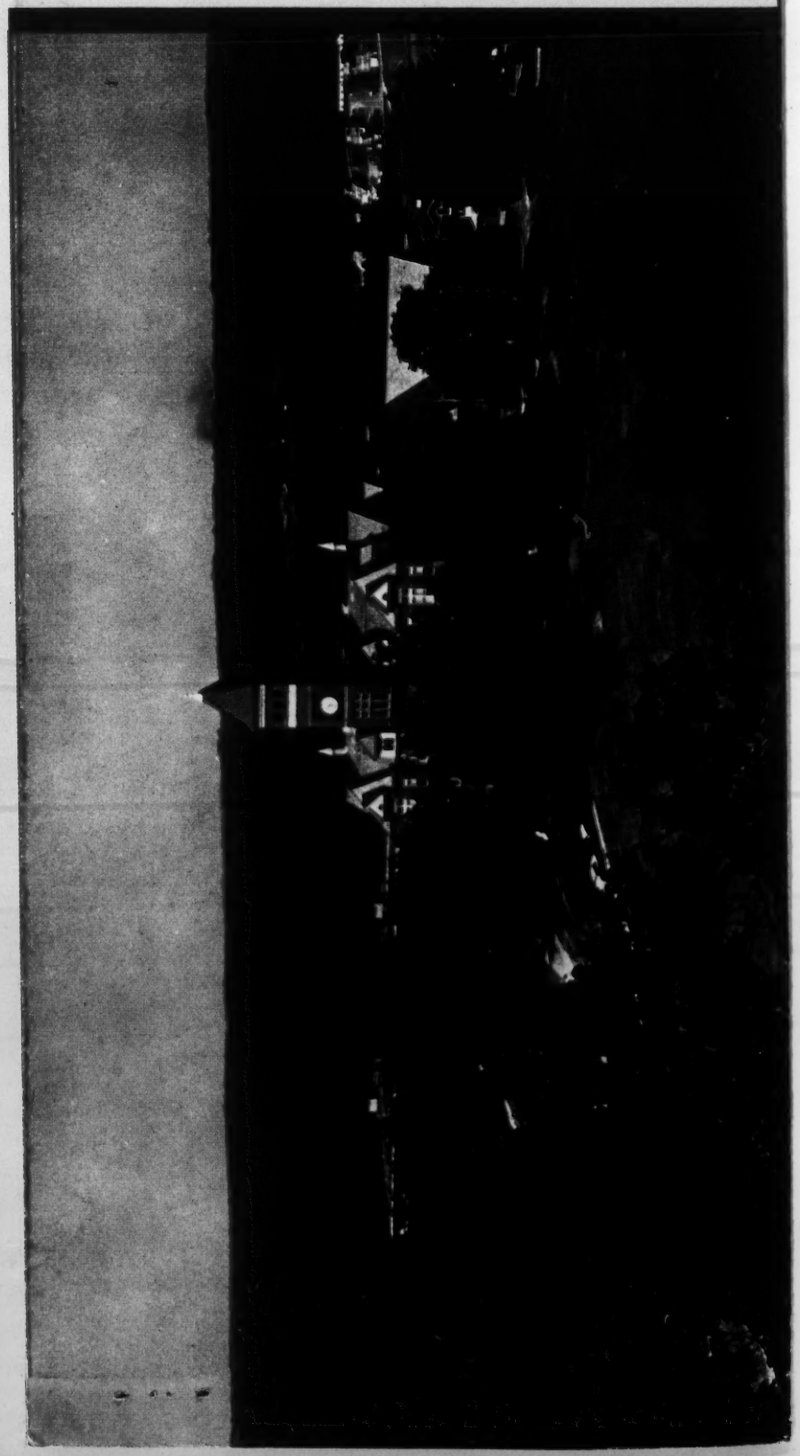

Royal Soc. Knights of Carrousel

September 25, 1959

Dear Mr. Whitney:

Thank you for your kind invitation to attend the annual Coronation Ball on November 25th.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. and Mrs. Murrow to accept as they are currently traveling in Europe and do not plan to return to the States for several months.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mr. A. Grant Whitney, President
Royal Society of the Knights of Carrousel
P.O. Box 1599
Charlotte, North Carolina

September 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Duke Murrow:

The Court of the Royal Society of the Knights of Carrousel will once again convene on Wednesday evening, November 25th, at 8:00 P.M. for its annual Coronation Ball and the bestowal of the Distinguished Service Award to outstanding citizens as is performed each year. Last year General Mark Clark, President of the Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, and Senator B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina were dubbed Dukes.

As you are one of the most distinguished members of the Society, we sincerely hope that you and Mrs. Murrow will plan to be present for this forthcoming Ball. The Coronation will again be held in the Charlotte Coliseum and we certainly hope that we may be graced with your presence.

If I may make any hotel reservations or any other arrangements for you, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Once again, I do hope that we will have the honor of having you with us.

Sincerely,

A. Grant Whitney
President

ecp

Post Office Box 1599 Charlotte, North Carolina

Sales Executives Club

TV GUIDE TRIANGLE PUBLICATIONS, INC. • *Television Publications Division*

JAMES T. QUIRK
Publisher

Radnor
Pennsylvania
Phone: MUrray 8-7400

September 1, 1959

Answ.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pauling
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Permit me to add my invitation to that of Phil Kelly, President of the Sales Executives Club, to be TV GUIDE's guest at the "Television '59-'60" luncheon on September 22.

Guest speakers at the event will be Mr. Oliver Treyz, President of ABC-TV; Mr. James Aubrey, Vice President of CBS-TV; and Mr. Walter Scott, Vice President of NBC-TV. Entertainment will be provided by celebrities from each network.

Joining the Sales Executives Club via live closed-circuit television will be members of sales and advertising clubs in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.

A 12 Noon reception for the speakers and guests will take place in the mezzanine of the Grand Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel.

Your presence at the head table will contribute much to the success of this industry event. I would appreciate it if you would convey your acceptance to Harry R. White, Executive Director, Sales Executives Club, 19th Floor, Hotel Roosevelt, New York 17, New York, MUrray Hill 9-5117, by September 8.

Cordially,

James T. Quirk

JTQ:b

Sales Executives Club

SEC

RMS.

The President of

THE SALES EXECUTIVES CLUB

OF NEW YORK

Cordially invites

Edward R. Murrow

To be an Honor Guest at the Head Table at a

TV Guide Preview Luncheon Meeting

at

Hotel Roosevelt - Grand Ball Room

on

Tuesday, September 22, 1959

At which the Speakers will be

Oliver Treyz, President, ABC TV Network
James T. Aubrey, Executive Vice-President, CBS TV Network
Walter D. Scott, Executive Vice-President, NBC TV Network
James T. Quirk, Publisher, TV Guide

R.S.V.P.

Please communicate acceptance to the Executive Secretary - Hotel Roosevelt
NewYork 17, N.Y. **MU 9-5117**

Honor Guests are not called upon to speak except by advance arrangement. However, an introduction of each guest is made by the Chairman at which time the Guest is asked to rise.

Reception for Speaker and Guests at **12:00**

Salvation Army
Eng Dec

August 26, 1959

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your kind invitation to attend a luncheon and premiere showing of the film, A TEXAS STORY, on Wednesday, August 26th. Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow is out of the country and therefore cannot accept.

Sincerely yours,

Lt. Colonel Ernest Pickering
Divisional Commander
The Salvation Army
500 North Ervay Street
Dallas, Texas

gw

WILFRED KITCHING
GENERAL

WILLIAM DAVIDSON
TERRITORIAL COMMANDER

The Salvation Army

POST OFFICE BOX 76
AUSTIN, TEXAS

BUCK HOOD
PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSELLOR

August 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You are cordially invited to attend a luncheon and premiere showing of the film, A TEXAS STORY, on Wednesday, August 26 at 12-noon in The Texas Room of The Baker Hotel in Dallas. The event will honor Commissioner William J. Dray, Chief of Staff of The Salvation Army, London.

The film portrays highlights of the recent visit to Texas of General and Mrs. Wilfred Kitching, International Commanders of The Salvation Army, with headquarters in London.

A mutual friend, Mr. John Henry Faulk, figured prominently in arranging for the film. He gave unselfishly a full measure of his time and great talent as director and narrator of A TEXAS STORY. According to officials of the Salvation Army, the film will serve a great need in providing inspiration and encouragement for officers, men, and women of The Army at its activities throughout the world.

We hope most earnestly that you can be with us in Dallas.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Buck Hood

Buck Hood

BH:dp

Please address reply to:

Lt.-Colonel Ernest Pickering
Divisional Commander
The Salvation Army
500 North Ervay Street
Dallas, Texas

Schary, Dore

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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MR AND MRS EDWARD R MURROW,CBS=
485 MADISON AVE NYCITY=

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU AND ONE GUEST TO BE WITH US AT THE OPENING NIGHT PERFORMANCE OF OUR NEW PLAY "THE HIGHEST TREE" AT THE LONGACRE THEATRE 220 WEST 48 STREET NEW YORK CITY ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 4TH AT 7:45PM RSVP MISS KELLY AT THE THEATRE GUILD 27 WEST 53 STREET NEW YORK 19 COLUMBUS 56170 SINCERELY=

THE THEATRE GUILD AND DORE SCHARY=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Schary, Dore

Eng dec

MOSS HART

September 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dore Schary, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the American theatre, has been voted this year's recipient of the Annual Award of the Mary MacArthur Memorial Fund.

The tribute will take the form of a dinner at The Waldorf-Astoria on Sunday evening, October 18th. I have the honor, as Dinner Chairman, to invite you to join an Honorary Committee which is being formed, with my assurance that no onerous duties or obligations will be involved.

This Citation, which was presented to Clare Boothe Luce in 1957 and Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in 1958, is being awarded to our Guest of Honor for his dramatic participation in the battle for a healthy world and for his skills in focusing attention upon this humanitarian goal. As you know, the Mary MacArthur Memorial Respiratory Unit was established in 1950 to perpetuate the name of the young actress daughter of Helen Hayes and the late Charles MacArthur.

I look forward eagerly to hearing from you as soon as possible, as we are anxious to complete formation of our distinguished committee and plan a truly delightful evening in honor of Mr. Schary.

Sincerely,

Moss Hart

Moss Hart

P.S. Please reply to me at Committee Headquarters, Suite 1533, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y. COlumbus 5-7460.

Albert Schweitzer Ed Fndt

November 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Thank you for your gracious letter of November 6th inviting Mr. Murrow to participate in the plans for Albert Schweitzer's 85th birthday celebration.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Herbert M. Phillips, President
Albert Schweitzer Education Foundation
55 East Washington Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

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(Boston University School of Theology)
Cheatham, Mr. and Mrs. Julian
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Clark, Mrs. Charles S.
(President, Conference of Club Presidents, Chicago)
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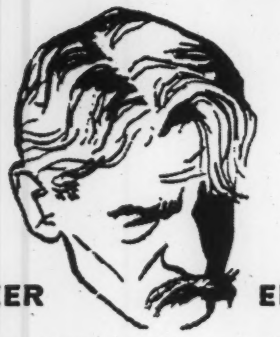
(President, American Association of Theological Schools, Claremont, Calif.)
Cousins, Norman
(Editor, Saturday Review, New York)
Diehl, Mrs. Harry L. (Chicago)
Ellerbrock, Lee
(President, Fellows for Schweitzer, Sierra Madre, California)
Ewing, Upton
(Architect, sculptor, Coral Gables, Florida)
Exman, Eugene
(Harper & Bros., New York City)
Franck, Dr. Frederick S.
(Artist, author, New York City)
Jahn, Gunnar
(Chairman, Nobel Peace Prize Committee, Oslo, Norway)
Jenney, Rev. Ray Freeman
(Pastor Emeritus, Bryn Mawr Community Church, Chicago)
Joy, Charles R.,
(Schweitzer Anthology Editor Newton Highlands, Mass.)
Kring, Rev. Walter Donald
(Minister, The Unitarian Church of All Souls, New York)
Littlefair, Rev. Duncan
(Minister, Fountain Street Church, Grand Rapids, Mich.)
McGregor, Robert G. (Washington, D.C.)
Mays, Benjamin E.
(President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.)
Mettler, Emil
(York Mansions Restaurant, London, England)
Monsen, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L.
(Barrington, Ill.)
Newth, John D.
(A. & C. Black, Publishers, London, England)
Nies-Berger, Edouard
(Organist, First Congregational Church, Los Angeles)
Peterson, Peter G.
(V. Pres. Bell & Howell Co. Kenilworth, Ill.)
Rhee, Dr. Timothy
(Seoul, Korea)
Roback, A. A. (Cambridge, Mass.)
Rogers, Mrs. Miriam
(Chairman, Friends of Albert Schweitzer, Brookline, Mass.)
Russ, Kenneth
(Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois)
Schilpp, Paul
(President, American Philosophical Assn., Glenview, Ill.)
Schweitzer, Mr. and Mrs. William E.
(Kenilworth, Illinois)
Seaver, The Very Reverend George
(Dean of the Church of Ireland, Kilkenny, Ireland)
Steere, Douglas V.
(Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.)
Stevenson, Gov. Adlai E. (Chicago)
Takahashi, Dr. Isao
(Sakamoto, Miyagiken, Japan)
Tau, Max
(Literary consultant, Oslo, Norway)
Wessell, Richard C.
(Editor, Des Plaines Journal, Des Plaines, Ill.)
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Foss
(Washington, D.C.)



ALBERT SCHWEITZER EDUCATION FOUNDATION

55 East Washington Street • Chicago 2, Illinois • RAndolph 6-3140

November 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Albert Schweitzer's 85th birthday is January 14, 1960. The function of our foundation is to acquaint the public with the ideas and writings of Dr. Schweitzer. For this reason we are most hopeful that not only will significant tributes be paid him in his role of humanitarian, as has been the case on his previous birthdays, but that his magnificent contribution to philosophy, ethics, Christian history and education will be included this year.

A birthday party appears to be one way in which the many facets of Dr. Schweitzer's thinking can be exposed. Among his friends are the most articulate people in the country. They can be found in politics (Stevenson, Rockefeller); in religion (Tillich, George Seaver); science (Oppenheimer, Werner Heisenberg); social science (Sorokin); communications (Melvin Arnold of Harper's; Norman Cousins); other world figures (Arnold Toynbee, Lord Russell); and world-renowned musicians, artists and sculptors.

If it would be possible for you to interview a number of them individually or collectively, the material you could elicit would be earthmoving. To do justice to the prodigious range of Dr. Schweitzer's thinking, I would think that the more people we could gather, the greater opportunity we would have to reflect his genius.

-more-

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ALBERT SCHWEITZER EDUCATION FOUNDATION ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

I count most of the above people as my personal friends and have presented two birthday observances in the past with a grand array of talent participating. If I can be helpful to you in exploring opportunities for a fitting program, I will be delighted to give my assistance for whatever it is worth.

If you find your schedule precludes any activity of this nature, would you be kind enough to give us the benefit of your thoughts on how we can bring this dream to fruition.

Sincerely,

Herbert M Phillips

Herbert M. Phillips

Dinah Shore

November 3, 1959

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Thank you for your gracious letter of October 29th inviting Mr. Murrow to be a member of the Honorary Committee of the coming event in honor of Dinah Shore.

I regret that Mr. Murrow will not be able to accept since he will be traveling abroad for most of the next ten months and in his absence, I do not have permission to lend his name. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Joe E. Lewis, Abbot
Friars Club
57 East 55th Street
New York 22, New York

FRIARS CLUB

57 S 5 STREET W O 2 N. Y Telephone Plaza 72

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ROCCO VOCCO

October 29, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

The Friars are honoring Dinah Shore as "The Woman of the Year" at the Waldorf early in April.

We have assembled the outstanding names in Show Business, Industry and the Arts for our Honorary Committee, and we will deem it a privilege and honor to have your name also on this Honorary Committee.

Please inform us as soon as possible as to your disposition.

The proceeds of this affair will go to the Friars Relief Fund for indigent members of the theatrical profession, as well as to Dinah's favorite charity, The Manie Sack's Foundation for Leukemia.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

JOE E. LEWIS
Abbot

JEL:wk

PRAE OMNIA FRATERNITAS · FRIARS CLUB ·

Smith Political Assoc

October 14, 1959

Dear Miss Lee:

Your kind letter of October 9th was received at this office after Mr. Murrow had departed for Europe to begin a year's leave of absence.

I regret that since he will be out of the country for most of the next ten months, it will not be possible for him to address the Smith Political Organization in January. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Linda Lee, President
Smith Political Organization
Comstock House
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

SMITH POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

October 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

In preparation for the 1960 Presidential Election, our organization is presenting a series of lectures and discussions on the parties themselves, the potential candidates and the elements of a political campaign. One of the areas we are interested in exploring is the role of mass media, particularly radio and television, in determining the outcome of an election.

We have read with interest your address concerning the role of television in the presentation of news and public affairs, reprinted in the Reporter and would be interested in your views on the role of television in politics. On behalf of our organization and the Smith student body, I would like to extend an invitation for you to address us on Monday evening, January 11,1960.

Naturally the specific nature of your remarks would be entirely up to you and perhaps there would be an opportunity for questions and discussion at a reception to follow your talk. The lecture would be open to the whole college and would probably include representatives of other colleges in this area.

Our organization is prepared to pay either your expenses in coming to Northampton or a $100 lecture fee, whichever you prefer.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to come as I know that you could do a great deal to increase our understanding and awareness in this area.

Sincerely,

Linda Lee

Linda Lee, President

Comstock House
Smith College
Northampton, Mass.

Suburbia Today

November 24, 1959

Dear Mr. Heyn:

Thank you for your cordial letter of November 16th which was received in Mr. Murrow's absence. As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad.

I regret to tell you that there is no possibility of his undertaking any writing during the course of his sabbatical since he plans to spend the time reading, listening, and learning. I am sorry to have to say no on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Ernest V. Heyn
Editor-in-Chief
Suburbia Today
60 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

November 16, 1959

The Smart
Colorgravure Magazine
of Newspapers in
Selected Suburban
Communities

Suburbia
Today

Ernest V. Heyn
Editor-in-Chief

60 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

PLaza 2-9880

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Is there a chance that you could find time to do a short piece for SUBURBIA TODAY? This new Sunday supplement magazine appears in 189 carefully selected newspapers of suburban communities and has a circulation of over 1,250,000.

My idea is this: "Is Television Ruining Your Family Life?" This has nothing to do with the demoralizing effects of rigged quiz shows, although that might be mentioned. What I have in mind is the complete change in family habits and customs which we weak-minded citizens allow television to cause. We no longer have dinner around the family table but on little tables in front of the monster. Many children cannot be pried away from television (although mine long since tired of the novelty). We stay up later than we should and we are constantly lulled into a kind of soddenness by the repetitious and uninspiring westerns and mysteries.

Our tempers are shortened by disputes as to which show to see and many families have had to get an extra television set to be sure to keep peace. In short, many of us have allowed this new entertainment medium to corrupt, weary, and change us. The few educational phases are praiseworthy, but generally they cannot stay on the air very long because no sponsor will support them.

It will be a great thing for the magazine if you can find time to put this into approximately 1000 words. (If you want to write less or more, it is fine with me.)

Our rates are not overwhelming. We would pay $500.00 for this contribution.

Here's hoping that you can find time to dash this off. I have an idea you would write it from the hears.

Sincerely,

Ernest V. Heyn

EVH/rv

Temple Beth Israel

November 3, 1959

Dear Mrs. Sondheimer:

Thank you for your telegram of November 2nd inviting Mr. Murrow to speak at Temple Beth Israel.

As you probably know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence, and since he expects to be out of the country for the next ten months, I regret that it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Martin Sondheimer
2046 West High Street
Lima, Ohio

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CTA412

CT LMA194 NL PD=LIMA OHIO 2=

1959 NOV 2 PM 3 09

:EDWARD R MURROW, CBS=
MADISON AVE NYK=

:SISTERHOOD OF TEMPLE BETH ISREAL LIMA OHIO INVITES
EDWARD R MURROW ANYTIME AFTER HIS RETURN FROM ENGLAND,
AS ANNUAL SPEAKER BEFORE APPROXIMATELY 1500 PEOPLE.
MRS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT APPEARED LAST YEAR FOR US.
PLEASE ADVISE AVILABLE DATES IN 1960 AND FEE=
MRS MARTIN SONDHEIMER 2046 WEST HIGH ST
LIMA OHIO.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Temple Univ
Eng dec

September 15, 1959

Dear Mr. Doty:

Thank you for your recent invitation to attend the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Founder's Dinner on Saturday, November 14th, which was received shortly after Mr. Murrow had sailed for Europe.

Unfortunately, he will not be returning to the States for several months and without his permission, it is not possible to agree to his name being used as a sponsor.

I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mr. Ethan Allen Doty
Seventy-fifth Anniversary Founder's Dinner
Temple University
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Seventy-fifth Anniversary Founder's Dinner

Saturday, November 14th, 1959

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel

Philadelphia, Pa.

September 11, 1959

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Dr. Murrow:

One of the most outstanding events of the year will be the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Founder's Dinner at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Saturday, November 14th.

This will be the beginning, by the Alumni, of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebration of Temple University.

We would like very much to ask you, as an honorary alumnus, for permission to use your name on our list of sponsors for this dinner. As a sponsor, your only duty will be to try to attend the dinner.

While we hope very much we will have you with us on November 14th, we understand that circumstances may prevent your attending, but we will appreciate the evidence of interest shown by your permitting us to use your name as a sponsor.

We hope to hear from you at your early convenience.

Most cordially,

E. A. Doty

Ethan Allen Doty

T. L. Reimel

Theodore L. Reimel
Co-Chairmen

EAD/TLR/sgm

Thomas, Norman

A dinner honoring NORMAN THOMAS

on the occasion of his 75th birthday

"A WORLD WITHOUT WAR"

Waldorf Astoria Starlight Room

November 18, 1959 . . . Reception 6:30 p.m.

Dinner 7:30 p.m. / $10.00 per person

chairman

GREETINGS

ADDRESS

rman: NORMAN COUSINS

TINGS: FRANK P. GRAHAM

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

RESS: NORMAN THOMAS

6:30 p.m. . . . Reception

An opportunity to greet Norman Thomas personally

7:30 p.m. . . . Dinner

8:45 p.m. . . . Greetings

9:30 p.m. . . . Address

co-chairmen:

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Norman Cousins

sponsors:

Sadie T. M. Alexander
Dewey Anderson
Ernest Angell
Luigi Antonini
Thurman Arnold
Max Ascoli
Clarence Ayres
Emily Green Balch
Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge
Mr. & Mrs. Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Murray Baron
Irving Barshop
Alan Barth
Jacques Barzun
Helen Marston Beardsley
Daniel Bell
Saul Bellow
Thomas Hart Benton
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Francis Biddle
Sarah Gibson Blanding
Charles G. Bolte
Charles F. Boss
Chester Bowles
Julian P. Boyd
Dorothy Dunbar Bromley
Van Wyck Brooks
Harrison Brown
Ralph J. Bunche
John P. Burke
Joseph Buttinger
James R. Caldwell
Henry Seidel Canby
James B. Carey
Lucy P. Carner
Elmer A. Carter
Clifford P. Case
Everett Case
David F. Cavers
Emanuel Celler
Allan Knight Chalmers
Ruth Chalmers
Stuart Chase
Leo Cherne
Grenville Clark
Joseph S. Clark
Dumont Clarke
Rufus E. Clement
Benjamin V. Cohen
Henry Steele Commager
Albert Sprague Coolidge
George S. Counts
Gardner Cowles
Louise Crane
Mrs. W. Murray Crane
Frank R. Crosswaith
John B. Danby
Dorothy Day
S. A. DeWitt
J. Frank Dobie
Harold W. Dodds
Judah Drob
David Dubinsky
Evelyn Dubrow
Rt. Rev. Angus Dun
Kermit Eby
Clark M. Eichelberger
Thomas H. Eliot
Mr. & Mrs. Lee Elmore
Irving M. Engel
Bernard J. Englander
Morris L. Ernst
Mark Ethridge
James A. Farley
James T. Farrell
John F. Finerty
Thomas K. Finletter
John Fischer
Louis Fischer
Victor Fischer
H. William Fitelson
Harry Fleischman
Ralph E. Flanders
James Lawrence Fly
Harry Emerson Fosdick
Raymond B. Fosdick
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Walter Frank
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Virginia C. Gildersleeve
Harry Golden
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Elinore M. Herrick
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Harold K. Hochschild
Isidor B. Hoffman
Paul G. Hoffman
Arthur N. Holcombe
John Haynes Holmes
Sidney Hook
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Prynce Hopkins
Frank S. Horne
Mildred McAfee Horton
George M. Houser
Mark DeW. Howe
Quincy Howe
Palmer Hoyt
B. W. Huebsch
Hubert H. Humphrey
Fannie Hurst
Robert M. Hutchins
Stanley M. Isaacs
Morris Iushewitz
Elmore Jackson
John K. Jessup
Mordecai W. Johnson
Gilbert Jonas
John Paul Jones
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Herbert J. Muller
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Djab Naminow
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Richard L. Neuberger
Allan Nevins
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Linus Pauling
Nathaniel Peffer
Orlie A. H. Pell
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Virgilia Peterson
Clarence E. Pickett
Rt. Rev. James A. Pike
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David de Sola Pool
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A. Philip Randolph
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Robert H. Reno
Victor G. Reuther
Walter P. Reuther
Harold Riegelman
Robert Rindl
James H. Robinson
Sam Romer
Vera Rony
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt
Emory Ross
Morris H. Rubin
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Mr. & Mrs. John Nevin Sayre
Theodore Schapiro
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Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.
Joseph Schlossberg
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Clarence Senior
Whitney North Seymour
James T. Shotwell
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S. Fanny Simon
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Herman Singer
Stephen Siteman
Tom Slick
Lillian E. Smith
Louis B. Sohn
George Soll
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Robert Gordon Sproul
Mark Starr
Will Stern
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Irwin Suall
Arthur Hays Sulzberger
Eric P. Swenson
Arthur L. Swift
John M. Swomley, Jr.
Robert L. Tesdell
Trevor Thomas
Channing H. Tobias
Edward C. Tolman
Frank N. Trager
Madeleine Trimmer
Lena Tulchin
Arthur R. Upgren
Harold C. Urey
Peter Viereck
Sacha Volman
Jerry Voorhis
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OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
460 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

Touré, Sékou

MU8-0500

STANLEY de J. OSBORNE
PRESIDENT

October 5, 1959

ed

Dear Ed:

As you know, His Excellency Sékou Touré, President of the Republic of Guinea, is coming at President Eisenhower's invitation on his first visit to the United States in late October and early November.

I am giving a small luncheon for him at the Jansen Suite of the Waldorf-Astoria at twelve-thirty on Friday, November sixth, and it would give me great pleasure if you would join me in welcoming him to the United States.

This date will be at the end of President Touré's trip, after he has met with President Eisenhower and made a cross-country tour.

The luncheon should be over by two-fifteen, and I very much hope you can join us. Would you please let me know as soon as possible whether you can come.

Sincerely,

Stanley

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

OK

Tsiranana and Houphouet-Boigny

RECEIVED
1959 NOV 10 PM 6:57
CBS TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WUA025 PD AR

NEW YORK NY NOV 10 NFT

ED MURROW
CBS

485-17

IT WOULD GIVE ME GREAT PLEASURE IF YOU COULD ATTEND A RECEPTION GIVEN IN HONOR OF MR. PHILIBERT TSIRANANA PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR AND OF MR. FELIX HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY PREMIER OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE IVORY COAST ON MONDAY NOVEMBER SIXTEEN FROM FIVE TO SEVEN P.M. AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY PRESS & INFORMATION DIVISION 972 FIFTH AVENUE RSVP REGENT 7-9700 EXT. 836 SINCERELY

ROGER VAURS DIRECTOR FRENCH EMBASSY NEW YORK

656P..

Union Society
c/o
Cambridge, England

September 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Walsh:

Many thanks for your kind letter of September 1st. I regret that I must decline your gracious invitation to speak at a Union debate this autumn. Although present plans call for me to be in England during the month of October, my time there is already fully assigned.

Please be assured that I am honored to have received your invitation and am sincerely sorry that it is impossible for me to accept.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Brian Walsh
The Union Society
Cambridge
England

gw

TELEPHONE 3876.

The Union Society.
Cambridge.

1st.September, 1959.

Dear Mr.Murrow,

May I invite you to speak at a Union debate this autumn, sometime in October or November ?

I realise that - for you particularly - time must be at a premium, but it had occured to me that the prospect of an Autumn General Election in Britain might possibly be tempting you to cross the Atlantic in the near future. Consequently I would very much like to persuade you to come and speak at the Union. I feel sure that you will enjoy the experience of a Union debate - and I need hardly say that your visit would excite tremendous interest and enthusiasm throughout the University.

At present the following topics are"in the air". France in general (with Algiers)- I hope that M. Jacques Soustelle will accept an invitation to speak. British and U.S. policy in the Middle East - here I am hoping for either Mrs. Meir or General Dayan. Moreover there is an outside chance of a visit from Fidel Castro - though this may have diminished somewhat in the light of recent events. We still await confirmation.

On the other hand, should you prefer some special topic of your own - this could easily be arranged.

I do hope that you will be able to accept this invitation, I am certain that you will greatly enjoy visiting Cambridge - and I know that we shall be delighted to have you here as our guest.

Yours sincerely,

Brian Walsh.

President.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.

United Cerebral Palsy

October 8, 1959

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your kind invitation to attend the Gala Humanitarian Award Dinner on November 3rd, which was received in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. and Mrs. Murrow to attend since they are traveling in Europe and do not plan to return to the States for several months.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

United Cerebral Palsy of New York City, Inc.
70 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

The Award Committee,

Mr. Stanley C. Hope, Chairman

cordially invites you

to a Gala Dinner Dance

at which

Mesdames William C. Langley,

Albert D. Lasker,

and Mr. Roger S. Firestone

will receive the

United Cerebral Palsy

Humanitarian Award

Humanitarian Award Committee

Stanley C. Hope
Chairman

Mrs. Paul Ames
Mrs. Clyde Newhouse
Co-Chairmen

Mrs. Seymour Berkson
Gordon S. Braislin
Alexander Calder
Mr. & Mrs. Harvey D. Carter
Mr. & Mrs. Igor Cassini
Mrs. Thomas L. J. Corcoran
Mr. & Mrs. L. Jarvis Cushing, Jr.
Miss Jessica Daves
Mr. & Mrs. George F. Dembow
Fred J. Emmerich
Mr. & Mrs. William Clay Ford
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Hon. & Mrs. Nathaniel L. Goldstein
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Goddard
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Mr. & Mrs. Peter Grimm
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Hausman
Mr. & Mrs. Leo Hausman
Mrs. William R. Hearst, Jr.
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Hon. Benjamin A. Javits
John L. Loeb
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Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Stralem
Edmund E. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. Lowell Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. Clyde E. Weed
Mrs. Eleanor Searle Whitney
Mr. & Mrs. Charles F. Willis, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Ellis Wilner
Jack Zimmerman
(*partial listing*)

US Dept of Commerce

November 24, 1959

Dear Mr. Lyford:

Thank you for your very cordial letter of November 18th which Mr. Friendly has referred over to me for a reply. As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence, and at the present time he is traveling in Europe.

I regret to have to tell you that there is no possibility of his undertaking any new commitments during the course of his sabbatical year, since he plans to spend most of this time, listening, reading, and learning.

I am sorry to have to say no on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Harry B. Lyford
Chief, Public Information
U. S. Department of Commerce
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

Daly

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Office of
INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

November 18, 1959

Mr. Fred Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Friendly:

Back in 1955, you may recall, you and I had telephone conversations, and visits in your office, regarding the Refugee Relief Program. And Edward R. Murrow lifted Department of State gloom by winding up a Dan Shore-interview-with-Scott McLeod by making a persuasive plea for sponsors of refugees!

My calls on you during that period, and your helpful suggestions, are pleasant memories.

Now I am Public Information Chief for the Office of International Trade Fairs, and again circumstances direct me to you.

My Director, Walter S. Shafer, formerly Vice President of Armour & Company, Chicago, has had Mr. Murrow in mind for narrator of an official film of the Department of Commerce. Our project this year is a 27½ minute color film, telling the story of United States Exhibits in seven or eight overseas locations.

Our first and shorter film was narrated by John Daly; the second by Dave Garroway. Both gave their services to this Agency.

Mr. Shafer is hopeful that Mr. Murrow may be available and willing to assist the Trade Fairs program similarly. But, in view of his adjusted schedule in the world of television, I felt it wise to consult with you with regard to possibilities.

Movietone News is producing the film for us. Its appeal is directed to American industry, the cooperation of which makes possible this Government-Industry program. But it is also a film of interest to all America. Since prints will be in both color, and black and white, it will be available gratis for TV use, and for business and civic groups. The enclosed booklet indicates the international values of the United States Exhibit program.

Thank you for past and current cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Harry B. Lyford

Harry B. Lyford
Chief, Public Information

Attachment

U S National Student Assoc

December 30, 1959

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 18th inviting Mr. Murrow to address the National Student Congress next August.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next eight months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Donald A. Hoffman, President
United States National Student Association
3457 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

December 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the United States National Student Association I would like to invite you to address our Thirteenth National Student Congress between the dates of August 22 and September 1, 1960 at the time of your convenience.

As you know, the annual National Student Congress is the policy making body of the United States National Student Association, a confederation of about 400 American colleges and universities representing over one million students. This year we anticipate that over one thousand delegates from some 300 colleges will be participating in the various workshops and legislative sessions.

The Congress offers the most effective single potential for the development of a unified student viewpoint and program directed to meet the needs and challenges of present and future educational problems. The Congress also offers a highly concentrated educational experience to the individual delegates. It is expected that they return to their campuses well prepared to be more responsible student leaders in their intellectual and co-curricular pursuits. The Association believes that students, engaged in the vocation of learning, can be a vital resource assisting in the solution of complex problems facing higher education today.

But first students must become aware, aware of and then concerned with, what they are, what they are doing, what is happening to them, where they are going. And this is a challenge of concern that students must think through. Our feeling is that this gathering of students would present you with an excellent opportunity to articulate what you believe are the greatest concerns that should be occupying the minds and stimulating to action these outstanding student leaders.

We would be honored if you would deliver an address to a fully assembled Congress plenary session. We sincerely hope that you will be in a position to respond favorably to our invitation if at all possible.

Enclosed for your information is a brochure from the Twelfth National Student Congress and a Summary Report and Codification of NSA policy.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Hoffman

DONALD A. HOFFMAN, President

at

ASSOCIATED WITH: American Council on Education • International Student Conference • U. S. Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Council on Student Travel • Young Adult Council • Nat'l Citizens Committe for UN Day • Nat'l Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students

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USNSA

July 29, 1959.

Dear Miss Kehr:

Thank you for your cordial note of July 13th.

I regret that it will not be possible for me to visit the National Student Congress of the U.S.N.S.A. in August. If I have an opportunity I will certainly look in at their headquarters in Europe.

Sincerely your,

Miss Marguerite Kehr
1423 Allison St., N.W.
Washington 11, D.C.

Univ. of Colorado.
Dept of Anthro.

December 16, 1959

Dear Professor Greenway:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 9th inviting Mr. Murrow to speak at the University of Colorado during the 1960 summer session.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next eight months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Professor John Greenway
Department of Anthropology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

9 December 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Each year we invite outstanding persons in America's intellectual life to be our Summer Lecturers. Last year, for example, we had several of the world's leading authorities in various academic disciplines, including three Nobel Prize winners or nominees.

This coming summer's theme is "Where Are We Going?" Our Committee unanimously asked that I tender an invitation to you to come to our campus and speak on this subject in regard to the television and radio developments likely to occur in the United States in the near or distant future.

We are not able to compensate our speakers commensurately with their position and abilities; we hope that they, like us academic persons, are able to delude themselves about the psychic income of doing work of this sort. We can, however, pay more than Jack Paar does for a single appearance; specifically, we can offer you airline fare round trip from New York, provide you with food and room while on campus, and pay you an "honorarium" of $600. For this we ask a formal lecture to a general audience, of about one hour's length. We hope in every case that our speakers can spend several days on our campus, submitting themselves to brain-picking by a selected group of pickers, and that they will allow their speech to be published in the university periodical, The Colorado Quarterly. However, these last are desiderata, and we do not insist upon them.

The summer session runs from June 22 to August 12; we hope that we can have all the lectures on Wednesdays, though this, too, is only a desideratum.

Can you come? In either case, I should appreciate hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

John Greenway
Asst. Prof. Anthropology
Coordinator of the Summer Lecture Series

Univ of Illinois

October 2, 1959

Dear Mr. Moberg:

Your kind letter of September 25th was received at this office shortly after Mr. Murrow had departed for Europe to begin a year's leave of absence.

I regret that since he will be out of the country for most of the next ten months, it will not be possible for him to participate as a keynote speaker at the Annual Human Relations Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Verne Moberg
The Edward Chauncy Baldwin Human Relations Committee
The University of Illinois
503 East John Street
Champaign, Illinois

THE EDWARD CHAUNCEY BALDWIN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

503 EAST JOHN STREET
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

September 25, 1959

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Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Baldwin Committee on Human Relations at the University of Illinois is planning its Seventh Annual Human Relations Conference for the 1959-60 academic year.

The Conference is set up by interested student representatives from University of Illinois housing, social, and religious groups to promote greater understanding in fields of human relations. The Sixth Annual Conference dealt with "America's Responsibility to the World Community." In past years some of our distinguished speakers have been Dr. Ralph Bunche, Senator Paul Douglas, G. Bromley Oxnam, Roy Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall.

This year the Committee will sponsor a series of programs throughout the school term featuring top national speakers and, for workshop sessions, outstanding University faculty. Our programs are flexible as regards speaking dates and topics, which should center on human relations problems from sociological, political or philosophical stands. We would like to know whether you are available to participate as a keynote speaker at the Conference. We are quite aware of your busy schedule and are willing to select the program date to suit your convenience. May we please hear from you at the earliest possible date so that we may set up a definite schedule.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Verne Moberg

Verne Moberg
Chairman

VM/jb

Univ. of Minnesota
Eng Ser

July 31, 1959

Dear John:

Many thanks for your cordial note of July 11th. This is merely a note to tell you that I have most regretfully had to decline President Morrill's kind invitation to do the Gideon Seymour Memorial Lecture.

Present plans call for me to be out of the country for most of the coming year, during which time I will try to learn rather than talk.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Cowles
The Star and Tribune
Minneapolis, Minnesota

JOHN COWLES
THE STAR AND TRIBUNE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

July 11, 1959

Dear Ed:

President Morrill of the University of Minnesota has sent me a carbon of his letter of July 10 inviting you to give the address in the Gideon Seymour Memorial Lecture series at the University during this coming academic year. I simply want to add my personal invitation to his and say that I hope very much that you will be able to do it.

If you can come out here, I think you will be speaking to a large and influential audience. While the subject of your address would be entirely up to you, I would hope that you would discuss the problems and responsibilities of all the mass communication agencies, and the imperative importance of wider public information and awareness in regard to the critical national and international problems confronting us.

If you can come, and if you select a date when I can be in Minneapolis, I would be happy to have you stay at our house with me, and if you speak on a Sunday afternoon (which experience has convinced us is the preferred day and time), I would like to have a small cocktail party for you at my house following the lecture. I, of course, do not know what your travel plans or other commitments may be. If you were free then, I would think either Sunday, November 8 or 15 or 22 or 29 would probably prove an excellent date.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

John

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Un. of Texas

August 12, 1959

Professor T. Russell Woolley
Department of Speech
The University of Texas
Austin 12, Texas

Dear Professor Woolley:

Your delightful letter of August 6 arrived here yesterday, and I am truly sorry to tell you that it arrived too late for Mr. Murrow himself to see it. He is in the throes of last-minute preparations before he leaves for Europe at the end of next week and I do not expect to see him in the office again before he leaves.

From the above, you will know that there will not be time for him to accept any engagements, however attractive, before his departure. As his arrangements stand at the moment, he does not expect to return to this country until July, 1960, when he will at once be involved in the various political conventions.

Thank you so much for asking Mr. Murrow to speak in the Great Issues Series.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

AUSTIN 12, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH

August 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A committee selected me to persuade you to speak in the Great Issues Series at The University of Texas sometime this year, perhaps before you leave for Europe. They trusted their cause to a puny penman, but this is my purpose--to help them succeed if I can. My argument that the $500.00 honorarium wouldn't alter any plans you had already made, was understood by them. They realized that you planned to take a slow crossing in late summer and place Casey in school in Switzerland (Look, August 18, 1959, p. 22.). They know that you are thinking not of work this coming year, but of travel and of taking time for reflection. They believed, when I suggested the reality, that you have many requests of this nature and surely could not fulfill them all if you tried. They agree that it is presumptuous of me having slight acquaintance with you to use that fact to urge you to come, altho they did realize I had been specially interested in your work and had written about your scripts, and so they were willing to try anything that chance association being the best they had. In short, my reluctance to serve them was a mirroring of some imagined obstacles you might see.

All that we here at The University of Texas can offer is a token in money and then, of course, a live audience from a student body of about 18,000 young people. You would come before them as one in a parade of distinguished educators, labor leaders, scientists and politicians. You would be a most welcome intellect who could challenge them on one of a number of current questions not necessarily related to broadcasting, but conceivably on such a topic as you had last fall for the N. A. R. T. B.

I hope you'll consider this request, and there being any hope of an agreement let us correspond further on the matter. We are in dead earnest about wanting to hear you.

Congratulations on your decision to take time out from broadcasting. May you have every wish for the year fulfilled and return to the air refreshed for further effort.

Sincerely yours,

T. Russell Woolley

T. Russell Woolley
Assistant Professor

TRW:rh

Un. of Wisconsin

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

15 October 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Perhaps you have already heard from the Wisconsin Student Association regarding their wish to have you appear in a symposium of talks on "The World and Our Generation." I believe they have in mind for you the date of Monday, February 15, 1960. The specific topic for you would be, "The Management of the Press and the Manipulation of the Individual."

I hope very much that you can make it and I believe that you would enjoy the assignment. The University's Student Association each year gets up a first-rate series of lectures which this year requires your help.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph O. Nafziger

Ralph O. Nafziger
Director

ron/bgs

October 8, 1959

Dear Miss Lee:

This is in response to Miss Olsen's kind letter of October 1st which was received at this office after Mr. Murrow had departed for Europe to begin a year's leave of absence.

I regret that since he will be out of the country for most of the next eight months, it will not be possible for him to participate in the University of Wisconsin Student Symposium in February.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Miss Ann Lee, Chairman
University of Wisconsin Symposium
307 Memorial Union
Madison 6, Wisconsin

cc: C.A. Elvehjem

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I wish to call to your attention the enclosed letter, inviting your participation in a new and important venture of our students.

We hope that this program, originated, supported, and carried out by our Student Government, will be a most worthwhile program for the entire University. It has the support of this administration and I want to add my personal wish that you give the invitation your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

C. A. Elvehjem

C. A. Elvehjem

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Ave.
New York 17, New York

WISCONSIN STUDENT ASSOCIATION
307 MEMORIAL UNION
MADISON 6 - WISCONSIN

October 1, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Representatives of the Wisconsin Student Association of the University of Wisconsin are currently planning a symposium dealing with critical issues to be faced in the coming decade by the current college generation. The primary objective of this program is to create greater student awareness concerning issues of national and international importance. Our further aim is to arouse community and state interest in the problems discussed.

The management of the press and its effect on the individual, as well as public opinion, is one of the most important of these problems. We thus feel that the role of the press in the formation of public opinion should be discussed by those men most active and qualified in the field of journalism. That is why, Mr. Murrow, we would greatly appreciate your participation in the University of Wisconsin Student Symposium.

Besides communications, the Symposium is being organized to emphasize these key areas: foreign relations, education, religion, science, labor-management, and American values. The Symposium is to take place on this campus during the week of February 13th through 17th. We wish you to serve as a major speaker on Monday afternoon, February 15, 1960. We certainly hope that you would be willing to appear on a panel with several other journalists, for we feel that such a panel is fundamental to the fulfillment of our objectives.

We sincerely hope that you will find it possible to participate in a project which we feel to be a highly significant one on the University of Wisconsin campus. We have been able to acquire some monetary support for this program and are therefore prepared to offer a reasonable honorarium plus any expenses incurred.

If you find it possible to fit this program into your busy schedule, please inform us at your earliest convenience, supplying us with necessary information regarding estimated expenses. We should also like to have you propose a title for your presentation. Further details will be discussed in future correspondence.

We sincerely hope that you will give this your careful consideration and that you find it possible to join us next February.

Yours very truly,

Ann Olsen

ANN OLSEN
President
WISCONSIN STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Please address correspondence to:
Ann Lee, Chairman
University of Wisconsin Symposium
307 Memorial Union
Madison 6, Wisconsin

AO/pk

Vance Agency

December 30, 1959

Dear Miss Wolf:

Thank you for your letter of December 22nd which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and will not be returning to the States for several months.

I regret to have to tell you that Mr. Murrow has made it a firm policy not to participate in any type of advertising, and as you can understand, he cannot make exceptions to this rule. Thank you for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Helen Wolf, Casting Director
Vance Agency
131 So. Wabash Avenue
Chicago 3, Illinois

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ED HARRELL, DIRECTOR

131 SO. WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS
PHONE FINANCIAL 6-5430

December 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

A Chicago film studio has requested us to contact you in regard to doing a recording for them. The recording is for an insurance company. The record would be sent to various agents in the field and used instead of a letter. The recording time would run from 2 to 3 hours. They wish to cut this recording either the week of January 4th or the week of January 11th.

What would your rate be if this recording is cut in New York? If cut in Chicago? Transportation included of course. Your name would be used.

Your reply as soon as possible will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Helen Wolf

HELEN WOLF
Casting Director

HW:aa

RECEIVED
1959 OCT -1 PM 4:33
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

Wald, Jerry

WU012 DL PD

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ED MURROW CBS

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"BELOVED INFIDEL" STARRING GREGORY PECK, DEBORAH KERR AND "STORY ONE PAGE ONE" STARRING RITA HAYWORTH AND ANTHONY FRANCIOSA. THE EVENT WILL TAKE PLACE ON OCTOBER 7TH AT 530 PM AT THE 20TH CENTURY-FOX LITTLE THEATRE 444 WEST 56 ST WE HOPE YOU CAN ATTEND AND WOULD APPRECIATE A CALL TO MISS DORIS LAVELLE CO 5-3320 EXT 166 FOR RESERVATIONS REGARDS

MARTIN MICHEL

323P

7 530 20 444 56 5-3320 166 ALSO 20..

Washington Bankers Assoc

October 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Smock:

This is in response to Mr. Dietzen's kind letter of October 7th which was received here after Mr. Murrow had departed for Europe to begin his year's leave of absence.

I regret that since it is quite likely that Mr. Murrow will still be out of the country next June, it will not be possible for him to address the members of the Washington Bankers Association at their annual banquet. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Robert B. Smock
Assistant Vice President
Peoples National Bank of Washington
Seattle, Washington

WASHINGTON BANKERS ASSOCIATION

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1959-1960

711 SECOND AVENUE

SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

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PRESIDENT, BAINBRIDGE ISLAND BANK

October 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C.B.S. Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As President of the Washington Bankers Association, it is a pleasure to extend to you an invitation to be the principal speaker at the annual banquet of our state convention in Spokane, Tuesday, June 21, 1960.

Robert B. Smock, Assistant Vice President, Peoples National Bank of Washington, Seattle, is Chairman of the Speakers Committee and will work with you on the details as to subject, time, date, publicity, etc. We fully appreciate the distance you will travel and would welcome a frank expression on your part of any financial consideration necessary to complete the trip. Will you be kind enough to forward your reply to Mr. Smock?

You will be interested to know that this will be the 64th annual convention of this group which customarily draws over 400 delegates and wives. Attending will be representatives from all the Washington banks, our banking friends from neighboring states and bankers from the major financial centers of the country.

We hope the attraction of a "homecoming event" for one of the most outstanding journalists in America will be a temptation hard to resist.

Permit me to express in advance the appreciation of the Washington Bankers Association for your favorable consideration of this invitation.

Sincerely,

J. H. Dietzen
President

JHD vg

Henry Watterson National Shrine

September 23, 1959

Dear Mrs. Bush:

Thank you for your gracious letter which has just been received at this office.

Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and sailed for Europe several weeks ago. He is not expected to return to the States for some time and so unfortunately will not be able to participate in the advisory committee of the Henry Watterson National Shrine.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Alexander Bush, Secretary
Henry Watterson National Shrine, Inc.
Mansfield Park
P.O. Box 7
Jeffersontown, Kentucky

HENRY WATTERSON NATIONAL SHRINE, Inc.

MANSFIELD PARK
P. O. BOX 7
JEFFERSONTOWN, KENTUCKY

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P. O. Box 7
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Home Office, Louisville, Ky.

September 8, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you have probably noted in recent articles, a non-profit foundation has been formed to operate a national shrine at the Henry Watterson estate. In addition to perpetuating the name of America's most famous editor, it will be a shrine to journalism.

The first floor of the 28 room house will be devoted to Watterson's works and to art treasures given him by the crowned heads of Europe and other great men of his day. The other two floors will contain, among other things, an authentic restoration of a printing shop of a century ago. They will also house many works of art already offered by various foreign press clubs. This will also be the home of Jounralism's Hall of Fame.

This movement has the active support of the Press Associations of all the States. At a recent meeting in Georgia these associations joined in whole hearted support of the shrine and named a committee to find ways and means of helping to make it a success.

Among the members of the advisory committee are Arthur Krock, who worked under Watterson as a youth; John S. Knight, publisher; Dr. Sara Blanding, President of Vassar College; Ed Schergens, President of the National Editorial Association; Mrs. Joseph Farrington, publisher of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Ralph McGill, Atlanta Constitution; Fulton Lewis, Jr.; John T. Day, News Director of C. B.S.; William B. Arthur, Editor of LOOK; Senators Thruston Morton and John Sherman Cooper; Jonathan Daniels of the News and Observer; Harry Golden, Carolina Israelite; John H. Hoagland, Christian Science Monitor; Palmer Hoyt, Denver Post; Admiral Gene Markey; A. B. Guthrie; Admiral William Marshall; Lee Miller, President American Bankers Association; Ambassador Carlos Romulo; and many, many others.

We would like very much for you to become a member of this advisory committee. Your only obligation would be your moral support and your constructive criticism.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Bush

Mrs. Alexander Bush, Secretary

EB:j

West Point Forum

October 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Schatzman:

Your kind letter of October 10th was received at this office after Mr. Murrow had departed for Europe to begin a year's leave of absence.

I regret that since he will be out of the country for most of the next ten months, it will not be possible for him to participate in the Forum Speaker Program in April. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Thomas F. Schatzman Jr.
Company A-1
Cadet-in-Charge
Forum Speaker Program
Debate Council and Forum
United States Military Academy
West Point, New York

DEBATE COUNCIL AND FORUM
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

October 10, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

During the academic year 1959-60 the West Point Forum will present a series of Sunday evening lectures for the benefit of the Corps of Cadets, Staff, Faculty, and Post Personnel.

I would like to extend to you an invitation to address this group as part of our program. Would 10 April 1960 be convenient, or if this date is not acceptable 3 April 1960? The choice of topic would be left entirely to your discretion as we know that a speaker of your caliber could not fail to enhance the intellectual curiosity of the Corps of Cadets. Your address would be scheduled for 6:45 p.m., and as a possible aid I would like to recommend that a 40 minute presentation followed by a 20 minute question period would be most effective.

Travel expenses of 7 cents a mile and 15 dollars a day plus transportation to and from New York City are all we are able to furnish as the Forum is a student organization.

Many Cadets are well acquainted with your programs and would welcome a chance to hear you in person. I Sincerely hope that your schedule will enable you to address us. If I may be of assistance in answering any questions you may have about our program, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Very truly yours,

Thomas F. Schatzman Jr.

Thomas F. Schatzman Jr.
Company A-1
Cadet-in-Charge
Forum Speaker Program

Eleventh Student Conference on United States Affairs, December 2–5, 1959

Fourteenth Annual National Debate Tournament, April 20–23, 1960

Westinghouse Broadcasting

August 12, 1959

Mr. Chet Collier
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company Inc.
Chanin Building
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Collier:

Although you will have heard from David Aldrich that Mr. Murrow cannot participate, even on videotape, in the Conference on Public Service Programming, I just wanted to acknowledge your letter to him of August 7 and to repeat his regrets that he is unable to take part. Unfortunately this last week before he goes abroad is crammed with last-minute commitments at CBS as well as personal arrangements of one kind and another.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Chanin Building • 122 East 42nd Street • New York 17, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 7-0808

August 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Vincent Sheean, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company's Far Eastern correspondent. He suggested I write you about this before he left for Asia. My request is, I believe, a simple one and yet one that could bring about a great deal of good in the broadcast media. Dave Aldrich of our staff has talked with your secretary about this.

This year, the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company is holding its third annual Conference on Public Service Programming at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. Attending this Conference will be four hundred of the nation's leading broadcasters. Network and local stations from all fifty States will be represented. In addition, leading members of the press will be in attendance.

This Conference will be three days of seminar sessions in which different areas of public service programming will be discussed such as news, education, editorialization, religious programming, children's programming, cultural programming, etc. In these seminar sessions, the broadcasters discuss and try to work out new and better approaches to these all-important programming matters.

The last session of the Conference is one on editorialization. At this session we will have presented examples of how different stations throughout the country do editorials. The purpose of the session is to encourage more stations to editorialize in a bolder fashion. I know that you are in sympathy with this sort of thing. For the

final wrap-up of the editorial session, which is also the wrap-up of the three day Conference, I would like to present you on videotape to those in attendance. I would like very much to have you exhort the broadcasters to editorialize in a courageous fashion, to remind them that there has been a necessity through all time for men to speak out, and today, more than ever, men must do this. This should be emotional and inspirational in nature, and I can think of no better qualified person than yourself.

I know that your schedule, because of your impending trip to Europe, is very heavy. But I believe that we could do this in one half-hour on videotape in a New York studio. But more important, I know that if you were to contribute your views on the necessity for editorializing to the four hundred broadcasters assembled, that the effect could be a most important one upon the broadcasting industry. We need someone of your stature to give inspiration to people who are for the most part hesitant to step out into this most important area of broadcasting.

Our staff will be at your disposal in order to make this as simple as possible for you. I most anxiously await an affirmative reply from you.

Sincerely,

Chet Collier

Chet Collier
Executive Producer

Wiltwyck School for Boys

ed

THE WILTWYCK SCHOOL for BOYS, inc.

107 WEST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
● JU 2·0636·0637

September 23, 1959

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Murrow:

Mrs. Marshall Field is joining me as Co-Chairman of an art show called "Exhibition 1959" at the E. and A. Silberman Galleries which will have its Gala Preview on Monday evening, November 2, for the benefit of the Wiltwyck School for Boys. I know you will agree with me that the School is a most worthy cause and a vitally necessary community resource.

The Exhibition will consist of important examples of modern masters, such as Picasso, Matisse, Leger, Gris, Redon, Degas, Monet and others. It will be opened to the public on November 3rd and close on November 21st.

I am writing to ask whether we may have the pleasure of including you among our Patrons. Others will be Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, Mr. Theodore Rousseau, Miss Katherine Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, etc.

Since the material for the catalogue must go to the printer within the next few days, and since we must have your consent in order to list your name as a Patron, an early reply will be deeply appreciated.

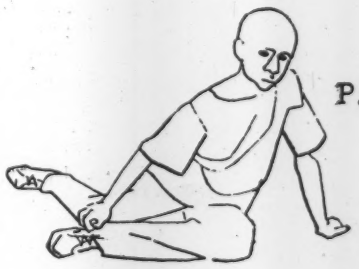
All proceeds derived from the Exhibition will go directly to Wiltwyck School, including the funds obtained from the sale of the illustrated catalogues.

I look forward to your response.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt



P.S. Tickets to the Preview will be printed shortly, and it will be our pleasure to send you a pair of complimentary tickets.

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ADMINISTRATION OFFICE:
271 West 125th Street, New York City 27

SCHOOL LOCATION:
Esopus, New York

Youngstein, Max E

October 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Nizer:

Thank you for your letter of October 15th inviting Mr. Murrow to be a member of the honorary committee for the evening in support of Health for Peace which will honor Max E. Youngstein at the Hotel Biltmore on December 14, 1959.

As you probably know Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence, and since he expects to be out of the country for the next ten months, I regret that it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Louis Nizer
1501 Broadway
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Nizer:

I shall be happy to serve and have you use my name as a member of the honorary committee for this notable evening in support of Health for Peace which will honor MAX E. YOUNGSTEIN at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City on December 14, 1959.

(signature) _____

(address) _____

_____

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October 15, 1959

My dear Ed:

I cordially invite you to join a committee of selected executives under whose auspices a distinguished evening will take place on December 14th, 1959 at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City.

Though I have made it a rule not to act as chairman of public events of this character, I have made this occasion an exception because of its unusual purpose.

This dinner will present distinguished scientists and public figures of national and international preeminence who will bespeak the importance of a concentrated program to fight the leading diseases of our day. It will also give support to the Health for Peace legislation now before the Congress which would set up an international fund for scientific progress against disease.

This event will do honor to MAX E. YOUNGSTEIN, a founder of the Children's Asthma Research Institute, who has provided vital leadership in that pioneer scientific area.

We have already been assured of the presence at the dinner and the cooperation of notable scientists and other distinguished figures in American life.

Please sign the enclosed card of acceptance as a member of this honorary committee. I am sure you will derive great satisfaction from having your name attached to so noble a cause.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Nizer

Louis Nizer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

In honour of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the FPR of Yugoslavia
H. E. Koča Popović

The Permanent Representative of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and Madame Dobrivoje Vidić

request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. R. Murrow

at Reception

on Monday, 28 September 1959

at 6,30 *o'clock*

854 Fifth Avenue

R. S. V. P.

TR 9-8700

On the occasion of the
Day of the Republic

Yugoslavia
Republic of

The Permanent Representative of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and Madame Dobrivoje Vidić request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. R. Murrow

at Reception

on Monday, 30 November

at 6-8 *o'clock*

R. S. V. P.
TR 9-8700

854 Fifth Avenue

Adult Ed. Council of Greater Denver

July 11, 1960

Rabbi Manuel Laderman
Adult Education Council of Denver
Denver Public Library
Denver 3, Colorado

Dear Rabbi Laderman:

Thank you for your and Mrs. Harrington's letter of June 28 to Mr. Murrow which unfortunately arrived after his departure for the West Coast to cover the Democratic Convention and has been forwarded to me here.

I very much regret that Mr. Murrow has had to establish a blanket ruling against accepting speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, due to the pressure and uncertainty of his commitments at CBS. Thank you so much for asking him to make a speech at your luncheon on October 17 and it is a matter of great regret that he cannot join you.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL OF DENVER

DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY • DENVER 3, COLORADO

AMherst 6-0851, Ext. 260

June 28, 1960

Requests

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Rumblewood
Quaker Hill
Pauling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter comes with the hope that you may be considering a visit to Denver in the near future, for according to Connie White, you are long overdue!

The Adult Education Council here in Denver will be playing host in October to the annual conference of the National Association of Public School Adult Educators and the Adult Education Association of the U.S.A. Our local organization will close the convention with a luncheon on October 17 at the new Denver Hilton. We estimate an audience of approximately 750. We shall use this occasion to present an "Outstanding Citizen" award to Dr. Malcolm G. Wyer, Librarian Emeritus of the Denver Public Library, who founded the Adult Education Council here thirty years ago. We would feel most honored to have you as our guest speaker at this luncheon.

We are enclosing a recent brochure explaining the purpose and services of our local council which is made up of educational groups and volunteer organizations. As such we operate on a non-profit basis. It is therefore impossible for us to offer an appropriate fee. We can, however, cover all traveling expenses you might incur.

Because we feel your presence would add greatly to the importance and significance of the entire conference, we hope you will find this a pleasureable reason for a visit to Denver. May we hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely,

Manuel Laderman

Rabbi Manuel Laderman, President

Mrs. Martin J. Harrington

Mrs. Martin J. Harrington, Chairman
Public Relations

RML:MJH:mp
Enclosures

African Research Fndt
~~Mary Reisner~~
Eng dec

October 10, 1960

Dear Miss Reisner:

Many thanks for your recent invitation to hear Dr. Rees's remarks regarding East Africa on October 11th. Regretfully, I won't be able to come, but I will pass this information along.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Mary Reisner, Adm. Asst.
African Research Foundation, Inc.
1050 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York

ERM:gw

AFRICAN RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.
1050 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE TRAFALGAR 6-8125

Oct. 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As I am aware from my years spent with the CBS News Washington Bureau, these weeks are offering more news from 47th and 1st Streets, and Park Avenue, than an incredulous public can digest, much less reminding us that an election is imminent, that Wall Street is in trouble, or that disaster approaches in Laos, -- all the tasks of the reporter on the world scene.

However, if I could divert your attention for just a moment, I'd like to expand on the attached notice of a news conference to be given by our president Dr. Thomas D. Rees. He has just returned from a five-week visit to East Africa, where he worked with our Foundation projects, and went into the 'bush' with Dr. Michael Wood for a tour of the outlying dispensaries. In addition, Dr. Rees has had interviews and meetings with most of the outstanding political figures in East Africa.

We know you'd enjoy hearing Dr. Rees's remarks, -- however, if you don't have the time on October 11th, perhaps you could pass this information along to someone on your staff whom you think might be interested.

Sincerely,

Mary Reisner

Mary Reisner
Adm. Asst.

Enc. mr

P.S. Could you notify this office if you can come,
M. R

FROM: The African Research Foundation
1050 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York
TRafalgar 6-8125

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U.S. SURGEON TO DISCUSS

EAST AFRICAN SCENE

Dr. Thomas D. Rees, President of the African Research Foundation, will return to New York after a five- week stay in East Africa. During that time, Dr. Rees surveyed the Foundation projects and visited many "bush" hospitals in the company of Dr. Michael Wood, the Foundation Director and resident of Kenya for the past thirteen years. He reports that the Nairobi cancer chemotherapy project, which has been renewed for a two-year period, is definitely demonstrating valuable results.

Dr. Rees also had an opportunity to observe the political scene in East Africa, augmented by personal interviews with Julius K. Nyerere and other important African leaders. He reports that Tom Mboya's opposition, the KADU party, seems to be gaining strength through a coalition of many tribes.

Dr. Rees will meet members of the press at the Foundation office, 1050 Park Avenue, at 5 p.m., Tuesday, October 11.

#

August, 1960

FACT SHEET

AFRICAN RESEARCH FOUNDATION

A non-profit tax-exempt organization, incorporated under the Laws of New York State, May, 1957

BASIC PURPOSE: The African Research Foundation hopes to help meet the 'unmet needs' in medicine -- including care, research and education, -- of the people of the continent of Africa.

The Foundation's interests are both scientific and humanitarian for the benefit of all races. Through its activities, it hopes specifically to provide modern scientific, medical and technical facilities in Africa and to advance the sum total of scientific knowledge and medical research generally.

CURRENT AFRICAN PROJECTS: 1) The ARF cooperates with Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in a chemotherapy program.

2) The ARF is building a new Research Center on the site of the Aga Khan Hospital in Nairobi, containing approximately 100 beds, laboratory facilities, and a cobalt therapy unit.

3) The ARF has sent Dr. Ralph Bowen from the Mayo Clinic as the first in a proposed series of visiting specialists to East Africa. The visiting specialists will be aided by a Mobile Clinic containing laboratory equipment and emergency operating facilities, plus its own generator, and a twin-engine airplane to transport patients and doctors.

4) Dr. Bowen, along with Dr. A. Michael Wood, the Executive Director in East Africa, have begun a reconstructive surgery clinic and service based from Nairobi, but available to all of East Africa.

5) Plans are underway to begin an extensive public health survey to be followed up by a public health education program in East Africa, possibly in conjunction with a similar project in West Africa.

6) The ARF constantly works toward the exchange of students, graduates, research workers, and specialists, between Africa and the West.

FINANCIAL STATUS: The African Research Foundation currently has about $600,000 available for construction, $250,000 for research, and other funds (property), about $100,000.

(more)

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Allen, George V
ed

January 19, 1961

Dear Spyros:

Very many thanks for your cordial invitation to be your guest at a luncheon in honor of our mutual good friend, George V. Allen on January 25th.

I wish very much that I could join you but unfortunately, I must be in Birmingham on that date to work on one of my programs.

I am sincerely sorry to have to miss so pleasant an occasion. Please extend my regrets also to George Allen.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Spyros Skouras, President
20th Century Fox
444 West 56th Street
New York, New York

ERM:gw

SPYROS P. SKOURAS
PRESIDENT

444 WEST 56TH ST.
NEW YORK

January 12, 1961

Dear Ed:

It gives me great pleasure to invite you to be my guest at a luncheon in honor of our good friend George V. Allen, on Wednesday, January 25th, at the Metropolitan Club, 1 East 60th Street, New York City.

As we all know, during a long and distinguished career, Mr. Allen has rendered great services to our country. During the critical post-war years he served with distinction as our Ambassador in Teheran, Iran; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; New Delhi, India, and later became Under Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs.

From that post he was sent to represent our country as Ambassador in Athens, Greece, during the difficult period of the Cyprus problem. Finally, he was appointed by President Eisenhower Director of the United States Information Agency, where he rendered brilliant services and from where he resigned recently to accept his present post with the Tobacco Institute Inc., of Washington, D. C.

I know that you will want to join with all his friends in paying tribute to Mr. Allen and I look forward to the pleasure of having you with us on January 25th.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Spyros

SPS:lv

Alpha Kappa Psi
Eng file

August 18, 1960

Mr. Robert E. Holmes, Jr.
Alpha Kappa Psi
Seton Hall University
South Orange, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Thank you for your gracious invitation to speak at the Soaring Sixties Convocation on October 10.

Unfortunately, due to the pressure and uncertainty of my CBS commitments, I have had to make a blanket rule against accepting speaking engagements however attractive they may be.

Sincerely yours,

EL

Alpha Kappa Psi

Gamma Pi Chapter

SETON HALL UNIVERSITY
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

458 Forest Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey
August 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You are invited to be a guest speaker at the Soaring Sixties Convocation to be held on Monday evening, October 10th, at Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey. Please accept this as an invitation from Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity to address the undergraduate student body of Seton Hall.

Alpha Kappa Psi is a national business fraternity, having professional programs and goals. As a part of the professional program of the Gamma Pi Chapter, our members are planning the Soaring Sixties Convocation. Prominent men from various positions of key importance are being invited to present their non-partisan opinions of the developments which will take place in this nation during this next decade. Therefore, as one of the most prominent men in the fields of news analysis and communications, we extend to you a most cordial invitation to be among our guests for the evening.

If you will notify me of your decision regarding our request, I shall send you further specific details. Certainly, your presence would be warmly welcomed.

Very truly yours,

Robert E. Holmes Jr.

Robert E. Holmes Jr.

org dec
Am. Assoc of Univ. Women

July 11, 1960

Mrs. David H.R. Pain
3665 Fenelon
San Diego 6, California

Dear Mrs. Pain:

As Mr. Murrow is in Los Angeles at present, covering the Democratic Convention and will go straight from there to Chicago for the Republican Convention, I am taking the liberty of answering your gracious letter to him of June 27.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow has had to establish a blanket ruling against accepting speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, due to the pressure and uncertainty of his commitments at CBS. He seldom knows from week to week what will be required of him here and, this being so, he avoids making other plans in fairness to all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

American Association of University Women
San Diego Branch
208 WEST JUNIPER STREET X TELEPHONE BEUMONT 4-9718
SAN DIEGO 1, CALIFORNIA

June 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The San Diego Branch of the American Association of University Women invites you to participate in our Fabulous Speakers Series to be initiated this Fall, 1960.

The college graduate whether he is living in New York City, Timbuktu, or San Diego must continue to absorb new information and ideas ...or he is not fulfilling his commencement creed.

World leaders, such as yourself, can do more than entertain and inform an educated group. In addition to this you can stimulate to action (whether the action is further reading and research of a problem or writing a postcard to a congressman). Your tremendous integrity, forthrightness of purpose, wealth of experience, and dynamic personality are a few of the basic reasons we consider you qualified for this undertaking.

It has long been the pattern of A.A.U.W. throughout the entire nation to provide speakers who are masters in their particular field of endeavor. This year the San Diego Branch is augmenting its regular monthly programs, which are limited to members and their guests, to include a lecture series of nationally prominent leaders who will be presented to the community of San Diego.

As program chairman of our Branch, I would be thrilled to be able to list your name among the coming attractions of the Fabulous Speakers. If you would consent to take part in the Series, we would accomplish these things: 1. You would enjoy a few hours or days in our charming, warm, bay city; 2. We of A.A.U.W. would be stimulated by your vital presentation of significant information; 3. We of A.A.U.W. would be doing a service to our community to bring to San Diego a lecturer of your caliber; 4. The Association's fellowship and international grant funds for women college graduates (both in the United States and throughout the world) and our Branch building fund would be greatly increased by the proceeds from the profit on the sale of tickets; and 5. We would be able to pay you a respectable lecture (not TV) fee for your services.

It is our honest opinion that your presence would insure the success of the series. The topic is your choice. A resume of world events plus challenging editorial comment would be our hope. Any week-day evening from September 15 through the end of October would

be available if you would consider such an engagement. Please evaluate this request and answer as soon as possible by telephone...person-to-person, collect, Mrs. David H. R. Pain, AC 2-4837; or wire, 3665 Fenelon, San Diego 6, California. If you are interested in the opportunity to aid us in our avowed goal of "continuing education" for the "educated," please tell me your choice of date and the fee you would expect.

Please know that your appearance in San Diego this Fall would be the highlight in the lives of thousands of admirers. We are most anxious to provide a memorable experience in your life in our city of the sun, California's first city, "heaven on earth."

Sincerely,

Helen L. Pain

Helen L. Pain (Mrs. David H. R.)
3665 Fenelon
San Diego 6, California
AC 2-4837

Am. Australian
Assoc,

April 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Heymanson:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 22nd inviting Mr. Murrow to attend a luncheon for Viscount Casey to be held in the University Club on May 4th.

I regret very much that Mr. Murrow will not be able to accept, since he is traveling on the West Coast and will not be returning to New York until June.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Randal Heymanson
Executive Vice President
American Australian Association
2 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

AMERICAN AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION

2 WALL STREET • NEW YORK 5, N. Y. • BEekman 3-7038

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Morgan, Stanley & Co.

April 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Directors of the American Australian Association are giving a very small private luncheon for Viscount Casey, retiring Australian Foreign Minister, in the University Club on Wednesday, May 4, at 12:30 p.m. They would greatly appreciate your company on this occasion.

Yours sincerely,

Randal Heymanson

Randal Heymanson
Executive Vice President

RH:mr

Am. Astronautical Eng Dev Soc.

September 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Roach:

Please pardon the delay in responding to your letter of August 16th which Miss Campbell directed to my attention.

Fred Friendly and I have discussed your proposal at some length and wish very much that it were possible for us to cover the Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Astronautical Society in the way that you suggest. Unfortunately, our commitments for that period are such that we shall not be able to cover the event.

Please accept our sincere apologies.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James W. Roach
General Chairman
Seventh Annual Meeting of
American Astronautical Society
Box 1401
Grand Prairie, Texas

mcc

7th ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN ASTRONAUTICAL SOCIETY

DALLAS, TEXAS

JANUARY 16-18, 1961
SHERATON-DALLAS HOTEL

V.C. - sorry - can't come it.

J.J.! I can't see it Van you?

CONCUR 77 430

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO:
Box 1401
Grand Prairie, Texas

16 August 1960

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
J. W. Roach
Vought Astronautics

TECHNICAL SESSIONS
A. I. Sibila
Vought Astronautics

REGISTRATION
John Kroeger
Bell Helicopter

ARRANGEMENTS
Joe Zaza
Texas Instruments

PUBLICITY
Richard Shearin
Vought Astronautics

AWARDS
Maj Gen W. W. Dick, Jr
Army Research

LADIES PROGRAM
Robert Hoch
Minneapolis-Honeywell

PUBLICATIONS
Steve Feldman
Intercontinental Mfg.

EXHIBITION MANAGEMENT
F. G. McGavock Associates
Pasadena, California

Miss Kay Campbell
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Campbell:

During our telephone conversation of 16 August 1960, I was able to only briefly sketch the plans for the American Astronautical Society Meeting to be held in January 1961 at Dallas. It is the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Society and is dedicated to the advancement of the Astronautical Sciences primarily through the media of communications among members of the Astronautics Community and the General Public.

To give you a better background, both of the Society and of the Meeting, certain enclosures are forwarded with this letter. The two magazines give a picture of the Society and its aims while the Request for Papers, General Planning Document, Exhibit Information and Hotel Brochure detail most of our plans for the 7th Annual Meeting.

The goal of our Meeting is an integrated program of technical sessions, major speakers and limited exhibitions all pointed toward defining the plans for and problems of a National Space Program. While the NASA has released a tentative and rather broad program, it is our belief that continuous review and appraisal is necessary to insure a Program of maximum benefit both to our Country and to the World. In keeping with our desire for excellence, the technical sessions are chaired by men nationally recognized in their field. Response to the Request for Papers and the Request for Exhibitions has been excellent.

To round out the program, an equally good program of luncheon, panel and banquet speakers must be realized. Our plan is a progressing series of speakers each of whom build to the panel or forum scheduled for Tuesday, the 17th of January. The luncheon on Monday would feature Dr. James Van Allen of Iowa State with his views on "The Scientific Community's Space Program" while Tuesday's luncheon would feature Maj. Gen. Schreiver expressing the "Military's Program for Space." NASA's program has been published and is the starting point for the forum so Dr. von Braun has not been scheduled

for a pre forum address. To finalize the panel, we are considering a member from Industry such as Mr. Allen of Boeing or Mr. Gross of Lockheed. The panel members are being contacted as we are contacting Mr. Murrow for panel moderator.

It is our belief that this program of technical sessions and speakers can be of vital interest both to the scientist-engineer and to the layman. Such a communications opportunity satisfies the objectives of the Society. From the standpoint of CBS and Mr. Murrow, it would appear that this forum is an excellent follow-on to the Series presented by CBS during the past year. Since one of the overriding issues highlighted in the "Missile Gap" and its companion presentation was the lack of a clearly defined space Plan, a forum discussing and amplifying the current NASA Plan seems a logical follow-on piece in the Series. Naturally the forum itself would be inappropriate for direct TV presentation but a properly edited video tape plus color additions in the form of actual launches and recoveries could make a fine special features telecast at a later date.

We offer these plans for your comment and sincerely hope that you will see in the program the excellent opportunities for communications to the Nation that we believe possible.

Sincerely,

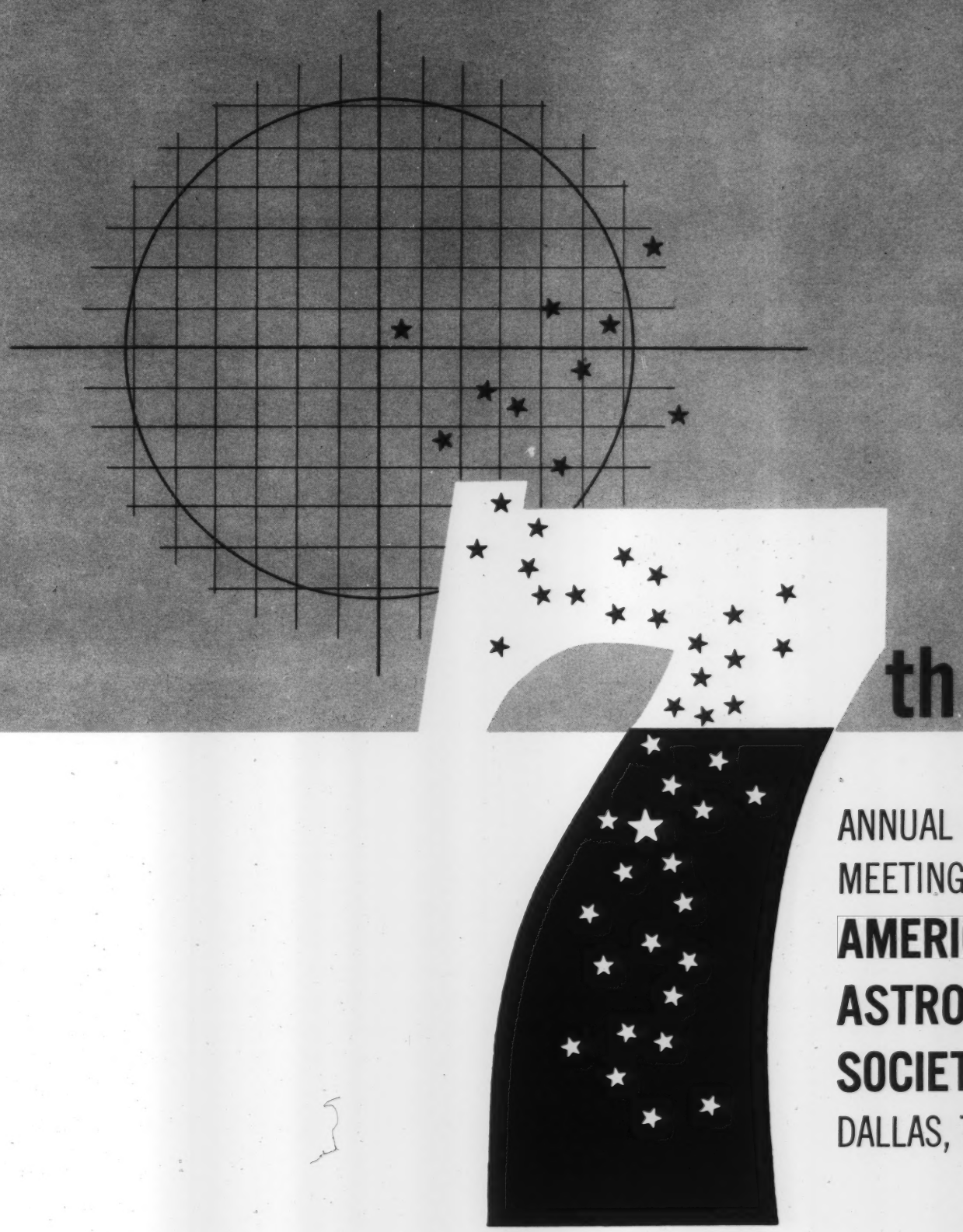
James W. Roach

James W. Roach
General Chairman

JWR/pm

Enclosures

EXHIBIT INFORMATION



ANNUAL
MEETING

AMERICAN ASTRONAUTICAL SOCIETY

DALLAS, TEXAS

January 16-18, 1961 / Sheraton-Dallas Hotel

THE AMERICAN ASTRONAUTICAL SOCIETY ANNOUNCES

That a limited EXHIBITION, featuring new developments, demonstrations of scientific approaches, and examples of systems concepts, as pertinent to the objectives of the Society, will be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting.

THE EXHIBITION *space is limited to thirty booths, adjacent to the Technical Meeting rooms. Presentation content should be relevant to the theme of the meeting, "New scientific discoveries, theories, and techniques in the field of astronautics."*

• ASTRODYNAMICS • COSMOLOGY • BIO-ASTRONAUTICS • LUNAR AND PLANETARY EXPLORATION • SOLAR SYSTEM PHYSICS • GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION • SPACE SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS • SPACE COMMUNICATIONS • NAVIGATION AND GUIDANCE

THE SOCIETY *— American Astronautical Society, founded in 1953, is a national scientific organization dedicated to the advancement of the astronautical sciences. The aims of the Society are to encourage scientific research in all fields related to astronautics and to propagate knowledge of current advances.*

ATTENDANCE *is expected to be 800-1000 scientists, engineers, space program managers and educators. They will represent scientific laboratories, government agencies, research centers, industrial research and engineering groups, astronomical observatories, and university research facilities, both domestic and foreign.*

BOOTH RENTAL

10' x 10' is $350.00.

Other spaces as shown on plan.

EXHIBITOR'S CALENDAR

JANUARY 15, 1961	9:00 A.M. — Installation of exhibits
JANUARY 16	11:00 A.M. — Press Preview of exhibits.
JANUARY 16	12 NOON to 9:00 P.M. — Exhibits open.
JANUARY 17	10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. — Exhibits open.
JANUARY 18	10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. — Exhibits open.
JANUARY 19	12 NOON — Deadline for removal of exhibits.

RESERVATIONS *for booth space should be returned promptly. Multiple booth reservations are welcome.*

THE COMPLETED APPLICATION *and contract for exhibit space form, accompanied by a check or draft in the minimum amount of 50% of the total booth rental, should be returned to F. G. McGAVOCK ASSOCIATES.*

SPACE ALLOCATION *will be announced on October 15, and preference given in the order that applications are received by the Exhibition Manager.*

7th ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN ASTRONAUTICAL SOCIETY

DALLAS, TEXAS

JANUARY 16-18, 1961
SHERATON-DALLAS HOTEL

Address all correspondence concerning exhibits to:

F. G. McGAVOCK ASSOCIATES / 3820 EAST COLORADO BOULEVARD / PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

AMERICAN ASTRONAUTICAL SOCIETY

7th ANNUAL MEETING

GENERAL PLANNING DOCUMENT

Encl 1 General Schedule
Encl 2 Preliminary Agenda
Encl 3 Committees and Chairmen
Encl 4 Session Topics and Session Chairmen
Encl 5 Space Assignment and Hotel Layout
Encl 6 Convention Budget-Expenses & Income
Encl 7 Committee Action Check List

Technical Sessions Pages 1 thru 3
General Program Pages 4
Registration Pages 5 thru 7
Ladies Program Page 8- 10
Publicity Page 8 and 9
Publications Pages 11 thru 13
Banquet and Luncheon Page 14
Awards Pages 15 and 16
Arrangements Pages 17 and sub

Encl 1

GENERAL SCHEDULE

7th ANNUAL MEETING

AAS

2 May	Establishment of Sessions Topics, Meeting Theme
3 May	1st Meeting - Annual Meeting Chairmen
15 May	Acceptances of Technical Session Chairmen
7 June	2nd Meeting - Annual Meeting Chairmen
7 July	Call for Papers
1 Aug	Receipt of Paper Abstracts
2 Aug	3rd Meeting - Annual Meeting Chairmen
4 Aug	Call for Exhibitors
4 Aug to 15 Oct	Receipt of Exhibitors Contracts
15 Aug	Advance Publicity to Sections, Av. Week, etc.
15 Aug	First Mailing of General Publicity
1 Sept	Final Meeting Format; Speakers and Alternates Selected
6 Sept	4th Meeting - Annual Meeting Chairmen
1 Oct	All Papers Received for Consideration
1 Oct - 1 Nov	Speakers Secured
1 Nov	Final Decisions of Accepted Papers; Authors Notified
7 Nov	Final Programs, Tickets, Registrations Forms, Preprint Order Forms, Hotel Reservation Forms to Printing
18 Nov	Final Programs Mailed
1 Jan	Preprints of Papers Available
5 Jan	Manpower and Instructions Lined Up
6 Jan	Closing Data - Advanced Registration
9 Jan	Registration Signs, Badges, Tech Session Signs Available
16-18 Jan	7th Annual Meeting

Preliminary Agenda
American Astronautical Society
7th Annual Meeting

Sunday 15th	4:00-8:00 p.m.	Registration	Hotel Monitor
	5:30-7:30	Pre-meeting Reception	Travis Room
	7:30	AAS Board Meeting	Brazos Room
	7:30-10:00	Rendezvous	Travis Room

* * * *

Monday 16th	7:30-8:30 a.m.	Author's Breakfast	Vaquero Room
	8:00-5:00	Registration	Hotel Monitor
	8:00-5:30	Rendezvous	Travis Room
	8:30-9:15	Call to Order	Republic of Texas Suite
	9:30-12:00	Technical Session No. 1 Solar System Physics - Dr. D. F. Singer University of Maryland	Austin Room
	9:30-12:00	Technical Session No. 2 Space Communications Mr. Henri Busignies IT & T	Houston Room
	11:00-12:00	Press Session - Exhibit Hall	Ballroom, Lobby, and Foyer
	12:00-6:00	Exhibition	Ballroom, Lobby, and Foyer
	12:30-2:00	Luncheon	North Ballroom
	2:30-5:00	Technical Session No. 3 Re-Entry and Recovery Mr. H. Julian Allen NASA Ames	Houston Room
	2:30-5:00	Technical Session No. 4 Bioastronautics Brig. Gen. D. Flinkinger ARDC Headquarters	Austin Room
	5:30-10:00	Rendezvous (Cocktails 5:30-7:30)	Travis Room
	6:00-9:00	Student Night - Exhibitions General Public	Ballroom, Lobby, and Foyer
	7:30-	General Membership Meeting	Houston and Austin Rooms

* * * *

Tuesday 17th	7:30-8:30 a.m.	Author's Breakfast	Vaquero Room
	8:00-5:00	Registration	Hotel Monitor
	8:00-5:30	Rendezvous	Travis Room
	9:00-11:30	Technical Session No. 5 Astrodynamics Dr. Samual Herrick University of California	Houston Room
	9:00-11:30	Technical Session No. 6 Geophysical Exploration Dr. Homer Newell NASA Headquarters	Austin Room
	10:00-5:00	Exhibition	Ballroom, Lobby, and Foyer
	12:30-2:00	Luncheon	North Ballroom
	2:30-5:00	Technical Session No. 7 Space System Application Mr. Geo. Stover Boeing Airplane Company	Houston and Austin Rooms
	5:30-10:00	Rendezvous (Cocktails 5:30-7:30)	Travis Room
	8:00	Panel Discussion	Republic of Texas Suite

* * * *

Wednesday 18th	7:30-8:30	Author's Breakfast	Vaquero Room
	8:00-5:00	Registration	Hotel Monitor
	8:00-5:30	Rendezvous	Travis Room
	9:00-11:30	Technical Session No. 8 Navigation and Guidance Dr. C. S. Draper M.I.T.	Houston Room
	9:00-11:30	Technical Session No. 9 Cosmology Dr. Otto Struve Nat'l Radio Astronomy Observatory	Austin Room
	10:00-5:00	Exhibition	Ballroom, Lobby, and Foyer
	12:30-2:00	Luncheon	North Ballroom
	2:30-5:00	Technical Session No. 10 Planetary Exploration Dr. Thomas Gold Cornell University	Houston Room

2:30-5:00	Technical Session No. 11 Socio-Political Aspects Dr. Donald Michael Brookings Institute	Austin Room
6:30-7:30	Banquet Reception	Republic of Texas Suite
7:30	Banquet	North and South Ballrooms

7th ANNUAL AAS MEETING

COMMITTEES AND CHAIRMEN

Technical Sessions — A. I. Sibila — Vought Astronautics Dallas, Texas AN2-3211 Ext. 2120

Responsible for selection of technical session topics and session Chairmen. Responsible for soliciting papers, receiving and distributing papers for review and acceptance to the sessions chairman. Responsible for notification of paper acceptance or rejection or later use at another session. Responsible for securing at least 200 preprints from each accepted author, and for forwarding preprints to distributing agency in Baltimore. Responsible for assuring quality of paper and for quality of paper's presentation. Responsible for author's instruction forms design.

Arrangements — Joe Zasa — Texas Instruments, Dallas, Texas FL7-5411 Ext. 398

Responsible for the arrangements of hotel session rooms, exhibit space, projection equipment, public address systems, hotel accomodations, transportation as necessary, Press Room, luncheon and banquet menus and table arrangement. Tape recorders for luncheon and banquet. Photographer.

Program — J. W. Roach — Vought Astronautics, Dallas, Texas AN2-3211 Ext. 3332

Responsible for the coordination of the overall program and for the functioning of each committee.

Ladies Program

Responsible for providing an interesting program to attract the ladies not interested in attending the technical sessions of the meeting. Responsible for arranging and executing the ladies program

Luncheon and Banquet **J. W. Roach**

Responsible for securing top speakers for both the luncheons and banquet.

Responsible for arranging for sponsorship of the receptions.

Responsible for table seating for both speakers and registrants.

Awards Maj Gen W. W. Dick Army Ordnance, Pentagon
LI5-6700 Ext. 52362

Responsible for selection of the awards winners and for their appearance at the banquet. Responsible for the awards presentation and for the proper awards presentor.

Exhibits **F. G. McGavock Associates 3320 East Colorado Blvd.**
Pasadena, California Sy3-4671

Responsible for soliciting exhibits from the local or area industry, military and educational activities. Responsible for space assignment, booth utilities, exhibit quality, exhibit scheduling, exhibit setup and dismantling, exhibit packing materials storage during show.

Registration John Kroeger - Bell Helicopter, Hurst, Texas
AT4-3434 Ext. 341

Responsible for the registration, payment and processing of all attendees to the technical sessions, luncheon, banquet and ladies program. Responsible for design of necessary forms, name tags, reply cards, Hotel registration forms, etc.

Publicity Dick Shearin - Vought Astronautics, Dallas, Texas
AN2-3211 Ext. 681

Responsible for all publicity on the session, including press kits, press room arrangements for manning, speakers biographical data, TV coverage of important sessions or the banquet, interviews of VIP attending, Biographical data on award winners and Fellows.

Publications Steve Feldman - Intercontinental, Dallas, TA-7-1690

Responsible for the publication of all forms, programs, name tags, etc. including taking rough drafts from other chairmen and having the artwork and printing accomplished on schedule.

AMERICAN ASTRONAUTICAL SOCIETY

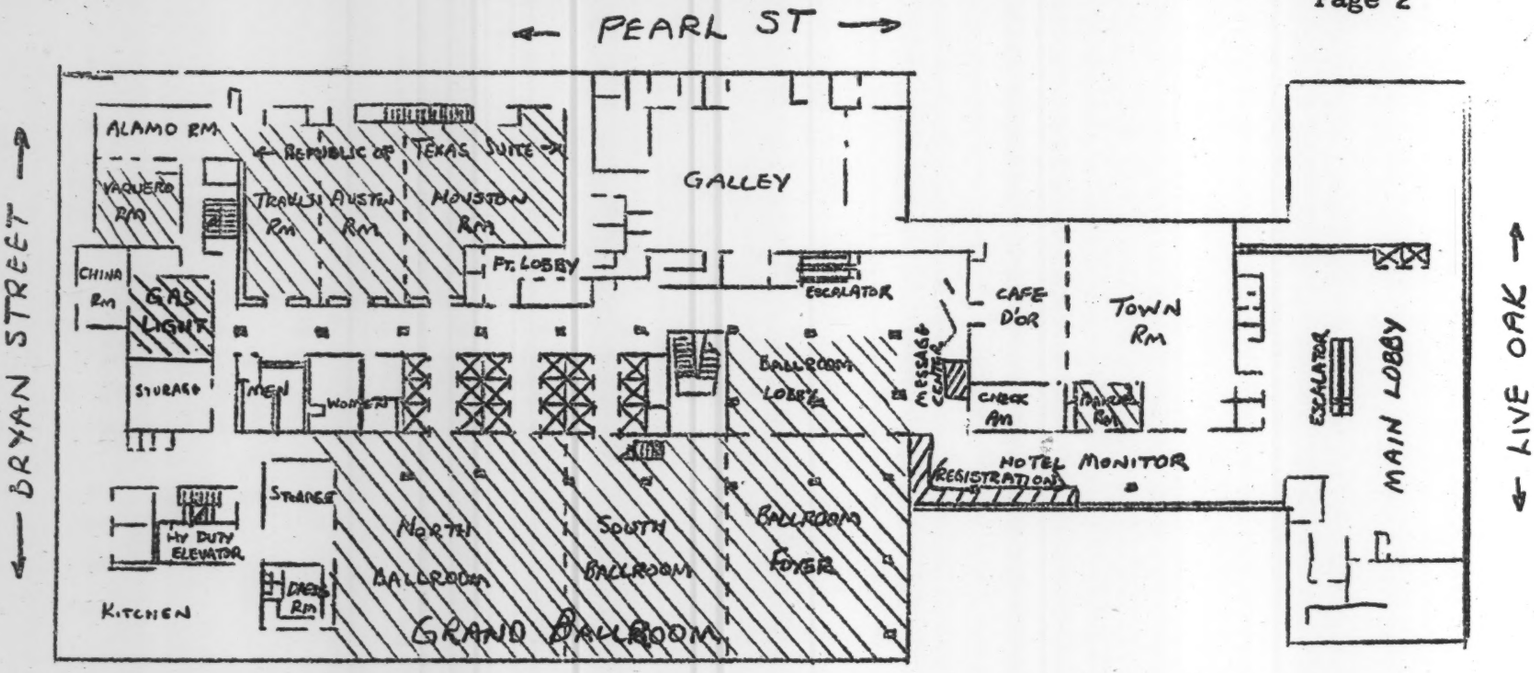
January 1961 Meeting Session Topics

1.	Astrodynamics Dr. Samuel Herrick University of California	Stellar and planetary motions; orbital mechanics; trajectory analysis; magneto-plasmodynamic applications to stellar physics.
2.	Cosmology Dr. Otto Struve National Radio Astronomy Observatory	Nature and principles of the universe; radio astronomy; stellar and galactic theory or phenomena; deep space composition.
3.	Solar System Physics Dr. S. F. Singer University of Maryland	Composition of space and bodies in solar system; radiation; solar phenomena; planetary atmospheres.
4.	Geophysical Exploration Dr. Homer E. Newell NASA Headquarters	Measurement of earth parameters by satellites and probes; reconnaissance and meteorological applications; IGY results.
5.	Lunar and Planetary Exploration Dr. Thomas Gold Cornell University	Lunar and planetary probes; soft landings; manned exploration; parameters to be measured; methods of measuring; payloads; astronomical observation results.
6.	Space Systems Applications Mr. Geo. H. Stoner Boeing Airplane Company	Vehicle design concepts; systems integration; logistics; costs; programs; military missions.
7.	Space Communications Mr. Henri Busignies IT&T Corporation	Deep space communications; planetary atmosphere re-entry communications; data storage and transmission; communication data processing.
8.	Navigation and Guidance Dr. C. S. Draper Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Lunar and planetary landing guidance; sensing and attitude stabilization; space navigation aids.
9.	Bio-Astronautics Brig. Gen. Don Flickinger, USAF Air Research and Development Command, USAF	Physiological and psychological aspects of manned space operations; ecological systems; operator performance analysis; crew protection and escape; simulation.
10.	Re-entry and Recovery Mr. H. Julian Allen NASA - Ames Research Center	Re-entry dynamics; orbital and hyper-orbital speeds; configurations; hypersonics; aerodynamic heating; recovery analyses, systems, and devices.
11.	Social and Political Aspects Dr. Donald N. Michael Brookings Institution	Educational, economic, political, and sociological factors of space operations; space law.

Space Assignment
American Astronautical Society
7th Annual Meeting

7th Annual Meeting Headquarters	Prairie Room
Ladies Hospitality Suite	Pioneer Room
Press Room	Gas Light Room
Exhibit Area	Ballroom, Lobby, and Foyer
Registration	Hotel Monitor
AAS Booth	Hotel Monitor
Message Center	Ballroom Lobby
Rendezvous Area	Travis Room
Preprint Sales	Hotel Monitor
Chairmen Breakfasts	Vaquero Room
Luncheon	North Ballroom
Banquet	North and South Ballrooms
Session Room 1	Austin Room
Session Room 2	Houston Room

HOTEL LAYOUT



SECOND FLOOR

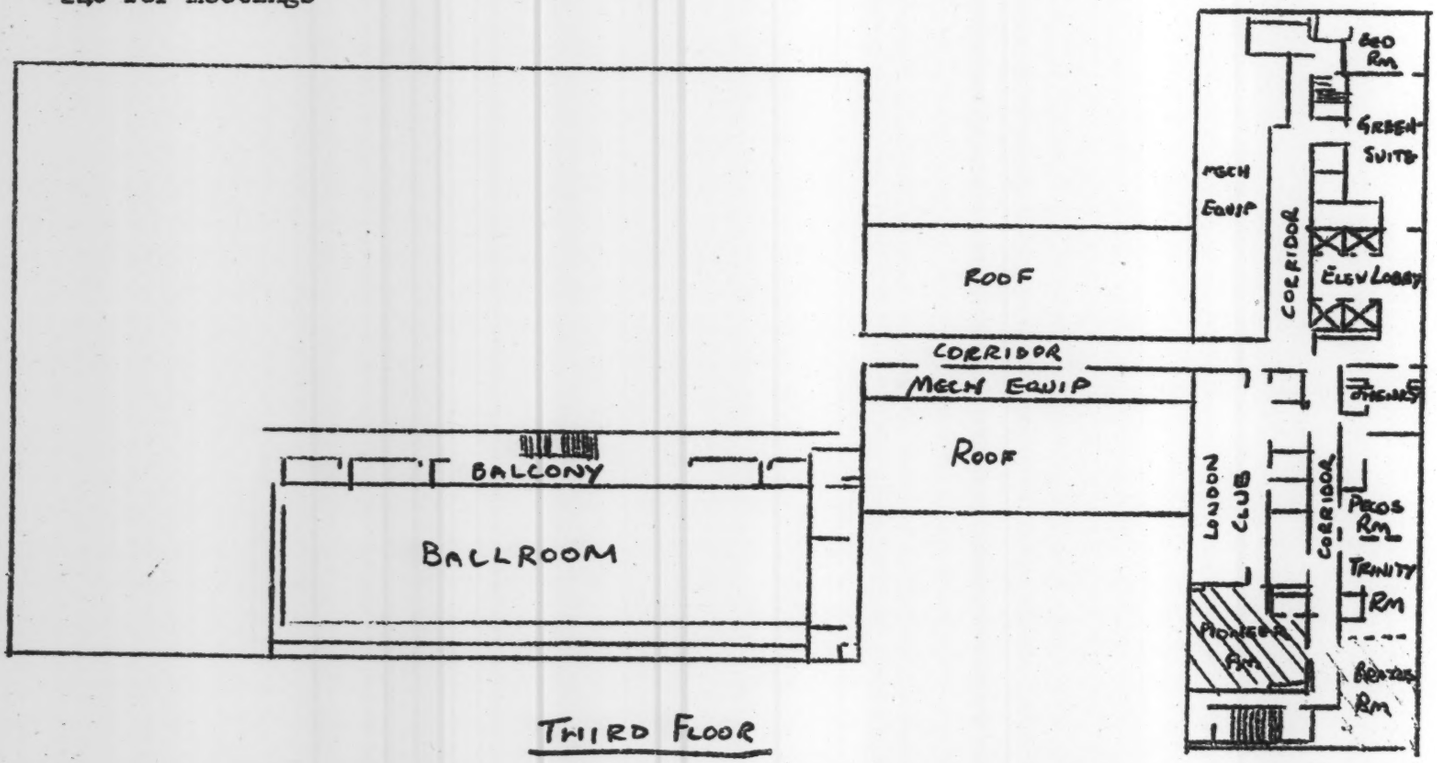
← OLIVE STREET →

Used by AAS

Ballroom Foyer
62 x 78'
North Ballroom
608 for banquet
869 for meetings
South Ballroom
429 for banquet
612 for meetings
Travis Room
214 for meetings
Austin Room
240 for meetings

Houston Room
390 for meetings
Prairie Room
40 for meetings
Vaquero Room
70 for banquet

Pioneer Room
85 for meetings
Gas Light Room
60 for meetings



THIRD FLOOR

Am. Cancer Society

September 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Adams:

Very many thanks for your kind invitation to attend the American Cancer Society's Annual Dinner on Thursday, October 27th at the Hotel Biltmore.

As much as I would like to be able to accept, I am afraid that I cannot. I have already made a commitment for that evening which I cannot cancel. I am sorry.

Thank you again for inviting me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lane W. Adams
American Cancer Society, Inc.
521 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

American Cancer Society, Inc.

cordially invites you

to attend its

Annual Dinner

Thursday, October twenty-seventh

at seven-thirty o'clock

Grand Ballroom, The Biltmore

New York City

Guest Speaker

Arthur Godfrey

The Distinguished Star of Radio and Television

R. S. V. P. ~~Subscription, $5.00~~

Lane W. Adams

Executive Vice President

American Cancer Society, Inc.

521 W. 57 St., N.Y. 19, N.Y. PLaza 7-2700

Am. Initiative for Disarmament

August 30, 1960

Dear Miss Carroll:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of August 25th. I greatly appreciate your invitation to speak at your disarmament meeting and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake to make any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Darleen Carroll, Secretary
American Initiative for Disarmament
642-A Sixth Avenue
San Francisco 18, California

ERM:gw

American Initiative for Disarmament
642-A Sixth Avenue
San Francisco 18, California

August 25, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

American Initiative for Disarmament, the organization which staged the enormously successful "San Francisco Little Summit Conference", with a rally in which over 3,000 people participated and at which William Davidon, Linus Pauling and Bert Bigelow spoke, has recently received what we consider to be an important and exciting letter.

This letter, from the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and the Friends Committee on National Legislation has been sent to a number of other organizations concerned with the question of survival, including the American Friends Service Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the National Association of Social Workers, the Brethren Service Commission, and the United World Federalists.

It is proposed that the above organizations and other like minded groups cooperate in the holding of simultaneous nationwide meetings directed at the elections, the theme of which will be "Security through World Disarmament".

We believe that the program, outlined below, will capture the public imagination, will affect the elections, and will be an important contribution to the education of the American people--who must play a decisive part in the bringing about of world disarmament.

We plan to present a carefully prepared analysis of the statements and actions of Richard Nixon and John Kennedy in the light of the 10-point "1960 Campaign for Disarmament" program. The analysis will be prepared in Washington, on the basis of the latest available materials, by the staffs of participating organizations. A debate between local or state candidates or representatives of both parties on the subject of disarmament is planned.

Our meeting will need the services of an accomplished speaker, who, because of his own position on disarmament will compel the attention of the public to his words on the necessity of world disarmament and the enormous possibilities for mankinds development, in a world free from war and from fear of war.

We believe that you, because of your widely known and respected work in this field, are well qualified to speak at our disarmament meeting.

May we have your reply as to whether you will be able to participate in this effort? It is urgent that you reply as soon as possible in order for us to give our meeting it's proper publicity.

Very truly yours,
Darleen Carroll
Darleen Carroll, Secretary
American Initiative for Disarmament

Am. Marketing Asso

September 2, 1960

Dear Mr. McEachern:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of August 29th.

I regret very much that I am unable to speak at your 8th Annual Seminar, but my radio and television commitments for the next several months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake to make any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. E. McEachern
Co-Chairman, 8th Annual Seminar
American Marketing Association
Baker Advertising Agency
670 Bayview Avenue
Toronto 17, Ontario

ERM:gw

Toronto AMA Chapter

AMERICAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION

An Association for the Advancement of Science in Marketing

Reply to: Baker Advertising Agency, 670 Bayview Ave., Toronto 17, Ont.

August 29, 1960.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On January 6th, 1961, the American Marketing Association, Toronto Branch, will hold its 8th Annual "Marketing for "Management" Seminar.

The theme of the one day session will be "Understanding Today's Consumer - The Key to Effective Marketing Communication".

The morning of the Seminar will be devoted to consumer buying behaviour and the afternoon to aural, print and symbolic means of reaching the consumer as applied to the consumer's buying behaviour.

We would like very much to have you as a speaker and have given a tentative title to your address, should you be so gracious as to accept, "The Marketing Concept - New Political Weapon".

We would be most happy if you could see your way clear to accepting our invitation and will be glad to furnish you full details of the complete day and a more complete background of the overall concept of the day's Seminar.

Would you be good enough to let us know of your acceptance at your earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

J. E. McEachern

J.E. McEachern,
Co-Chairman, 8th Annual Seminar,
American Marketing Association, Toronto Chapter.

/m

Eng. Dec.
Am. Whig-Cliosophic
Soc.

September 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Shackelford:

Thank you for your nice letter of September 14th.

It is most kind of you to invite me to speak before the Society and Princeton Community either in September or October. I do appreciate your gracious invitation. However, I am sorry to have to say I have no choice but to decline.

My pressures of my radio and television schedules are such that I have had to decide not to accept any speaking engagements at all, no matter how tempting they may be. I am sorry but am sure you understand the situation.

Again, thank you for asking me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Mark W. Shackelford
American Whig-Cliosophic Society
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

WHIG 1769 **AMERICAN WHIG-CLIOSOPHIC SOCIETY** CLIO 1765

THE OLDEST COLLEGE POLITICAL AND DEBATING SOCIETY IN THE WORLD

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

September 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

no

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Throughout the existence of the American Whig-Cliosophic Society as a service organization on the Princeton campus, it has endeavored to further a political awareness and a knowledge of public affairs throughout the undergraduate body. It is with this in mind that we extend to you a most cordial invitation to speak before the Society and the Princeton community.

We would hope that you might speak on some topic related to the responsibility of the political commentator to his audience. Or perhaps you might speak about your recent trip throughout the world and the impressions of the American image abroad. We know that we would benefit from your wide travels, varied and many aquaintences, and your broad experience on these or any other topics.

Realizing that your schedule is a full one, especially in this election year, we would leave the date open to your choice, saying only that late September or October would be the very best time, and that a weeknight rather than a weekend is preferable. However, if the date should, of necessity, be at some other time, it would be fine with us, and we could assure you of a responsive, interested audience. Also, we might suggest that, if you prefer, some type of discussion with Princeton professors before an audience could be arranged rather than a speech.

Although we are a student organization, we are in a position to offer you an honorarium of two hundred dollars, in addition to paying for any travel expenses. Also, a car would be at your disposal to meet you at Newark Airport or the Princeton Junction Railroad Station.

Hopefully, we shall await your reply, assuring you that your experience at Princeton would be as rewarding for us as it would be for you.

Sincerely,

Mark W. Shackelford

Mark W. Shackelford, for
Tod Pontius, President

Am. Women in Radio + TV
Eng file

August 18, 1960

Miss Lisa Gentry
Publications Committee
Television Bureau of Advertising
1 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Gentry:

Thank you for your letter of August 17 to Mr. Murrow, who is away from New York just at present. I am sorry to tell you that it is doubtful whether he will be able to be one of your guest editors at least for the next few months. He has a great many commitments already and has decided against doing anything extra for the time being.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

American Women in Radio and Television, Inc.

75 EAST 55th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
ELDORADO 5-7281

President
ESTHER VAN WAGONER TUFTY
Tufty News Bureau; NBC
Washington, D. C.

President-Elect
MONTEZ TJADEN
KWTV
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Secretary-Treasurer
ELIZABETH BAIN
United Artists Associated, Inc.
New York City

Vice-Presidents
MARTHA BOHLSEN
Tidy House Products Company
Omaha, Nebraska

GLORIA BREMKAMP
Public Relations Counsel
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

GLORIA CHANDLER
King Broadcasting Co.
Seattle, Washington

MARGARET MARY KEARNEY
WCAU WCAU-TV
Philadelphia, Pa.

RUTH TALLEY
WLAC-TV
Nashville, Tennessee

Directors-at-Large
MARION ANNENBERG
Public Relations Counsel
New Orleans, La.

LUCILE BUSH
Johnson's Wax
Racine, Wisc.

MURIEL FOX
Carl Byoir & Assoc.
New York City

HELEN JENSEN
Western Beet Sugar Prod., Inc.
San Francisco, Calif.

MARY PEARL (WJOY WDEV)
Food Div., Heublein, Inc.
Burlington, Vt.

Executive Secretary
MARGO ANDERSON
75 East 55th St.
New York City

August 17, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

AWRT, as you may know, is largely made up of women who are active in television and radio broadcasting. A good many of our members have local programs with large and loyal followings.

"News & Views", our monthly publication, runs guest editorials from prominent people in or connected with our industry, in which these people are asked to express perhaps critical, but also helpful opinions or views regarding the role our members can fill in broadcasting.

Your very active and intelligent role in broadcasting has made you one of our selections as a possible guest editor. We would like very much to have your suggestions and/or criticisms of the local woman broadcaster.

This is AWRT's Tenth Anniversary, and we are attempting to stress our members' responsibility in world problems -- the election, the turbulent world situation, and the need for the average American to be more cognizant of his own place in that world.

A photograph of you and a brief expression (in rough form) of any suggestions you might have are all that would be required. We fully realize that you are a very busy man, and your taking time out to fill our request, if you find you can, will be much appreciated.

We would like to hear from you for our September issue, so would you be good enough to let us know as soon as possible whether you will be our guest editor for September?

Most sincerely,

Lisa Gentry

Chairman, Publications Committee
Television Bureau of Advertising
1 Rockefeller Plaza (PL 7-9420)

LG/bd

Anti-Defamation League
e

December 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Schultz:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 20th inviting me to be your guest at the Anti-Defamation League Dinner on January 11th.

I regret very much that I shall not be able to join you due to a prior engagement. Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry Edward Schultz, National Chairman
Anti-Defamation League
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ERM:gw

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., PLaza 1-1800

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Organization Planning
•
ARNOLD FORSTER
General Counsel

December 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I extend to you a most cordial invitation to attend, as our guest, a dinner on Wednesday evening, January 11, 1961, at the Savoy Hilton Hotel in New York, at which time the Anti-Defamation League will open the sessions of its 47th Annual Meeting.

On that occasion, the annual Jacob Alson Lecture, which will be the main address, will keynote our meetings and will be delivered by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. We would be honored to have you with us as our guest on that evening. Dress will be informal.

I do hope you can attend, and I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Henry E. Schultz

Henry Edward Schultz
National Chairman

HES:dw

Aspen Instit. for Humanistic Studies

December 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Craig:

I must apologize for the delay in answering your letter of November 17th. I have been engaged in a bout with pneumonia for the past weeks and have just returned to the office recently.

I am sorry not to be able to accept your gracious invitation to take part in the American Leaders Program next summer. Please do not regard this as any lack of appreciation on my part. The fact is that developments both here and abroad determine to large extent where I shall be at any given time and it is therefore not possible for me to make plans so far in advance.

Thank you for asking me again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert W. Craig, Executive Secretary
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
Aspen, Colorado

ERM:gw

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies

November 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am pleased to extend to you once more an invitation to take part in one of the sessions of the Aspen Institute's American Leaders' Program.

We would very much like to have you attend one of the summer sessions, the dates of which are June 25 - July 8, July 9 - 22, July 23 - August 5, August 6 - 19, August 20 - September 2, and September 3 - 16.

The invitation includes room and board and transportation to and from Aspen.*

As a resource participant your duties are not specific save to contribute to the proceedings those ideas which occur in the light of the assigned readings .

Readings for 1961 are currently being prepared but the general range will concern such facets as the scientific and technological revolutions, the development of communist thought and power, and the challenges to American leadership occasioned by such developments in the recent and historic past.

I hope you will find it possible to accept this invitation and that agreeable dates can be arranged.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Craig

Robert W. Craig
Executive Secretary

RWC:hh
*The invitation includes Mrs. Murrow, of course.

July 11, 1960

Mr. Ralph D. Casey
2732 West River Road
Minneapolis 6, Minn.

Dear Mr. Casey,

I am so sorry there was such a long delay in sending Mr. Murrow's answer to Professor Goodwin concerning the dinner on September 1. Mr. Murrow is just getting back into harness after his sabbatical and has been rarely in the office to deal with his correspondence. In fact, the reason I am writing to you instead of Mr. Murrow is that he is away at the Democratic Convention.

You will be glad to know that a reply was sent to Professor Goodwin last week. However, I regret that, due to various CBS commitments, it had to be a refusal.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Org dec
Assoc for Education in Journalism

July 7, 1960

Professor Eugene Goodwin
Director, School of Journalism
Carnegie Building
The Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pa.

Dear Professor Goodwin:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to apologize to you for the delay in replying to your kind invitation of June 7 to speak to the annual convention of the Association for Education in Journalism. Since his return to this country he has rarely been in New York to attend to his correspondence and, even now, I must write to you in his place, as he is in Los Angeles for the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Murrow very much regrets that he cannot accept your invitation to speak. He has unfortunately had to establish a blanket ruling against accepting speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, due to the pressure and uncertainty of his CBS commitments. Now that CBS REPORTS has been expanded, there is a good chance that he will be doing a certain amount of travelling, so that in fairness to everyone concerned, he does not feel he can commit himself to anything else.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

27 June 1960

Home address:

2732 West River Road
Minneapolis 6, Minn.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

The annual convention program committee of the Association on Education for Journalism, as well as the host school of journalism at Pennsylvania State University, have paid me the honor of believing I had some influence with you. I wrote you some time ago putting in my oar on behalf of both the AEJ and Eugene Goodwin, director of Penn State's School of Journalism, urging you to accept an invitation to become the head-line speaker on September 1 (evening dinner) of the AEJ.

Gene Goodwin tells me he followed up my nudge with a cordial invitation to you to accept.

But he has not heard from you, Ed, in response to the invitation. Both he and the AEJ program committee ask me to write you once again. Since I still hold membership in the AEJ, even though a retired member of the Minnesota journalism faculty, I do urge you to make every effort to accept. You'll have an audience of 500 or so journalism school faculty persons at the Sept. 1 banquet. You can give them the Murrow gospel. They want it.

But it would be fine if you could acknowledge Gene Goodwin's letter of invitation. The poor chap has to know your answer. He wants you as a topside exponent of honest and courageous journalism -- one of the best.

If you can persuade your secretary to enclose a carbon of your letter to Goodwin, would you be kind enough to mail it to me?

And if you accept, my own prestige with the AEJ brethern will jump a good many degrees.

Yours cordially

Ralph

Ralph D. Casey

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

When I saw you the other day, I didn't have a chance to mention Eugene Goodwin's request to you to talk at the Journalism Educators' Convention on September 1.

I think it would be worthwhile, and I hope you will do it.

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett

EWB:ms

cc: Professor Eugene Goodwin

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY PARK • PENNSYLVANIA

School of Journalism
Carnegie Building

June 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

By this time you should have received a letter or two from Ralph Casey urging you to speak on September 1 to the annual convention of the Association for Education in Journalism. As program chairman for that convention, scheduled to be held here at Penn State, I want to add my urging to his.

I know you are a busy man and September 1 may be a bad date for you, but I think this is a group worth talking to. The association is made up of journalism teachers and administrators from big and small colleges and universities all over the country. Included among them, of course, are the teachers of broadcast journalism.

The spot we would like you to accept on the convention program is that of speaker at our closing banquet on Thursday evening, September 1. The convention opens on August 29 and closes just before lunch on September 2. Incidentally, Frank Stanton addressed the closing banquet of our 1959 convention last August at the University of Oregon.

Although Penn State is located in a somewhat isolated section of Central Pennsylvania, we are only two hours from New York by Allegheny Airlines and five hours by Pennsylvania Railroad. I could send you complete travel information.

The association has very little in the way of a budget for this convention and would be able to do no more than pay your expenses. However, I could offer you a $250 honorarium from the University, fully realizing that such an amount is far below the fee that you normally expect for such an assignment. I am hoping that you will regard as extra compensation an opportunity to influence the education of tomorrow's journalists.

You would do us great honor, Mr. Murrow, by agreeing to appear on our program. I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Eugene Goodwin

Eugene Goodwin
Director

Augustana College

January 13, 1960

Dear President Stavig:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 5th inviting Mr. Murrow to speak at Augustana College on Thursday, October 6th.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the States for several months and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to accept any engagements.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

President Lawrence M. Stavig
Augustana College
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Augustana College
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

LAWRENCE M. STAVIG
PRESIDENT

January 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Is there the possibility that we might arrange to bring you to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for an address the evening of Thursday, October 6, 1960?

Augustana College, on behalf of which I write this letter, will be 100 years of age in October 1960. A full year of special events is in process of preparation by the committee in charge with the responsibility for arranging a suitable Centennial service. This will include a special address at the convocation, special observances at the time of Homecoming in October, special emphasis at Commencement time both in 1960 and 1961, and three special gatherings arranged by the divisions of the faculty during the school year.

The address which we would like you to make would be the opening event of the Augustana Viking Days. This is a combined college and community event which brings a great number of people to the community. Our purpose in inviting you is to bring to the local community as a special service to both community and college and to the countryside round about a person of international reputation. It would be our hope that out of this gathering there may come a better understanding of contemporary events. We would leave the choice of subject entirely with you.

There may be particular interest in the fact that Art Larsen, who appeared with Senator Mundt on your Sunday afternoon hour a few weeks ago, is a graduate of Augustana College. A good many of his friends and also friends of Senator Mundt, as well as those interested in your program, listened with real appreciation to the messages of that occasion.

You may be also interested in the fact that Sig Mickelson of the CBS staff is also a graduate of this college.

I would appreciate hearing from you concerning your availability and would also appreciate it if you would let me know your customary fee in connection with this sort of event.

Very sincerely yours,

Lawrence M. Stavig

L. M. Stavig

LMS:vb

Auschwitz-Buna

February 11, 1960

Dear Mr. Michel:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 5th inviting Mr. Murrow to attend the Auschwitz Memorial Dinner to be held on Sunday, March 20th.

I regret very much that Mr. Murrow will not be able to accept since he is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Ernest W. Michel, Chairman
Auschwitz Memorial Dinner
Auschwitz-Buna Memorial Scholarship Fund
Post Office Box 728
New York 8, New York

AUSCHWITZ-BUNA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Established In Memory Of And Dedicated To
The Jewish Victims Of The Auschwitz-Buna Concentration Camp

POST OFFICE BOX 728, NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

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ABRAHAM PRINS
MARKUS SAFIRSTEIN
FRED SARNE
MAX SPIRA
KLAUS STERN
DR. MOSES ZLOTLOW

February 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We, survivors of the Auschwitz-Buna concentration camp, residing in the United States, extend to you a most sincere invitation to attend the Auschwitz Memorial Dinner to be held on Sunday, March 20th, at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, Grand Concourse and 161st Street, Bronx, New York, at 7:00 P.M.

Former Senator Herbert H. Lehman and Senator Jacob K. Javits are serving as Honorary Co-Chairmen for this Dinner.

One of the major highlights of this, the first meeting ever held by survivors of the Nazi concentration camps, will be the establishment of the Auschwitz-Buna Memorial Scholarship Fund. This Fund is dedicated to the sacred memory of those who lost their lives in the Auschwitz extermination camp and will be used to further the education of the children of victims of Auschwitz-Buna. Former camp inmates throughout the world are actively participating in the creation of this Fund.

On this occasion we also will present to the Government of the United States a special Scroll, expressing the gratitude of the close to 2,000 Auschwitz survivors, now residing in this country, for having been instrumental in our rescue and rehabilitation.

To you, whose contribution to many humanitarian efforts has meant so much to millions the world over and whose interest in our cause has been especially meaningful, we extend this personal invitation. We hope that you may find it possible to be with us on that date.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest W. Michel, Chairman
Auschwitz Memorial Dinner

Norbert Wollheim, Chairman
Auschwitz-Buna Memorial
Scholarship Fund

Barker, Robert
e d

August 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Barker:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of August 26th. I very much regret that I cannot write an article for your editorial service, but my radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extra-curricular activities.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert H. Barker
11 East Superior
Chicago 11, Illinois

ERM:gw

robert barker co.

11 E. Superior Chicago 11, Ill. SU 7-7636
~~33 W. La Salle Chicago 2, Illinois Franklin 6-9267~~

August 26, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are certain it will be of special interest to you to learn that a recently conducted survey reveals that the weekly newspapers of the United States are completely lacking feature services such as those which supply metropolitan dailies with much of their copy. On the hand, the weeklies are often more in need of such a service because of more limted capital and national representation.

In order to fill this need, our editorial service is offering a 1,000 word article submitted by outstanding individuals to our subscribers.

Due to your national stature and public record, it is our feeling that an article from you could be valuable both to our weeklies and to you in reaching this audience. The topic you would be writing on is open to your discretion.

Among the recent contributors are Senators John F. Kennedy and Karl Mundt; Architect, Mies van der Rohe; Art Linkletter; Mrs. Spencer Tracy; and Governor G. Mennan Williams.

We would send payment to you or you might prefer to name a favorite charity to receive the check as many of your colleagues have done.

Please let us know if you are interested in helping us with this service.

Yours truly,

Robert H. Barker

Robert H. Barker

Bellflower Teachers Assoc

July 28, 1960

Mr. Frank R. Wynne
Public Affairs Committee
Bellflower Teachers Association
Bellflower, California

Dear Mr. Wynne:

It is most kind of your Committee to ask Mr. Murrow to speak at your annual dinner on November 7.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow has had to make a blanket ruling against accepting speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, due to the pressure and uncertainty of his CBS commitments. With his new series, CBS REPORTS, he may well be doing a great deal of travelling and can therefore not commit himself to anything beyond his CBS duties.

Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

BELLFLOWER TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

BELLFLOWER, CALIFORNIA

Affiliated with:
CALIFORNIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
and
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. News Director
C.B.S. Studio
Hollywood, California

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I inquire if you could consider availing yourself to our District as guest speaker at our annual Public Affairs dinner to be held on November 7th?

Well knowing your extremely busy schedule, we would indeed consider it an honor if you could arrange to be with us for this occasion. The event is the high spot on our B.T.A. calendar, and needless to say your distinguished presence would make it an evening to long remember.

The service factor would have to predominate, Sir, since remuneration in keeping with your standards would, unfortunately, not be within the purview of our budget. As Public Affairs Committee representative, am authorized to offer a $50-$75 honorarium.

Will look forward to hearing if you will be able to be with us.

Sincerely,

Frank R. Wynne

Frank R. Wynne
Public Affairs Committee
Bellflower Teachers Association

Beverly Hills Chapter
Hadassah

December 1, 1960

Dear Mrs. Weiner:

Many thanks for your letter of November 22nd.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to speak at your Youth Aliyah Luncheon on March 8, 1961 and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the next months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake to make any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Morton D. Weiner
307 So. Bentley Avenue
Los Angeles 49, California

ERM:gw

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As program Vice-President for the Beverly Hills Chapter of Hadassah, I am writing to inquire as to your availability for a speaking engagement with us on March 8, 1961.

Our meeting will be in the form of a Youth Aliyah Luncheon at the International Room of the Beverly Hilton Hotel, and, we anticipate a minimum of 1,000 women to attend.

We know that your presence would insure an even greater success than we anticipate that day, and, as a result,

children in many forei
communities will be great
benefited thru our Youth
program.

We shall anxiously
hearing from you and
that you will be availa
to be with us on March
there is any additional
information you need, we
be most happy to comply

Very sincerely y
Mrs Morton d
307 So. Bent
Los Angeles, C

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y yours,
n D. Weiner
Bentley Ave.
les, 49 Calif.

Beth Tzedec Congr.
e d

December 14, 1960

Dear Dr. Rosenberg:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of December 6th.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to participate in your "Institute of Ethics" and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the coming year are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Stuart E. Rosenberg
Beth Tzedec Congregation
1700 Bathurst Street
Toronto, Canada

ERM:gw

DR. STUART E. ROSENBERG

RABBI
BETH TZEDEC CONGREGATION
1700 BATHURST STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

December 6th, 1960.

My dear Mr. Murrow,

Beth Tzedec Congregation, the largest Jewish Congregation in Canada, in co-operation with the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, is undertaking to conduct a series of Seminars and Lectures in the form of an "Institute of Ethics". As part of this Series, we are interested in convening a group of Ontario's journalists, writers, radio and television people to participate with us in a discussion of "The Moral Dilemmas in the Shaping of Public Opinion".

I am writing to you in the hope that we may succeed in having you be our guest on that occasion. I am thinking of the following possible dates: Wednesday, February 22nd, or Wednesday, April 12th. Thus far, Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Director-General of the World Health Organization, and I expect the Right Hon. Vincent Massey, who have agreed to participate on other dates as part of this Series.

The format will be as follows: On the morning of the date selected, people of the communications industry would be invited to participate in a Seminary to be led by people from among their own ranks. We would hope that you could be present, not to present a talk, but to lend your distinguished presence to the gathering. At noon, we would join together at a Luncheon at which time we would hope that you might speak to this gathering of specialists on "The Moral Dilemmas in the Shaping of Public Opinion". In the evening, a public Lecture would take place at 9:00 p.m., which I have reason to believe would attract many hundreds of people to hear you on this subject - but in terms which are more relevant to the members of the general public.

I appreciate very well the many demands that are made upon your time, but I deign to hope that, because of your personal interest in the ethical problems of our society, you may be agreeable to set aside this one day for us, here in Toronto.

The impact you have made in Canada is a significan

one, and I know that many in the communications field, would be most anxious to hear your views in this area.

As a Fellow of the Herbert Lehman Institute of Ethics of the Seminary, I am particularly hopeful of establishing, here in Canada, an Annual Forum at my Synagogue, for the discussion of the ethical problems of our time. It is my hope that through this Institute here, co-sponsored with the Seminary of New York, we shall be able to bring men of profound and of great public stature, projecting them to a broad audience, thus making a contribution to the elevation of our communities.

If you are agreeable to participating, and find that the dates that I have suggested are in conflict with other undertakings, I would be pleased to have your suggestion as to when you might be available.

In the hope of hearing from you soon, I am,

Sincerely yours,

S E Rosenberg

Stuart E. Rosenberg

P.S. If it is impossible for you to participate for the full day, we may be able to arrange for your participation only on the basis of the evening Lecture.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Maddison Avenue,
New York City.

Better Business Bure

January 4, 1960

Dear Mr. Mannon:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 24th inviting Mr. Murrow to address the Annual Meeting of the Better Business Bureau in February.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you for asking him again.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. L. W. Mannon, Secretary-Manager
Better Business Bureau
205 West Market Street
Lima, Ohio

L. W. MANNON - SECRETARY - MANAGER

TELEPHONE CA 3-7010

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

First Lima Building
205 WEST MARKET STREET, LIMA, OHIO

December 24, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since 1951, we have been writing you each year. I am beginning to have a feeling that I know you personally even though we have never met.

The reason for our writing to you is that we have always had a desire to have you speak at one of our Annual Meetings.

Our next Annual Meeting is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, February 10, 1960, however, the date is not rigid and can be changed to meet the convenience of yourself if it would be possible for you to come to Lima.

We have an average attendance of about 400 persons at these Annual Meetings, representing the top-executives of industry, banking, retailing, professional men, and practically all phases of business and industry.

Again, we extend to you another sincere invitation to be the speaker at our next Annual Meeting.

We would like to hear from you telling us if it would be possible for you to be with us on the 10th of February, or on some other date in February, and what your fee would be.

Sincerely yours,

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU, INC.

L. W. Mannon,
Secretary-Manager

LWM/eb

Billingsley
Sherman

MR. SHERMAN BILLINGSLEY

TAKES PLEASURE IN HONORING

Edward R. Murrow

WHOSE BIOGRAPHY APPEARS IN THE NEW

CELEBRITY REGISTER

EARL BLACKWELL, *Publisher* CLEVELAND AMORY, *Editor-in-Chief*

ON ITS PUBLICATION EVE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER THIRTEENTH

At the STORK CLUB

R. S. V. P.
3 EAST 53RD STREET
PLAZA 3-1940

7 TO 9 O'CLOCK

Blanch, Lesley
Eng Dec

September 27, 1960

Carlton House
680 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

This is just to let you know that Mr. Murrow shall not be able to accept your kind invitation and attend the meeting with Lesley Branch on Friday, October 7th.

Mr. Murrow wants to thank you for the invitation and apologizes for not being able to accept.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

The Viking Press

invites you to meet

no

Lesley Blanch

author of The Sabres of Paradise

at Carlton House, 680 Madison Avenue

from five to seven-thirty, Friday, October seventh

R.S.V.P. Plaza 5-4330

Eng dies
B'nai B'rith
Empire Lodge

June 28, 1960

Mr. David Bronstein
410 Glenayr Road
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Dear Mr. Bronstein:

As Mr. Murrow is at present at the Governors' Conference in Montana and will go from there to the political conventions, I am writing in reply to your letter to him of June 14.

Mr. Murrow has unfortunately had to make a general ruling against accepting speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, in view of the pressure and uncertainty of his commitments for CBS. Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

DAVID BRONSTEIN
410 GLENAYR ROAD
TORONTO, CANADA
NEW ADDRESS - 2500 BATHURST STREET

June 20th, 1960.

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Further to our letter of June 14th, 1960 it has come to my attention that we inadvertently omitted to mention that the date of the meeting is to be Saturday, December 3rd, 1960.

I wish to tender my personal apologies for this oversight.

Yours very truly,

R. Joseph

/rj

Secretary
for David Bronstein

DAVID BRONSTEIN
410 GLENAYR ROAD
TORONTO, CANADA
NEW ADDRESS - 2500 BATHURST STREET

June 14th, 1960.

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am particularly pleased to advise you that the joint executives of the Primrose Club and Empire Lodge, B'nai B'rith have this year decided to invite you as their guest speaker at their annual meeting.

This is an annual affair that is in its fourth year. The speakers who addressed this meeting in the past three years are:

1. *Dr. C. H. Best, M.D., D.S.c., L.L.D., F.R.S., the co-discoveror with Dr. Banting of insulin.*
2. *Mr. James S. Duncan, C.M.G., L.L.D., Canada's leading industrialist. Mr. Duncan was the former head of the Massey-Harris Company. He now heads the Ontario Hydro Commission which is a multi-million dollar operation.*
3. *Mr. John Bassett. Mr. Bassett is the leading Canadian publisher who at an early age has established himself as an outstanding leader.*

The occasion will mark the opening of the new building that the Primrose Club is now erecting. This Club will be one of the most magnificent structures of its kind on this Continent. Its membership is comprised of the leading citizens in Toronto.

Insofar as B'nai B'rith is concerned, you are undoubtedly aware of the fact that it represents a membership of over 400,000 throughout the world,

Cont'd.

DAVID BRONSTEIN
410 GLENAYR ROAD
TORONTO, CANADA
NEW ADDRESS - 2500 BATHURST STREET

supporting many philanthropic endeavours.

Our budget provides for a $2500.00 honorarium which includes expenses.

Our activities would include a luncheon, to be followed by the evening meeting. A national television hook up would be arranged to carry your evening talk, in addition to an official welcome by the City of Toronto.

I would appreciate an early reply.

Yours very truly,

D. Bronstein

DB/rj

Brandeis Univ. C

September 20, 1960

Dear Dr. Sachar:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of August 26.

I wish very much that I could join you as suggested at the annual Friends of Brandeis Affair in Boston on Sunday evening, December 4th, but unfortunately I cannot do so. I have already promised to do something in San Francisco on that date provided my radio and television schedule does not make it necessary for me to be out of the country at that time.

Very many thanks for asking me. I am sorry I cannot do it. With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. A. L. Sachar
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

mec

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 26, 1960

Dear Ed:

Since our last conference, when you were brilliantly imaginative on a program of Communications Arts for the University, we have been refining suggested projects for research, and very soon we shall be ready to submit what, I feel, will be a major contribution to the field. We had hoped to involve you in several of the institutes where our resource people mulled over with us the ideas that had been suggested. But, of course, you were abroad a great deal of the time or else drawn into the vortex of so many other activities. I am hopeful that, soon after the opening of the new school year, a mutually convenient time may be found when I can meet with you to submit the results of all of this pooled thinking.

But I am writing immediately on another matter. The annual Friends of Brandeis Affair in Boston is scheduled for Sunday evening, December 4. Our previous affairs have been addressed by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Selman Waksman, Edward Weeks, and others. We would be honored if you could find the time in your busy routine to come to us on an evening which represents a climax for the year's activity. It is a purely social evening with no fund raising implications and parallels on the public relations plane what we attempt to do on the academic side at Commencement. I do hope that the evening is free and that we may count upon one of our newest and most esteemed honorary alumni.

With every good wish,

Cordially yours,

A. L. Sachar

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ALS/c

British Exhibition

The Organisers

of the Hunting and Fishing Lodge

at the

British Exhibition

NO

request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

for

Stirrup Cup

at the United Nations Room,

Coliseum Building, Columbus Circle, New York

on Friday the 10th of June, 1960

at 6 p.m.

R.S.V.P. to:
Baron A. Konopka
Hotel Berkshire, Madison Avenue,
at 52nd Street, New York, 22

Drinks from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Please bring your invitation card with you

British Info. Service
Reg dec.

British Information Services,
45, Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N.Y.

Regrets

September 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We are giving a B.I.S. luncheon on Thursday, October 13th for General Lord Ismay and shall be very glad if you can join us on that occasion.

Luncheon will be at 12.30 p.m. (for 12.45) in the President's Room at the Harvard Club.

Perhaps you would kindly telephone your reply to CI6-5100 extension 32.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Cecil

R. Cecil
Director-General

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Brookings Institution
Eng Sec

September 20, 1960

Dear Mr. David:

Please pardon the delay in answering your cordial letter.

I regret very much that it is impossible for me to undertake the proposed lecture on "Mass Media Activities and Influence," scheduled for Thursday, January 12, 1961. My radio and television schedule is such that I have had to decide not to undertake speaking engagements during the current season.

Please accept my sincere regrets.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul T. David
The Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

mcc

The Brookings Institution

1775 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.

Washington 6, D. C.

ROBERT D. CALKINS
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FRANCES M. SHATTUCK

August 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

K.C. no

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Brookings Institution is planning a lecture series-symposium next winter that we expect will yield a book for publication under the title, The Political Changes of 1960-61. It is our hope that you might be willing to take on the proposed lecture on "Mass Media Activities and Influence," as they affect the political outcomes of the present year. This particular lecture is tentatively scheduled for 8:30 P.M., Thursday, January 12, 1961, but some adjustment of the date might be possible.

Enclosed is a statement that outlines the plan for the lecture series and the book. The lecture on the mass media is intended partly as a brief review of pertinent events and developments in the media, but even more as an attempt to interpret and assess the activities and influence of the media as they participate in the political action of the present year.

We would prefer someone from the industry for this lecture if we could find someone who was willing and able to be appropriately critical of industry performance, while also dealing comprehensively with other aspects of the subject. You would, of course, bring very unusual qualifications to the task; and it is because of your own unique relationship to the subject matter that we have had some hope that you might find this assignment challenging.

The Institution would expect to pay an honorarium of $750, and would like to see an initial draft of the manuscript about a month in advance of the lecture date, which would mean by mid-December in this case. The lecture should be approximately an hour in length, and we would contemplate a manuscript in the range of 8,000 to 10,000 words, for publication in a format similar to The Changing Environment of International Relations, The Brookings Lectures, 1955, by Grayson Kirk et al.

If you should have any questions about the nature of the series or the lecture, please telephone me collect here at HUdson 3-8919. We are seeking to make firm arrangements for the series as rapidly as we can, and would therefore appreciate it greatly if you will let us know as soon as possible whether you can accept this invitation. Your help would be much appreciated indeed.

Sincerely yours,

Paul T. David

Paul T. David

Enclosure

June 15, 1960

THE POLITICAL CHANGES OF 1960-61

The plan for a book to be published by
The Brookings Institution

The domestic political events of 1960 and early 1961, ending with the first session of the next Congress, will be of interest to all students of government and politics because of the significant institutional developments in progress and because of the importance of impending decisions.

The rhythms of the American political system involve some degree of change in the parties, the party system, and the government in every presidential election year. Only rarely is the change as slight as it was in 1956. In the events leading up to and following the 1960 election, changes will be of consequence no matter how the election goes. A new Republican administration would be different from the present one whether or not Republican strength in Congress is increased. If the Democratic party wins the Presidency and retains majorities in both houses of Congress, still greater changes may be anticipated.

Any time of major political change involves a complex series of phenomena that acquire their full meaning only after there has been an opportunity to interpret them collectively in historical perspective. But the passing of time also obscures something of reality and skews the historians' account in the direction of oversimplification. In any event we cannot wait for historical interpretations of the political changes of a self-governing democracy. Contemporary judgments are inescapable, and something can be done through immediate analysis of events to make them more nearly valid.

Fortunately there is a systematic historical analysis, on which to build, in the series of Brookings studies now being published: Paul T. David, Ralph M. Goldman, and Richard C. Bain, The Politics of National Party Conventions; Charles A. H. Thomson and Frances M. Shattuck, The 1956 Presidential Campaign; Richard C. Bain, Decisions and Voting Records of National Party Conventions; Stanley Kelley, Jr., Political Campaigning: Creating an Informed Electorate; Laurin L. Henry, Transferring the Presidency. Ralph M. Goldman's study of opposition party leadership, scheduled for 1961, will also be a part of this series.

It is possible to use, and also add to, this substantial base in examining the political events of 1960-61. The book here proposed, of which several chapters would also be given initially as lectures, would do just that in an area of the utmost concern for the future of this country and of the world. The lectures will permit important developments to be flagged almost immediately, and as revised and supplemented by the additional chapters, the symposium will present a concise but reasonably comprehensive treatment to be put before the public by the time the second session of the incoming Congress convenes. The proposed chapter list follows; it is contemplated that nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11, which are starred in the list, will probably be given as lectures.

Subjects

1. Selecting the Candidates*

In-party, out-party contrasts in the emergence of potential presidential and vice-presidential candidates; pre-convention campaigns and the role of the primaries; action at the conventions; the obligations and commitments with which the nominees took up their campaigns; the characteristics of the nominees; their preparation for the Presidency.

2. The National Conventions

Innovations in organization and procedure; the convention officers and their roles; the extent and character of organized committee work; effectiveness in performing the various convention functions; contributions of the conventions to the success of the nominees and of the parties.

3. The Party Compaigns*

The campaign posture produced in each party by the choice of nominees and other convention action; the presidential campaign organizations; relations with congressional and state campaigns; the major strategic decisions; the shape of the critical issues as they emerged; the functions performed by the campaigns and their effectiveness; the long-term consequences of the campaigns.

4. Financing the Parties and Campaigns*

The known facts about expenditures; their effects, if any, on the outcome of the election; innovations in fund-raising and their success; the roles of organized business and organized labor in financing the campaigns; the effects on party cohesion and effectiveness; the obligations incurred by winners and losers in financing the campaigns of 1960.

5. Mass Media Activities and Influence*

Mass media influences on the emergence and standing of the potential candidates; coverage of the conventions and the campaigns; major events in media use; fairness in reporting and apparent partisanship; influence on the nominating and electoral outcomes.

6. Analyzing the Elections Returns*

The outcomes of the 1960 elections for President, Congress, and the state governments; the size and distribution of the majorities; the factors presumably most important in the outcome; changes in the character and composition of each party's electoral support; apparent relationships to long-term shifts in electoral strength; the prospective consequences for the elections of 1962 and for the behavior of the government.

7. The Effects Abroad*

Reactions abroad by the press, public, and officialdom to the conventions, nominees, and campaign issues; maneuvering to take advantage of American weakness during a campaign period; the world impact of the election outcome.

8. The 87th Congress

Changes in the composition of the 87th Congress by comparison with the 86th; changes among the elective and seniority leaders of the new Congress; changes, if any, in rules, organization, and procedure; electoral outcomes and environmental changes that may tend to produce further change in the patterns of congressional behavior; the political orientation of the 87th Congress.

9. Leadership Problems in the Opposition Party

The leadership structure of the defeated party at the time of the election; reorganization of leadership after the election; the functions and status of the defeated candidate as titular leader; relationships between the leaders of the presidential and congressional wings of the party; action to accept or reject the Democratic Advisory Council of 1957-60 as a model; the initial outlook for out-party functioning during the first term of the new administration.

10. The New Administration*

Genetic origins of the new administration in the President's earlier associations and in his nominating and election campaign organizations; relationships with the outgoing administration between election and inauguration; Cabinet recruitment and preparations for the takeover; relations with the party in Congress; the extent and character of factional accommodation in composing the new administration; its programmatic commitments and leadership orientation.

11. The Problems of Political Change*

A concluding review of the ground covered in the whole series, partly to summarize and emphasize the highlights, even more in an attempt to interpret the experience as a whole in terms of its meaning for the future of the parties, the party system, and the government.

Buck, Pearl

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2ND

March 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last May I was honored by a Dinner and Music Festival held on behalf of Welcome House. That evening is one of my most pleasant memories, and served to further the wonderful work of adoption which Welcome House does with such distinction.

It seems to me most fitting that its founder, Miss Pearl S. Buck, should receive recognition for the extraordinary work she has done for children and for international good will in building Welcome House to its present unique place among child adoption agencies.

Therefore, we are planning another gala evening, and I hope you will join me in sponsoring a Dinner in honor of Miss Buck to be held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia on May 5th.

Mrs. Albert M. Greenfield has graciously agreed to serve as Chairman of this Dinner. Michael Ellis and my son, William Hammerstein, are arranging the evening's program which will be a delightful one. It is my hope that we may include you among our distinguished sponsors.

Sincerely,

Oscar Hammerstein

Oscar Hammerstein II

Dear Mr. Hammerstein:

Here is my name exactly as I wish to have it listed among the sponsors of the Dinner and Music Festival Honoring Pearl S. Buck in behalf of Welcome House, May 5, 1960 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Name _____

(Note: Formal Announcement listing Sponsors will go to the printer on April 1. Please respond promptly.)

Canadian Broadcast. Corp.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

354 Jarvis Street
Toronto, Ontario

December 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS News
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is to invite you to take part in a survey of world developments during 1960 which the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is planning to broadcast on its national radio network towards the end of the year.

We are inviting distinguished citizens of many countries to offer their assessments of the year 1960, and of the important events and trends of that year. These contributions will take the form of fairly short reflective talks on each area, and it is our ardent hope that you will agree to contribute the item on the United States.

We are particularly interested in hearing your views on how the United States fared during 1960, both domestically and internationally. Did it emerge from 1960 in a stronger position than it entered the year, and what were the developments that affected its world position? On the domestic scene the big item, of course, was the election and its implications, and we would appreciate your thoughts about this.

I am reluctant to be more specific because what we want is a fairly personal essay, and too much direction might limit your own inclinations.

The duration of the talk should be about ten minutes, and the tape and script should reach me by December 20. For this we can pay a modest fee.

I do hope that you will be interested in this opportunity to speak directly to a Canadian audience, and that you will be able to accept our invitation. Please phone me collect in Toronto at WAlnut 5-3311 as soon as you can to let me know your decision.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours very truly,

Gordon Cullingham

Gordon Cullingham
Program Organizer
Public Affairs

Done 12/8/60

GC/am K.C.

V.R. Sorry can't do it — too many year end shows here — Will you call?

Capital Univ
Columbus, Ohio

January 21, 1960

Dear President Yochum:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 15th inviting Mr. Murrow to deliver the commencement address at Capital University on June 6, 1960.

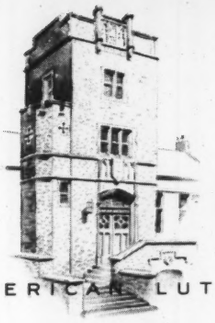
I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

President H. L. Yochum
Capital University
Columbus 9, Ohio

Capital University



AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

COLUMBUS 9, OHIO
BELMONT 5-8611

January 15, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C/o The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Senior Class of Capital University has selected you as its choice for the Commencement speaker on June 6, 1960. The Faculty has approved this selection at a recent meeting. We hope that you can find some way to fit this date into your schedule, unless you are out of the country at that time.

It has been our tradition at Capital to give the Senior Class the privilege of selecting the speaker for our University Commencement. As you might expect, these young people select persons who have demonstrated in their respective careers the qualities which they recognize as worthy of emulation. You might consider this a "Person to Person" talk to the more than two hundred young men and women who will be graduated at Capital University. No doubt your appreciation of what this service can mean to these young people on this significant occasion will be sufficient motivation to accept this invitation if your calendar permits. Our honorarium of $200 should cover your travel expenses and we will take care of any local hospitality you may desire.

Our procession forms at 9:30 a.m., the platform participants wearing academic regalia. Following the Commencement itself is our Luncheon for distinguished guests. You could plan on leaving at about two o'clock.

Capital is a typical liberal arts college, located in Bexley, a suburb of Columbus. Its church affiliation is Lutheran. Its present enrollment is approximately 1300. It was given a Charter by the Legislature of the State of Ohio in 1850 "....for the promotion of religion, learning and morality."

Among our recent Commencement speakers are: Dr. Flemming, Senator Lausche, Congressman Judd, Congressman Vorys, Cedric Foster. Approximately 2800 persons are in the audience on this occasion to give attentive hearing to the featured speaker.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience? If you find it possible to be with us we will then forward further details.

Cordially yours in His service,

H. L. Yochum

H. L. Yochum, President.

HLY*alf

Carnegie Endowment for Internatl Peace

THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF THE

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

HAVE THE HONOR TO INVITE

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

TO ATTEND AN ADDRESS BY

HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

ON

"THE AMERICAS AND THE SEARCH FOR PEACE"

TO BE FOLLOWED BY A RECEPTION

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1960, 5:00 P.M.

IN THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER

R.S.V.P.
OXFORD 7-3131

345 EAST 46TH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Catholic Actors Guild
Ent

September 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Philippe:

Thank you for your cordial letter.

I regret that I must decline your kind invitation to join your committee. My radio and television schedule is such that it leaves me no time to participate in committee work, no matter how infrequent the demands may be.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. C. C. Philippe
Hotel Commodore
Lexington Avenue & 42 Street
New York 17, New York

mcc

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 6-6000

HOTEL Commodore
42ND STREET AT LEXINGTON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

A ZECKENDORF HOTEL

C. C. PHILIPPE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

Mr

My dear Ed

I have undertaken to help our friends, Walter Kiernan and Pegeen Fitzgerald, with a Benefit Dinner Dance for the Catholic Actors Guild of America on Sunday, October 16 next.

What with the Protestant Actors Guild, the Jewish Theatrical Guild, The Lambs, and The Friars, the poor Catholic Actors get rather short shrift, and they are badly in need of funds.

This year a special award will be given in memory of the late Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd, and they will also honor Irene Dunne and the late Jack Kelly, and we would very much like to have you serve on the Committee and make up a table or two with your friends.

His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman, is serving as Special Chairman of this affair, and we can promise you a very pleasant evening and very few speeches.

Looking forward to the pleasure of hearing from you, I am, with best personal regards

Yours

C. C. Philippe

P:pk

P.S. Tickets are $50 each and are fully tax deductible.

P.P.S. Sophie Tucker, Irving Berlin, and William Gaxton will also receive awards.

Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund

December 8, 1960

Dear Mrs. Lee:

Many thanks for your letter of December 2nd and for your gracious words.

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to participate in the conference being held by the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund on January 17th and very much regret that I cannot accept. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the next months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities no matter how tempting they may be.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. John Glessner Lee, President
Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc.
1026 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

ERM:gw

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT MEMORIAL FUND, INC.

A Research and Educational Fund created by The League of Women Voters of The United States

1026 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • NAtional 8-0460

December 2, 1960

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DR. QUINCY WRIGHT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is ever so nice to know that you are back at CBS and we are likely to see and hear more of you than we did last year when we caught a fleeting glimpse only on Sunday afternoons. In fact we have the temerity to hope not only that we will see you on television but perhaps in person.

On January 17, 1961 at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund will hold the second of two conferences devoted to the role of the United Nations in promoting peace through world economic development. Although this is the general theme of the conference our main emphasis will be on communications: how to get somewhat beyond the committed and the semi-committed in our communities and how to deepen the interest and increase the effectiveness of those people in the community who are already concerned.

We believe from reading your speeches on the subject that you could not only give us a realistic picture of the role of the mass media and the desirability for interpretive coverage of the news of the United Nations even during those periods when none of the leading actors on the international scene choose the United Nations for their stage, but you could also play up the communicator's need for someone to whom to communicate. We are well aware that the mass media cannot talk or write or even show pictures into a vacuum. It seems to us that you do better than almost anyone else in arousing interest where none seems to have been before but that all media are benefited by having someone help plow the fields of public opinion which radio, television, newspapers and magazines can then help to sow.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 5225 SYCAMORE AVENUE, NEW YORK 71 • KI 9-6566

Contributions to the Fund are Deductible for Income Tax Purposes

We believe that you would be the very best person we could possibly ask to make this connection - this partnership - between interested individuals and groups on the one hand and the mass media on the other very clear. This we would like to have you do to open our conference in a presentation of about half an hour.

Later in the day's program we would like to have you participate again, but before I explain the second thing we would like to have you do, let me sketch in the total program as well as give you a little background about the conference, and the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund which is sponsor. As you may know the CCCMF is a Research and Educational Fund created by the League of Women Voters. The conference in San Francisco is being made possible by a grant received from the Institute for International Order to the CCCMF and is designed as a send-off for a nation-wide project in building greater individual and community understanding of the United Nations. The San Francisco Conference will be attended by leaders of local and state Leagues from Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Utah, Alaska, Hawaii, and Northern California. The conference will be announced and open to public and press and we expect about 300 people to attend.

To get back to the program for the conference: first, we would like to have your presentation as outlined above. This would be followed by the showing of two films which are being prepared especially for this project by the United Nations television section in cooperation with the National Educational Television and Radio Center. These two films will have been tried out both on television and elsewhere before the conferences so in addition to their showing we will have a discussion of the way in which they will be used in various communities by the people who have already used them.

Then either at lunch or early in the afternoon we will have a topnotch speaker on the subject of the United Nations and World Economic Development. The speech will do two things: provide information, inspiration and motivation for those who are at the conference and serve as the focus for discussion by a panel of communications experts and a minister on how each of them would take the ideas put forth in the speech and handle them in their particular medium.

We hope you will be willing to participate in this panel as well as deliver the kick-off presentation for us.

This sounds as if we are asking a great deal of you, which, indeed we are. Having followed your career for years we believe that this kind

of assignment is tailor made to your considerable talents and that you will not only be able to start it off on the right foot but make a solid contribution to the ideas which the conference delegates will take back to their home communities and put to work. We are asking you to do this as a public service, but we will of course pay your expenses. We hope you will be able to be with us.

Sincerely,

Percy Maxum Lee
by mg

Mrs. John Glessner Lee
President

Chagla, Ambas. of India

सत्यमेव जयते

The Ambassador of India and Mrs. Chagla

request the honour of the company of

Mr. and Mrs. Murrow

at a reception

on Wednesday, the sixth of July

at 6.30 - 8.30 o'clock

R.S.V.P.
Social Secretary

2700 Macomb Street

Chinese Ambassador

The Chinese Ambassador

requests the pleasure of the company of

Mr. Murrow

at lunch

on Thursday, November the tenth

at half past twelve o'clock

R.S.V.P.
2311 Massachusetts Avenue

Chinese Embassy
3225 Woodley Road, N.W.

Chrysler Corp.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Detroit 31, Michigan

December 2, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

NO

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Coming soon.....

Probably not the first...nor the last...Christmas party of the year, but certainly, (he said modestly) the best! The only Christmas decorations around will be the red of our budget after the party and the green of some of the faces of our guests. It's not that we don't like Santa Claus and jingle bells. But we don't want anything to detract from the vital reason for the party--namely: An opportunity for you to relax and visit with your friends in the radio, television and newsreel game (and of course with some of the forward-looking gang from Chrysler Corporation.)

THE DATE - Tuesday, December 13, 1960

THE TIME - 5 P. M. to 9 P. M.

THE PLACE - Library*, Biltmore Hotel, New York City

For goodness sake, mark the date now. And come early!

Best regards,

Howard Back

Howard Back, Manager
Motion Picture, Radio & TV Service

HB:fn

*This is probably the only Library in New York where you can't find a book. But you can find such things as scotch and soda, gin and tonic, and a light evening buffet.

Chrysler Corp.
Eng Dec

October 5, 1960

Dear Mr. Back:

Many thanks for your kind letter of September 29th inviting me to your Radio-Television News Directors Association cocktail party on Friday, October 7th at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal.

Unfortunately, due to a previous commitment for that date, I shall not be able to accept.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Howard Back
Chrysler Corporation
Detroit 31, Michigan

CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Detroit 31, Michigan

September 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

If you'll be in Montreal next week for the annual convention of the Radio-Television News Directors Association, I hope you'll reserve the early part of the evening of Friday, October 7th.

At that time Chrysler Corporation will once again play host to broadcast newsmen from the United States and Canada for cocktails, dinner and a bit of entertainment.

The place is the Grand Salon of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal. The time.....6:30 p.m. I hope you'll be able to visit with us then.

Best regards,

Howard Back

Howard Back, Manager
Motion Picture, Radio & TV Service

HB:fn

City Club

March 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Klein:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 22nd inviting Mr. Murrow to attend the 1960 City Club Anvil Revue on Saturday evening, April 23rd.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to accept, since he is traveling abroad and is not expected to return to the States until June or July.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Howard B. Klein, President
The City Club
712 Vincent Avenue
Cleveland 14, Ohio

THE CITY CLUB

712 VINCENT AVENUE • CLEVELAND 14, OHIO • TELEPHONE MAin 1-0082

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Andrew Pangrace
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Malcolm B. Vilas

March 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Subject: The 1960 City Club Anvil Revue
47th Edition
Time: Saturday Evening, April 23, 1960
8:15 P.M.
Place: The Hanna Theater, Playhouse Square
Cleveland, Ohio
Object: Your presence as one of our Special
Guests

Yes, it's Anvil Revue time at the City Club and, in the spirit of established tradition, again we are inviting those citizens whose accomplishments and talents have kept them in the public eye. From those who have had the privilege of hearing Ben Sapp and his worthy aides pierce camouflage with their microscopic words and songs of priceless parodies, we know you cannot afford to miss this treat.

The happenings of the past year and the portent of the presidential election are vital reasons for your appearance, plus the fact, of course, that you yourself will be colorfully portrayed.

We extend to you our most cordial invitation to attend this annual Revue as our Special Guest. May we have the pleasure of your company?

Sincerely

Howard B Klein

President

A CITADEL OF FREE SPEECH

Clinton, Tennessee

September 16, 1960

Dear Messrs. Brown and Gamble:

Many thanks for your cordial invitation to the Appreciation Dinner at the Clinton High School Cafeteria on Saturday, September 24th at 7 o'clock.

I regret that it will not be possible for me to attend due to a prior engagement.

Sincerely yours,

Clinton, Tennessee
September 9, 1960

Gentlemen:

The Clinton story needs no introduction to either of you but the news that the new Clinton High School building was put into operation with the beginning of the present term may not as yet have reached your ears; so, it is with pride and appreciation that the enclosed invitation is extended to you. Our principal speaker for the occasion will be Drew Pearson.

While we are aware of how busy your schedule may be, we do indeed hope that you will be able to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin Brown
President Clinton High School PTA

R M. Gamble
President Clinton Council of
Civic Clubs

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Fred W. Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue - Room 1703
New York, N. Y.

FYI Regrets

The Clinton High School PTA

and

The Clinton Council of Civic Clubs

cordially invite you to an

Appreciation Dinner

at the

Clinton High School Cafeteria

Saturday, September 24, 1960

at 7 o'clock

R. S. V. P.

Coleman - McLaughlin
C. L.

August 29, 1960

Dear Miss McLaughlin:

Mr. Murrow was in the office very briefly at the end of last week and asked me to send you his reply to your cordial letter of August 16th.

Mr. Murrow very much regrets that he is unable to make the recording described in your letter, but his radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that he has had to decide to devote himself to that side of his work and not undertake any extracurricular activities.

Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Jo Ann McLaughlin
Coleman-McLaughlin Artists Bureau
Penthouse - 1002 Walnut
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Coleman - McLaughlin Artists Bureau

August 16, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS News
485 Madison Ave.
New York City 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

One of our historical Kansas towns has a park Memorial to Horace Greeley and the old stage-coach days that is becoming a tourist attraction.

They would like to use a recording of the historical story with your voice.

Would you be interested in making such a recording, if we sent you the script?

Will appreciate hearing from you about this, and, also, how much you would charge to make the recording, if interested.

Look forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,

Jo Ann McLaughlin

Jo Ann McLaughlin
Penthouse - 1002 Walnut
Kansas City 6, Missouri

JAM:nlh

1002 Walnut — Kansas City 6, Mo. — Victor 2-5196

Earl Coleman Personalized Entertainment Service Jo Ann McLaughlin

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This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
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Coleman Val

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1960 OCT 19 PM 2 40

Eng dec

ARA265 AR-NF156
PD BZ NEW·YORK·NY 19 1122A EDT
ED MURRO
580 PARK AVE NYK
YOU AREMOST CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE PREMIER OF JOH WAYNE'S THE ALAMO AT THE RIVOLI THEATRE WEDNESDAY EVENING OCTOBER 26TH AT 8:30PM AS A GUEST OF UNITED ARTISTS.THE PREMIER IS IN HONOR OF DR.TOM DOOLEY FOUNDER OF MEDICO.PLEASE R. S. V. P. BEST REGARDS
VAL COLEMAN UNITED ARTISTS CORP CI 5-6000.

NO

College of the Pacific
ed

December 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Wheatley:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of December 5th.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to speak at the College of the Pacific in March and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the coming year are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Horace Wheatley, Chairman
College YMCA-YWCA
Anderson Y Center
College of the Pacific
Stockton 4, California

ERM:gw

COLLEGE YMCA-YWCA
ANDERSON Y CENTER
COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC

STOCKTON 4, CALIFORNIA HOward 2-7314

MEMBER OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL STUDENT YMCA AND YWCA COUNCILS — PARTICIPANT IN STOCKTON UNITED CRUSADE

Richard Stichler
STUDENT CABINET PRESIDENT

DR. HAROLD S. JACOBY
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

Norman F. Gustaveson
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are writing on behalf of the 'Leaders of America' Committee of the College of the Pacific's student YM-YWCA. It is our hope that you will consider an invitation to be this year's speaker. The tentative dates are March 6-10, 1961.

The purpose of our program is to introduce men of prominence in their field of work to the college community, so as to stimulate thought and concern for world problems. The philosophy of this program embodies the feeling that the academic institution is a market place of free thought. We would appreciate your contributions to this exchange of ideas.

In very brief outline, the format of the 'Leaders' program will be two or three major talks on the present state of world affairs. The rest of the program will concentrate on informal small group discussions where students can confront important issues and ideas of our day as they are expressed in the lives and thought of outstanding Americans.

However, we realize that this letter is all too brief an explanation of this program. If it is possible for you to consider the invitation, perhaps we could call you soon, and at that time further details of the invitation may be explained.

Sincerely,

Steven Wishny

Horace Wheatley
Chairman

Steve Wishny
Sec'y for the Committee

hh

Columbia U. Alumni Assoc.
of Israel

December 23, 1960

Dear Miss Schleifer:

Many thanks for your recent letter.

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to address the distinguished friends and members of the Columbia University Alumni in the City of New York and very much regret that I cannot accept. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the next months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake to make any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Ida Schleifer
Columbia University Alumni Association
of Israel
40, H'Shoftim Street
Tel Aviv, Israel

ERM:gw

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF ISRAEL

40, H'SHOFTIM STREET, TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL, TELEPHONE: 25895

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Dec. 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
Exec. Office, 485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mrs. Rebecca Zieff, the President of Wizo made all preparations, together with the Association and myself, to tender a Reception, in your behalf, in Tel Mount, Ziff Estate, Israel.

Mrs. Z. said that she will not "run", after you... But I did come to New York, from Israel, after travel & lecture in Africa...

Will you please compensate us and adress the distinguished friends and members of Columbia University Alumni, in the City of New York. Please inform. Early January will be prefered.

Wishing you pleasant Hollydays, and Happy New Year

Shalom
Ida Schleifer

P. S. No Excuse would be accepted!..

N Y School of Social Work
Columbia Univ

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL AND FACULTY

of

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

request the pleasure of your company

at the Induction of

DEAN P. FREDERICK DELLIQUADRI

on

FOUNDERS DAY, 1960
Tuesday, April Nineteenth

at

Four Thirty O'Clock

at

THE CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST
Fifth Avenue at Ninetieth Street

R.S.V.P.

P. Frederick DelliQuadri

On February first, 1960, Mr. P. Frederick DelliQuadri became Dean of The New York School of Social Work, Columbia University. Mr. DelliQuadri assumes this responsibility after many years of distinguished service as an administrator in the field of Public Child Welfare. Since 1950 he has been the Director of the Division for Children and Youth of the Wisconsin State Department of Public Welfare. During this period he held a lectureship in the Medical School and the School of Social Work in the University of Wisconsin.

He is recognized as an outstanding authority in the field of child welfare and serves as a member of several national and international committees dealing with governmental policy related to welfare services for children and youth.

Program

Presiding: Dr. Grayson K
President of the Universi

Invocation: Dr. John M. K
Chaplain of the Universi

Greetings: The Honorable Hunting
Chairman, Advisory Council, The New York

Her Excellency, Mrs. Agda
Permanent Representative of
to the United Nations

Address: The Honorable Arthur
Secretary of the Department of Health, Edu

Response: Dean P. Frederick D

Invitation to Reception: Mrs. Harol
Chairman of the Committee on Ar

Reception in the Faculty Lou
The New York School of Social

m

AYSON KIRK
University

M. KRUMM
University

UNTINGTON GILCHRIST
ew York School of Social Work

Agda Rössel
tive of Sweden
Nations

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING
lth, Education and Welfare

RICK DELLIQUADRI

HAROLD T. WHITE
e on Arrangements

ulty Lounge
of Social Work

The Advisory Council

The New York School of Social Work

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Columbia Un. Sch. Journalism
Org Ale

Columbia University
in the City of New York

NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

NO

September 29, 1960

Dear Ed:

It gives me great pleasure to invite you to attend the annual Maria Moors Cabot Awards dinner and ceremonies which are being held on Thursday, November 10.

The Cabot Prizes, awarded annually to outstanding journalists who have contributed to inter-American friendship and solidarity, will be announced on Monday, November 7.

Cocktails, dinner* and the Convocation will be held this year in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library. Cocktails will be served at 6:00 p.m. followed by dinner at 7:00. Your promptness is kindly requested. The Convocation and awarding of the Prizes will follow the dinner.

Our guests will be extended parking privileges on College Walk (116 Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue) and on West 116 Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive.

A reply card is enclosed for your convenience. We look forward to welcoming you and Mrs. Murrow.

Cordially,

Ed

Edward W. Barrett

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Enclosure

*Black tie

Above sounds stuffy but the affair isn't bad.

Maria Moore Cabot awards
Eng file

Columbia University in the City of New York

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

August 26, 1960

Dear Ed:

The Maria Moors Cabot Awards Dinner and Convocation will be held this year on Thursday evening, November 10.

We sincerely hope that this evening is an open date on your calendar and that we may have the pleasure of welcoming you and Mrs. Murrow.

Further details will follow.

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Columbia Univ.
School of Journalism

September 21, 1960

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your recent invitation to attend your reception for the Class of 1961 on Wednesday, September 28, 1960.

Unfortunately, I shall not be able to accept as I have a previous engagement on that date. I am sorry.

Thank you again for inviting me.

Sincerely,

Dean's Office
Columbia University
Room 501
Journalism Building
New York, New York

THE DEAN AND FACULTY

OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY

AT A

RECEPTION FOR THE CLASS OF 1961

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1960

4:00 - 6:00 P.M.

JOURNALISM BUILDING

R.S.V.P. ROOM 501, JOURNALISM BUILDING

Columbia Univ.
School of Journalism

May 11, 1960

Dear Dean Barrett:

Thank you so much for your recent invitation to attend a reception in honor of the Graduating Class on Wednesday afternoon, June 1st.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. and Mrs. Murrow to accept, since they are not planning to return to New York before the beginning of July.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Dean Edward W. Barrett
Columbia School of Journalism
Columbia University
New York, New York

THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
AND MRS. EDWARD W. BARRETT
REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY
AT A RECEPTION IN HONOR OF THE GRADUATING CLASS
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON THE FIRST OF JUNE
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY
AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE CONFERENCE ROOM
THE JOURNALISM BUILDING
FOLLOWING THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
4:00 to 6:00 P.M.

THIS INVITATION DOES NOT ADMIT
TO THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Com. for Effective Use of the Internat'l Court

September 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Dechert:

Thank you for your cordial letter of September 2.

I regret that I must decline your kind invitation to join your committee. My radio and television schedule is such that it leaves me no time to participate in committee work, no matter how infrequent the demands may be.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert Dechert
Chairman
Committee for Effective Use
of the International Court
36 West 44th Street
New York 36, New York

mcc

COMMITTEE FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT

By Repealing The Self-Judging Reservation

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ROBERT DECHERT
Chairman

WILLIAM T. GOSSETT
Treasurer

H. DAWSON MARTIN
Asst. Treasurer

TERENCE H. BENBOW
Secretary

September 2, 1960

K.C. No.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This Committee was organized to support the efforts of many Americans to remedy the situation of our country under the Connally Reservation, adopted in 1946 in our adherence to the Court of International Justice.

The issue, of course, is whether at this time we, as leaders of the free world, will emphasize our reliance upon law rather than force in settlement of international disputes. The enclosed Statement sets this forth more fully.

May we include you as one of the Committee's distinguished sponsors? We shall only call upon you for advice and, perhaps, for help in specific situations. The importance to the nation of this question will be emphasized by the release of names of persons like you as believing that our "self-judging" reservation ought to be eliminated.

Whenever you can, we hope you will join our informal steering group at meetings in New York City. The issue will be much debated in forthcoming months. You may be interested in having more reprints of the enclosed article by William Hard in the June "Reader's Digest".

Most sincerely,

Robert Dechert

ROBERT DECHERT, Chairman
16th fl. 3 Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

RD:eps
encls.

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By Repealing The Self-Judging Reservation

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Asst. Treasurer

TERENCE H. BENBOW
Secretary

Statement of Position

At the very time the United States is trying to win and hold the respect of uncommitted nations outside the Iron Curtain, it is continuing its recorded distrust of the International Court of Justice. At the very time the United States is trying to foster the rule of law among nations as the ultimate substitute for the rule of force, it is continuing its "self-judging" limitation on its adherence to the Court. Our Committee believes this limitation should be repealed.

The Basic Terms of Adherence. Our country's adherence to the Court was pursuant to a 1946 Senate resolution. The resolution repeated the provisions of the Statute creating the Court (part of the United Nations Charter) under which any country may accept the Court's jurisdiction as compulsory in disputes meeting these requirements: the dispute must be with another state accepting the same obligation, it must be a legal dispute, and it must concern either the interpretation of a treaty, or a question of international law, or the existence of any fact which would constitute a breach of an international obligation, or the reparation to be made for such breach.

In addition the Senate resolution, as introduced and unanimously approved by the Foreign Relations Committee, provided that the adherence should not apply to disputes on matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States. This principle is implicit in the nature of international law and in the text of the Court Statute, and was already expressed in the United Nations Charter. It is just as important to other nations as to the United States. Its restatement in the resolution may have been unnecessary, but of itself would not have impaired our adherence to the Court in any way.

The "Self-Judging" Reservation. During the debate on the Senate floor, however, this provision was amended by adding eight final words, so that, as filed, our adherence to the Court did not apply to disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America *"as determined by the United States of America."* In other words, for deciding whether a matter is essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States (and thus outside the jurisdiction of the Court), the United States substituted itself for the Court. By adding this "self-judging" reservation the United States reserved the power to prevent the Court from passing on the matter, and thus reserved to itself a complete veto as to what cases could be brought against it.

The Boomerang. The existence of a self-judging reservation in the adherence of any plaintiff country creates a like right for the defendant country (even though the defendant's own adherence contained none), because of the Statute's requirement that adhering nations accept the same obligation. Thus when France (which had a self-judging reservation) sued

(*over*)

Norway (which did not), the Court held that Norway could deny jurisdiction simply by announcing that *in Norway's opinion* the dispute was within Norway's domestic jurisdiction. Two years later (1959) France withdrew its self-judging reservation.

This boomerang effect of the self-judging reservation is probably its most serious aspect from the viewpoint of immediate economics. Thus foreign countries, despite their adherence without a similar reservation, can prevent the Court's passing on the validity of their taking of United States citizens' property or on the adequacy of any compensation proffered. The United States and the citizens it protects, who have a larger stake in foreign investment than any other country, can thus be deprived of their day in an international court.

Our Companions in Distrust. After the United States filed its adherence to the Court with a self-judging reservation, seven other countries adopted such self-judging reservations. France and India later dropped theirs, leaving such reservations now in effect by Mexico, Liberia, Union of South Africa, Pakistan, the Sudan and the United States. Including these, 38 nations have now accepted the Court's compulsory jurisdiction.

The Court is well constituted to earn respect. It has 15 judges, each elected for nine years, with five elected every three years. No two can be nationals of the same state. They are nominated by members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and elected by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council (without any veto power). The Court has conducted itself conservatively, and given no indication of a desire to extend its jurisdiction. We may terminate our adherence to the Court by six months' notice.

Speaking of the Court in his State of the Union message of January 8, 1960, President Eisenhower said: "There is pending before the Senate a resolution which would repeal our present self-judging reservation. I support that resolution and urge its prompt passage." The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on this resolution (S. Res. 94), but deferred action.

Little to Lose. This Committee believes that the United States should withdraw its self-judging reservation, at once. The Court's compulsory jurisdiction would still not include disputes on matters essentially within our domestic jurisdiction, but the determination of whether a dispute involved such matters would be by the Court. Assuming that the United States would exercise the self-judging reservation only in good faith and not as an excuse to avoid defeat, our only risk in withdrawing the reservation would be that the Court in some future dispute would decide that the matter was not essentially within our domestic jurisdiction when we considered that it was. Based on the structure, history and prospects of the Court, this Committee believes that any harm to the United States from the acceptance of such a risk is most unlikely.

Much to Gain. The gains to the United States, however, from withdrawing the self-judging reservation, would be substantial and in the long run could be tremendous. With the reservation still on file, giving our country a veto power to prevent a decision of the Court, other countries are *not* prepared to assume that we will exercise the veto only in good faith. From their point of view our support for the Court is little better than that of the Iron Curtain countries, none of which has filed any adherence. We have put ourselves in the posture either of expecting to break our international obligations, or of being afraid to defend our conduct in court. We have prevented ourselves from showing the world the stark contrast between *bona fide* support of the Court, and the Iron Curtain countries' rejection of it.

If we Americans wish the governments of other countries to follow our lead in the arduous search for a way to the rule of law among nations, we must renounce the self-judging reservation. We must strike from the rolls our recorded distrust, and become a true adherent of the International Court of Justice.

A Reader's Digest
REPRINT

THE UNITED STATES IS IMPEDING WORLD LAW!

We believe in the "rule of law." Yet, one short phrase added by the Senate to a recent treaty effectively prevents this country from leading the world toward that goal

By William Hard

I WRITE THIS frankly to advocate the repeal of six words in a treaty of the United States having to do with the operations of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations. The six words are: "As determined by the United States."

In advocating their repeal I tread in august footsteps. President Eisenhower wants them repealed. So does Vice President Nixon. So does Secretary of State Herter. So does Attorney General Rogers. So does the American Bar Association under the leadership of one of its most eminent ex-presidents, Charles S. Rhyne of Washington, D. C.

But there is vehement opposition. It includes distinguished men like Frank Holman, another ex-president of the American Bar Association, Clarence Manion, ex-dean of the law school of Notre Dame University, and Raymond Moley, columnist for *Newsweek*.

Some extreme opponents to the repeal of the six words even say that President Eisenhower and all the other leading advocates are engaged in a "sinister plot" against the Constitution and against the independence of the United States. It is a fierce fight. Let us see how it began.

In 1946 the U. S. Senate was considering the acceptance by the

United States of the "compulsory jurisdiction" of the International Court of Justice. Some 40 countries have accepted that jurisdiction. They agree to submit all their international-law disputes with other countries to the Court if those other countries have similarly agreed to do so. The United States is one of them. But with a catch!

The catch is in the word "jurisdiction." The United Nations is forbidden by its Charter to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of its members. So, consequently, is its legal organ, the International Court of Justice. Therefore, to hammer the nail completely down, the resolution before the Senate in 1946 specifically warned the Court to keep its hands off disputes "with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States." The Senate Foreign Relations Committee thought that this act of caution was enough.

Senator Tom Connally of Texas did not agree. On August 1 of 1946 he took the floor and made a motion. It was overwhelmingly adopted. To the resolution before the Senate then were added the six words "as determined by the United States." This Connally reservation is called by its opponents "our American self-judging reservation."

What were its practical international consequences? The Connally reservation was adopted, in varying words, by eight other countries. One of them was France. Let us see what happened to France as a result.

France went to the International Court of Justice with a case against Norway. The Norwegian government and certain Norwegian banks had borrowed large sums of money from investors in France. When the French government undertook to press the claims of those investors against Norway, the Court pointed out that France, in declaring its acceptance of the Court's "compulsory jurisdiction," had excluded disputes within French domestic jurisdiction "as determined by the government of the French Republic."

"Well," said the Court, in effect, "if France can make such a reservation, Norway may now reciprocally make a similar reservation. Accordingly there is no case before the Court." So France was left holding the bag for its aggrieved investors.

The International Court of Justice does not seek *political compromises*. It seeks *law*. There are 15 judges, each serving for nine years. Nominations for judgeships are made by the "national groups" in the Permanent Court of Arbitration (established in 1889) at The Hague in the Netherlands. These national groups, including one from the United States, send their nominations to the United Nations in New York, which acts upon them through majority votes. A vigilant effort is made to spread the judgeships among the principal legal systems of the world. This effort, to date, has been very successful.

The present judges include one from the United States, four from Latin America, four from Western Europe, one from the Arab world, one from South Asia, one from Australia, one from Nationalist China, two from Communist countries (the Soviet Union and Poland). Certainly a wide spread.

No one has yet been able to show that international politics enter into any decisions of the Court. On that point a case worth reciting is the case of Britain against Iran.

Iran had shaken the whole world, including the United Nations, by expropriating the properties of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Britain went to the Court, seeking redress. Thereupon Iran gave some international legal education to Britain—and incidentally to the United States—by claiming that the matter was entirely within its own domestic jurisdiction. The Court sustained Iran, dismissed Britain's case. On the Court there was a British judge, Sir Arnold McNair. Did he denounce the Court? He did not. He voted on the side of Iran. That's being a *judge*.

The record of the Court clearly indicates that it deserves international moral confidence in its field —*the field of law*. But some of its American friends grossly exaggerate what it can do in the world. They say such things as: "The world no longer has a choice between *force* and *law*. If civilization is to survive, it must choose *law*."

This sounds as if the Court could

reach out and impose its decrees on every international problem in the world. Such talk naturally scares a lot of American patriots half to death. I assure them that the Court deals only with problems of an international *legal* character.

Consider the following questions: Should the United States recognize Communist China? Should the United States increase its loans and grants to India? How many refugees from oppression should the United States welcome to its shores? How many yards of British woolen goods should the United States admit to its domestic market?

There is not a shred of international law on any of these and similar questions *unless and until the United States voluntarily makes them international questions by signing treaties about them.*

But the Court can promote and confirm world peace in many large ways. There are scores of contentious treaty disputes in the world it could deal with. One involves the United States and Switzerland. Under an old treaty Swiss citizens resident in the United States are exempt from military conscription here. The Swiss government claims—with much alleged proof—that we nevertheless are today conscripting Swiss citizens into our armed forces. Swiss governmental officials express the view that it would be of no avail to take their claim to the International Court of Justice because the United States, upon arriving there, would simply say, under the Connally reservation, that the matter was solely a domestic matter, "as determined by the United States."

I inquire: Is the United States an honorable nation? I profoundly believe it is. Therefore, I think that we should earnestly request the Swiss government to take us to the International Court of Justice, there to plead our cause without benefit of any Connally-reservation subterfuge.

In maintaining our Connally reservation, we are now rather lonely. France, after losing its case against Norway, repealed its "Connally reservation." Similar reservations have also been repealed by Britain and by India. According to Secretary of State Herter there are now only six countries which, having gone through the form of accepting the Court's "compulsory jurisdiction," have nullified their acceptance by reservations. These countries are: the United States, Mexico, Liberia, the Sudan, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan.

But who can tell? Treaties are multiplying. Many countries, influenced by the example of the United States, might adopt "Connally reservations," if they find that compliance with those treaties begins to be inconvenient.

Every treaty is *international law* between and among the countries signing it. Our treaty of 1903 with Panama, for instance, giving us sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone, is *international law* between Panama and the United States. We should not, by our example, give Panama any justification for suddenly declaring the Panama Canal Zone question a question within Panama's domestic jurisdiction "as determined by Panama."

It is to our interest, as well as to our honor as a law-respecting people, to support the sanctity of treaties and to uphold their binding force upon all signatories, including ourselves.

Vice President Nixon has pointed out the constantly expanding network of treaties regarding American investment and American trade in foreign countries. Those treaties need protection, the most authoritative protection possible. Mr. Nixon has thereupon wisely proposed that the United States and every country with which it makes any such treaty should pledge themselves jointly to take the interpretation of that treaty to the International Court of Justice for final and binding judgment.

We can start toward that end by adopting the current U.S. Senate Resolution 94. It leaves our 1946 acceptance of the International Court of Justice completely intact in all its terms about "domestic jurisdiction" but eliminates simply the "self-judging" six words.

Resolution 94 was introduced by Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, who is a determined Democrat, but it is earnestly supported by the present Republican Administration. Its passage requires a two-thirds majority. Much public support will be necessary to get that two thirds. It

is not a partisan matter. Write your Senators, Democratic or Republican.

If the resolution is passed, we shall then, and only then, be in a position to address some cogent remarks to that apparently total disbeliever in world law, the Soviet Union.

On October 7, 1952, a U. S. military airplane was shot down by Soviet gunfire in the vicinity of northern Japan. We summoned the Soviet Union to the International Court of Justice and demanded damages. We claimed that our plane was flying legitimately over Japanese territory. The Soviet Union claimed that it was flying unlawfully over Soviet territory. But the Court did not proceed to public hearings in which the contestants could face each other. Why? Because the Soviet Union flatly refused to accept the Court's jurisdiction. We got no verdict and no damages.

Yet it was difficult for us, I think, to complain. The Soviet Union, in asserting that the incident took place over its own territory, was in effect asserting that the matter was within its own domestic jurisdiction—"as determined by itself." Under reversed circumstances might not we have been tempted to assert that the matter was within our own domestic jurisdiction—"as determined by the United States"?

The Soviet Union, nevertheless, is farther away from accepting the reign of law than we are. As a member of the United Nations, it is a party to the statute of the International Court of Justice and is eligible to have—and does have—a Soviet jurist on the bench of the Court. But it has never accepted the Court's compulsory jurisdiction even under such limitation as our Connally reservation.

At Geneva, Switzerland, five anti-Communist countries (headed by the United States) have been confronting five Communist countries (headed by the Soviet Union) in a great debate. The anti-Communist countries have presented a plan leading toward "total, permanent" disarmament. At the end of their plan they make a couple of obscure allusions to "international law." I venture a humble suggestion.

Let us put "international law" at the very beginning of our plan. Let us give "international law" a primary place in the negotiations at Geneva, and then let us say to the Soviet Union: "This treaty, if signed and put into operation, will be the most momentous treaty in the history of the world. It will inaugurate a new era for mankind. And it will be international law among all the countries that sign it. This has been the recognized rule ever since there have been treaties in existence.

"Now: Inevitably, when this treaty has gone into practice, there will be complaints of violations. Human nature remains imperfect and quarrelsome. What to do with these complaints? We shall have sworn not to settle them by force. The only alternative is to settle them by law.

"So: Will you and the countries

allied with you pledge yourselves to let all such charges and accusations go to the International Court of Justice? Will you pledge yourselves to accept its decisions? You declaim against war. Will you accept peace? In the interpretation of this treaty will you accept law? If not, then all your oratory about the enactment of this treaty and about the observance of it is a web of elaborate mockery."

Such, I think, should be our language to the Soviet Union at Geneva. But we should remember the old legal maxim that he who seeks redress in a court should go there

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Reprinted from the June 1960 issue of Th
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with his hands clean. Ours, in this matter, are considerably soiled. We have accepted the "compulsory jurisdiction" of the International Court of Justice with a reservation which, on many occasions, could impede justice. We have made ourselves our own judge as to whether or not the questions bound to arise under any disarmament treaty are within our own domestic jurisdiction—"as determined by the United States." I continue to contend (with deep respect for Senator Connally) that we cannot effectively lead the world toward world law until we repeal the Senator's six words.

issue of The Reader's Digest
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Community Service Soc.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY

cordially invites you to attend a

"HATS OFF" RECEPTION

in honor of CSS Family Fund Campaign volunteers

Thursday, February 4th, 1960, 4:45 - 5:45 P.M.

The Pinnacle Club - Socony Mobil Building
150 East 42nd Street

R.S.V.P.

Congregation Am Echo

January 19, 1960

Dear Mrs. Winston:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 12th inviting Mr. Murrow to speak in Waukegan this coming fall.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the States for several months, and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to accept any engagements.

Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs Burton Winston
910 Atlantic
Waukegan, Illinois

Women's Auxiliary of Congregation Am Echod
330 North Sheridan Road
Waukegan, Illinois

January 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our Auxiliary is sponsoring The Am Echod Forum for the Seventh year in 1960-1961. This is not only a Temple program, but has become a Community project due to the outstanding personalities we have had in the past; namely Eleanor Roosevelt, Vincent Price, Harry Golden, Bennett Cerf, and many more. We would be honored to have you speak in Waukegan this coming season.

We would be most interested in the fall months of October-November, 1960 or March-April, 1961. We would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible as to your fee and dates which are convenient to you.

Please address your replies to the undersigned at the address listed below. Thank you very much for your courtesy.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Burton Winston

Mrs. Burton Winston
910 Atlantic
Waukegan, Illinois

Conn. Milk Producers

May 4, 1960

Dear Mr. Blakely:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 22nd inviting Mr. Murrow to speak before the Connecticut Milk Producers Association in March, 1961.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He will not be returning to New York for some time, and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to accept any engagements.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Ted Blakely, Director Field Service
Connecticut Milk Producers Association
990 Wethersfield Avenue
Hartford 14, Connecticut

Connecticut Milk Producers Association
990 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford 14, Connecticut

April 22,1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. Television Network
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Being a member of our Association, I am very sure you are familiar with its operation, and, I hope, pleased to be marketing your milk through it.

In accordance with our by-laws, we hold an annual meeting each year on the second Tuesday in March. The morning session is devoted entirely to the business of the Association, with reports to the membership from the president, treasurer and manager. The evening session is a banquet to entertain the buyers of our milk, state officials, University personnel and friends. We usually have a speaker for the banquet session, on any topic of interest (not necessarily the milk business).

It may be very presumptious of me, but I am sure the entire membership (1700), management, and all concerned, would be pleased and honored if you would consider being our speaker next year. I fully realize you have a very busy schedule; however, I thought if given a year's notice, you might be able to assure making our meeting an even bigger success.

The Association, of course, would be pleased to pay the expenses involved, such as travel and hotel expenses. Being a true cooperative, we do have a limited budget. Here in Connecticut, our annual meeting is looked upon as the highlight of the year in agriculture. We had about 850 present at this year's evening session.

I hope you will consider my invitation, and favor me with a reply.

Most respectfully,

Ted Blakely.

Ted Blakely, Director Field Service

tb;ac

The Cooper Union

THE COOPER UNION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART

cordially invites you to attend

the one-hundredth anniversary celebration

of Abraham Lincoln's "Right Makes Might" address

given in the Great Hall of The Cooper Union

on the evening of February 27, 1860,

to be held at 8:45 p.m., February 27, 1960

in the Great Hall

Astor Place at Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street, New York City

R.S.V.P. Dress Informal

The program will include

Unveiling of a new portrait of Al

JOHN C. JOHANSEN, *artist*

Music of the Civil War Period

THE CALDWELL SINGERS

Lincoln's "Cooper Union Address"

A DRAMATIC READING

Address:

THE HON. EVERETT M. DI
United States Senator from Illinc

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M. DIRKSEN

rom Illinois

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COUGAR CLUB LUNCHEON

DATE: Wednesday, September 28, 1960
TIME: 12:00 O'clock Noon
PLACE: Roundup Room, Desert Hotel

A G E N D A

1. Showing of the WSU-Denver game movies.
2. Drawing for the trip to Phoenix with the team for the Arizona State game.
3. Amplified phone hook-up with Jim Sutherland.
4. Dave Holmes, North Central coach, will be with us to chat about his football team.

See you Wednesday!

Jerry Camp, President

Council for Financial Aid

MURRAY HILL 2-3410

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SIX EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET · NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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FRANCIS C. PRAY
VICE PRESIDENT -
COLLEGE RELATIONS

HIGHER EDUCATION KEEP IT BRIGHT

February 11, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You are cordially invited to attend a special showing of a new 17-minute 16 mm animated film, in color, which we are just releasing. It will be shown promptly at 4:10 p.m. in the Biltmore Suite, Room 133 of the Biltmore Hotel, New York, on Friday, February 26 (south elevators). You are invited to stay for the brief reception and refreshments immediately following the showing.

As you will note from the enclosed release, the film has been prepared as a public service of the Council for Financial Aid to Education to assist colleges and universities in the vital task of cultivating the public toward obtaining more widespread support for their essential programs. We hope you or your representative will attend, and we look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Eldredge Hiller
Vice President
Public Information

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Council on For. Rel.
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COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.

THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Regrets

To meet

His Excellency Mongi Slim
Permanent Representative of Tunisia at the United Nations

THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

requests the pleasure of your presence

at an afternoon meeting at

The Harold Pratt House
58 East Sixty-eighth Street

Thursday afternoon, October Twenty-seventh

at five-fifteen o'clock

Mr. Eli Whitney Debevoise

Presiding

Subject of Discussion:
ISSUES IN THE CONGO CRISIS.

Please mail the enclosed
card if you plan to attend.

Tea will be served at 5:15 o'clock

The meeting will be off-the-record

Council on For. R
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COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

September 14, 1960

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

The annual general meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations will be held at 3:00 P.M. on Thursday, October 13, 1960, at 58 East 68th Street, New York, for the election of Directors of the class of 1963.

The following gentlemen have been nominated for Directors by the Nominating Committee:

Elliott V. Bell
Allen W. Dulles
William C. Foster
R. C. Leffingwell
Walter H. Mallory
John J. McCloy
Philip D. Reed

A formal proxy is enclosed. In case you approve of this slate, it is requested that you fill in and return to me this proxy with the understanding that I shall cast your vote for the election of the above nominees.

Very truly yours,

George S. Franklin, Jr.

George S. Franklin, Jr.
Executive Director

Enclosure

Sent proxy

eng dec
County of Los Angeles

July 20, 1960

Mr. Hunt Lewis
County of Los Angeles Commission on Human Relations
1851 South Westmoreland Avenue
Los Angeles 6, California

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Your gracious letter of July 5 to Mr. Murrow has arrived during his absence from New York. He is at present in Chicago for the Republican Convention.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow has had to establish a blanket rule against accepting speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, due to the pressure and uncertainty of his CBS commitments. Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1851 SOUTH WESTMORELAND AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 6
RICHMOND 8-6561, EXT. 210

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CHAIRMAN

*MRS. EDMOND M. LAZARD
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FRANK T. COTTER
HENRY W. DAVIS
EGBERT HAYES
*DR. IRENE T. HEINEMAN
*MRS. JOYCE JACOUBOWSKY
MRS. HIDEO KODANI
THOMAS J. MCDERMOTT
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*LEON SHAPIRO
CLAYTON R. SMITH
MRS. GJERTRUD SMITH
MRS. A. KENNETH SPENCER
MRS. MEYER PRICE STERN
REV. DANIEL L. TOWLER
DR. FORREST WEIR
*RABBI ALFRED WOLF

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JOHN A. BUGGS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In your broadcasts you have made it very clear that you understand the preeminent importance to America today of the problems of intergroup relations, not only as they concern the internal affairs of our nation, but particularly as they affect our position in the eyes of the world. For sixteen years, both as a Committee, and for the last two years as an official Commission of County government, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations has been working with this problem in what we consider the most mixed and cosmopolitan urban complex of our nation.

It is for this and other reasons that we should like to extend to you our invitation to deliver the main address at our Sixteenth Annual Meeting. If you are to be in Los Angeles at any time from mid-September to mid-October we would feel highly honored to have you with us. In the past the meeting has been held as a breakfast at 8:30 a.m., but we would be happy to change this to a dinner meeting on any date during this period at your convenience.

We would expect an audience of between five hundred and one thousand of the civic leaders of the entire community, particularly those who have been most active in this field. They would be thrilled, I know, to hear your thoughts on the crucial importance of the problems of human relations. We consider you one of the best-informed and most authoritative experts in this field.

We cannot provide funds for an occasion of this kind, not even, unfortunately, for travel or expenses, but we hope that a trip to our area may be in your

schedule at that time of the year. If you could find it possible to accept this invitation, we feel it would give tremendous impetus to a most important work.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Hunt Lewis

Hunt Lewis
Chairman

HL.ld

Cusack, Mary A

February 2, 1960

Dear Miss Cusack:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 27th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical. He has been traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months. I am sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Mary Ann Cusack
Department of English
Michigan State University Oakland
Rochester, Michigan

MICHIGAN
STATE
UNIVERSITY
OAKLAND

Rochester, Michigan

January 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you again for your advice and participation in my doctoral dissertation, "Editorializing in Broadcasting." Your valuable time and expert knowledge of the subject which you shared with me on May 1, 1959, was greatly appreciated.

This is a request for an interview to be used as part of a research project, aided by an MSUO faculty grant, consisting of thirteen half-hour documentary radio programs and a series of articles analyzing the current attitudes of key men in the nation toward an ethic for broadcasting. I believe your attitude is essential in presenting a complete picture.

At the present a few network executives and advertising account men have the job of determining what a hundred million Americans will see every night in their homes. But the Federal Communications Commission has been charged with policing an industry earmarked "public interest" and involving billions of dollars. Why then were rigged TV quizzes, payola, and FTC investigations of false advertising the rule last year? Who will determine an ethic for broadcast programming in 1960? The FCC claims to have no authority over the networks. The advertising agencies claim to have no responsibility. The network executives claim to have no opportunity. The public claims to have no voice. If the answer to this dilemma in radio and TV ethics could be found, if the present sickness in such a sensitive area in our American communications system could be analyzed, an answer to society's deeper ills might be discovered. This promises to be one of the biggest issues of public morality of the year.

Men who have consented to take part in this present venture are John C. Doerfer, Chairman of the FCC; Robert Lishman, Chief Counsel of the House Legislative Oversight Subcommittee; Representative Oren Harris, Chairman of the Subcommittee; Sol Taishoff, President, Broadcasting Publications Incorporated; Dr. Walter B. Emery, former counsel for the FCC; and Roscoe Drummond.

I plan to be in New York the week of February 8 and would like an appointment with you anytime between February 8 and 10 to record the interview which will be part of the broadcast phase of this project. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience in order to plan a schedule since I respect the importance of your time?

Very truly,

Mary Ann Cusack

Mary Ann Cusack fal
Department of English
1

Dallas Jr. C of C
Eng Lee

December 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Salter:

Thank you for your cordial letter of December 13th.

I regret that I will not be able to accept your kind invitation to speak at your luncheon on January 4th. The fact is that a ~~conflict~~ previous commitment in my schedule which calls for me to be in London from January 3rd through January 7th will keep me from attending and participating in the CBS panel discussion in Dallas.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Clyde Salter
General Chairman of Public Affairs
Dallas Junior Chamber of Commerce
300 Fidelity Union Tower
Dallas 1, Texas

ERM:gw

JAYCEES

DALLAS JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
300 FIDELITY UNION TOWER • DALLAS 1, TEXAS
RIverside 7-0077

C. RUSSELL SMITH, JR. President Smith Ice Cream Co.
WAYNE GALLAGHER President Pro-Tem Southern Union Gas
W. CONWAY THETFORD 2nd Vice President Mosher Steel Co.
PIERCE M. ALLMAN 3rd Vice President WFAA Radio
JOE W. TEAGUE Secretary Dallas Power & Light
MARION L. BROCKETTE Treasurer Arthur Young & Co.
CHESTER G. HASCHKE State Director Dallas Power & Light

December 13, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Each year during the month of January, the Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce chapters sponsor a "buy your poll tax" campaign to encourage the public to purchase poll taxes in order to be eligible to vote in all elections of that year. January 4 is the kick-off of our campaign and we would like to extend to you the invitation to speak on the importance of voting at our noon luncheon on that date if you plan to be in our city after your participation in the panel discussion on world affairs January 3.

I realize that you have a very busy schedule and would appreciate your consideration of accepting this invitation, as it would be a rewarding experience on our part and would give you the opportunity of meeting and talking with the young men of this area.

Yours truly,

Clyde Salter

Clyde Salter
General Chairman of Public Affairs

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HAROLD PARNELL National Director Chrysler Corp.
RUBY PRICE Office Secretary

~~Bo~~ Eng dec
Dartmouth College

June 28, 1960

Professor Hugh Morrison
1 Weatherby Road
Hanover, N.H.

Dear Professor Morrison:

Mr. Murrow is at the Governors' Conference at present, and will go straight from there to the political conventions. I do not expect him back in New York before August at the earliest and I am therefore answering you in his stead.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow has had to make a general ruling against accepting speaking engagements, even when they are as attractive as the one you mention. His program CBS REPORTS will take a great deal more of his time during the coming year and will involve a certain amount of travelling. The pressure and uncertainty of his schedule will make it impossible for him to undertake any other commitments. I am afraid that this time you will have to "seek another".

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Great Issues Course
HANOVER • NEW HAMPSHIRE

June 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Twice before Dartmouth has invited you to participate in its Great Issues course, and it has been impossible for you to accept. We realize acutely how extraordinarily busy you will be next fall, but we live in hope that perhaps a third invitation may bring us luck!

We can offer you little but an educational ideal that we believe in. The honorarium is nominal, the size of the audience minuscule compared to that you usually reach. Yet, in recent years, the idea of the course has appealed to many persons of distinction who have contributed to our efforts, people such as Clement Attlee, Aneurin Bevan, Chester Bowles, Ralph Bunche, Hugh Gaitskell, Christian Herter, George Kennan, Charles Malik, Pierre Mendes-France, Richard Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller, Barbara Ward, and Sir John Wolfenden, to name only a few.

When the Great Issues course was inaugurated in 1947 by President John Dickey it was a new educational venture in this country; by now it has been followed by a dozen other institutions in this country and Canada. It is required of the whole senior class at Dartmouth - some 650 men. Something of its purpose and method is described in the enclosed leaflets.

The course involves lectures by distinguished visitors to the campus each Monday evening throughout the college year, and, ordinarily, a free-for-all question-period on Tuesday morning. In rare instances, when a speaker is unable to remain in Hanover overnight, we schedule a question-period immediately after the Monday evening lecture.

The program this fall centers on "great issues of the American election" - such matters as defense policy, economic policy, the farm problem, civil liberties, foreign aid, etc. The committee in charge of the course hopes very much that in the week <u>after</u> the election, that is on Monday, November 14, it might be possible for you to analyze the significance of the election, as you see it, - something that might be called "The Meaning of the Election" or some similar title.

The customary honorarium is, as I indicated, nominal: $250, though I could easily raise the ante to twice that if it made the slightest difference to you, and would be delighted to do so. Perhaps more persuasive might be the College's delight to invite both you and Mrs. Murrow to come up for a long weekend of rest in

a small and quiet New England town; we should be happy to pay all expenses. And we should do our best to make your visit a pleasant one. I am sure that John and Chris Dickey would love to see you, as would Mrs. Morrison and myself.

If I may conclude by a personal note, you have been a part of our household, like many others. When my two daughters grew up it was quite a blow to us to discover that the whole generation between the wars, and even War II itself, had no emotional meaning to them whatever. They were studying it in school, but it was just names and facts. Until we got the "I Can Hear It Now" records. That brought history alive, and they began to share the emotional shattering that all of us had experienced - and it brought us closer together, as much as any two generations can be. Now they are grown up, and there are three grandchildren, but whenever they come for a visit, they excavate the old records which seem to mean as much to them as they do to me. That is education: that is the life I lead - to try to teach my young men not only the myriad facts but something of the intensity of human beings living those facts. I suspect that you did not make those records without emotional expenditure, nor that anything you do is without feeling. For this, a few million of us owe you much.

I hope you can come. But if you can't, I shall readily understand. I shall await, sir, your answer to Matthew XI 3 : "Art thou he that cometh, or seek we another?"

More than sincerely,

Hugh Morrison

Prof. Hugh Morrison, Director
1 Weatherby Road
Hanover, N.H.

A FEW PERTINENT
FACTS CONCERNING—

THE GREAT ISSUES COURSE AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HANOVER — NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. ORIGIN - John Sloan Dickey proposed the idea of the Great Issues Course soon after his inauguration as President of Dartmouth College. The idea was accepted by the faculty in the Fall of 1946 and the course was offered for the first time in the academic year, 1947-48.

2. STUDENT ENROLLMENT - Great Issues, usually referred to as "G. I.", is a required course for all members of the Senior Class -- a group averaging between 600 and 650 men. It must be taken throughout the academic year.

3. PURPOSE - Briefly stated the purpose of the course is threefold: to provide a common intellectual experience for all men in their last year of college; to bridge the gap between formal classroom instruction and adult education; and to encourage in seniors a heightened public-mindedness.

4. GENERAL PROCEDURE - The course meets twice each week. On Monday evening a lecture is given by a guest speaker from the outside. This speaker stays over in Hanover for a question and discussion period on Tuesday morning.

5. READING ASSIGNMENTS - The chief assignment in the course is the daily reading throughout the school year of the New York Times. Additional reading assignments are made from time to time in books or current issues of periodicals.

6. PROJECTS - Each student is required to submit two special projects during the academic year. The first, and most important is a personal journal in which the student records his reactions to the lectures and readings in the course and is encouraged to develop his own ideas. The other project is a comparative study and evaluation of a wide variety of magazines and journals of opinion which are made available to students in the Public Affairs Laboratory.

7. PUBLIC AFFAIRS LABOR
as the P. A. L., the Charl
Affairs Laboratory on the
east wing of Baker Librar
course. Here are a wide
periodicals and other pert
changing exhibits pertaini
the course. Here much o
jects is done and students
or confer with members o

8. ADMINISTRATION - The
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and Humanities. One mer
acts as full-time director
assisted by two full-time

9. EXPERIMENTAL NATUR
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main constant.

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Visiting lecturers in Great Iss
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ers, college presidents, politi
governors and members of Co
faculties. The list has include

LABORATORY - Known locally
Charles Ransom Miller Public
on the lower floor of the south-
Library is the workshop of the
wide selection of newspapers,
r pertinent literature, and
rtaining to topics dealt with in
uch of the work on G. I. pro-
dents come frequently to read
bers of the staff.

The course is administered
ittee with rotating member-
three divisions of the Dart-
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e member of the committee
rector for a one-year term
time instructors.

ATURE - The course is re-
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f examinations. Major divi-
-- Mass Media, National Prob-
Problems, the Arts, and
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omen able to speak upon
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businessmen, labor lead-
political figures such as
of Congress, and college
cluded educators such as

President Conant, political figures such as Richard Nixon, Dean Acheson, and Norman Thomas, businessmen such as Nelson Rockefeller and Clarence Randall, editors such as Orvil Dryfoos, Erwin D. Canham, William Haley, and Lester Markel, visitors from other countries such as Barbara Ward, Hugh Gaitskell, Aneurin Bevan, V.K. Krishna Menon, scientists such as Lloyd V. Berkner, Harold C. Urey and Ralph E. Lapp, and poets and philosophers such as Robert Frost, Archibald MacLeish, Reinhold Niebuhr, and Irwin Edman.

A complete list of speakers of the course (1947-1959) is available to those who may be interested. Also available to those particularly interested in the course as a pedagogical experiment are copies of lecture schedules and titles of subjects treated, and outlines of projects assigned to students.

GREAT ISSUES
SPEAKERS —

A LIST OF SPEAKERS WHO HAVE ADDRESSED THE GREAT ISSUES COURSE 1947-1959

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HANOVER - NEW HAMPSHIRE

VISITING SPEAKERS

DEAN ACHESON
SHERMAN ADAMS
HERBERT AGAR
GEORGE D. AIKEN
GEORGE V. ALLEN
GORDON W. ALLPORT
STANLEY ANDREWS
EARL ATLEE

HARRY W. BAEHR
STEPHEN K. BAILEY
CHESTER I. BARNARD
JOSEPH BARNES
ALAN BARTH
HUGH H. BENNETT
ERIC BENTLEY
LLOYD V. BERKNER
ADOLF A. BERLE
ANEURIN BEVAN
JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
JOHN D. BLACK
AMOS N. BLANDIN
ROY BLOUGH
GEORGE BOAS
CHESTER BOWLES
SPRUILLE BRADEN
DAVID J. BRADLEY
STYLES BRIDGES
CRANE BRINTON
BERNARD BRODIE
DENNIS W. BROGAN
COURTNEY C. BROWN
LYMAN BRYSON
WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY
RALPH J. BUNCHE
McGEORGE BUNDY
ROBERT BURTON
VICTOR L. BUTTERFIELD

EDWIN D. CANHAM
HADLEY CANTRIL
AL CAPP
OMER CARMICHAEL
RICHARD B. CARPENTER
HODDING CARTER
JOHN CHAMBERLAIN
FRANCOIS CHARLES-ROUX
SERGE CHERMAYEFF
MARQUIS CHILDS
JOHN McLANE CLARK
EVERETT R. CLINCHY
ALFRED COBBAN
HENRY STEELE COMMAGER
JAMES B. CONANT
EDWARD U. CONDON
ANDREW W. CORDIER
NORRIS COTTON
GEORGE S. COUNTS
GEOFFREY CROWTHER

E. CLIFTON DANIEL
A. POWELL DAVIES
SAVILLE R. DAVIS
VERA M. DEAN
THOMAS J. DEEGAN
RAPHAEL DEMOS
RALPH De TOLEDANO
JOHN DIEBOLD

IRVING DILLIARD
PHILIP J. DONNELLY
WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS

RICHARD G. EBERHART
IRWIN EDMAN
HERBERT D. ELLISTON

ABRAHAM FELLER
THOMAS K. FINLETTER
JAMES B. FISK
RALPH E. FLANDERS
HENRY C. FLEISHER
CEDRIC FOSTER
CHARLES FRANKEL
GEORGE FREEDLEY
ROBERT FROST
ERICH FROMM
JAMES W. FULBRIGHT

HUGH GAITSKELL
JOHN K. GALBRAITH
GEORGE E. GARDNER
ROSAMOND GILDER
CLINTON S. GOLDEN
WILLIAM GOMBERG
JACK GOULD
LESTER R. GRANGER
WILLIAM J. GREDE
THEODORE M. GREENE
CRAWFORD H. GREENEWALT
ALAN GREGG
ERWIN N. GRISWOLD

PENNINGTON HAILE
WILLIAM HALEY
LOUIS J. HALLE
OSCAR HANDLIN
GEORGE HARRAR
SEYMOUR HARRIS
BARTLETT H. HAYES
ROBERT L. HEILBRONER
ELINORE HERRICK
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
ABRAHAM J. HESCHEL
SIDNEY HOOK
HARRY N. HOWARD
PALMER HOYT
DONALD J. HUGHES
H. STUART HUGHES
J. C. HUREWITZ

PHILIP E. JACOB
PHILIP JESSUP
ELDON L. JOHNSON
GERALD W. JOHNSON
JOSEPH E. JOHNSON
PHILIP JOHNSON
WILBUR K. JORDAN

WALDEMAR B. KAEMPFFERT
MICHAEL KARPOVICH
WALT KELLY
GEORGE F. KENNAN
FRANCIS KEPPEL
LEON H. KEYSERLING
JAMES J. KILPATRICK

EDWARD C. KIRKLAND
HIMY B. KIRSHEN
HENRY A. KISSINGER
HANS KOHN
V.K. KRISHNA MENON
FERDINAND KUHN

RALPH E. LAPP
ROY E. LARSON
OWEN LATTIMORE
MAX LERNER
HARRY T. LEVIN
GODDARD LIEBERSON
DAVID LILIENTHAL
ROBERT S. LYND

ROBERT M. MacIVER
ARCHIBALD MacLEISH
MARK A. McCLOSKEY
JOHN J. McCLOY
JAMES McCORMACK
EARL J. McGRATH
CAREY McWILLIAMS
FRITZ MACHLUP
CHARLES H. MALIK
PATRICK M. MALIN
HENRY MARGENAU
LESTER MARKEL
HERBERT MARKS
THURGOOD MARSHALL
PAUL MARTIN
EDWARD S. MASON
ROLLO MAY
JOOST A. M. MEERLOO
ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN
ROBERT K. MERTON
AGNES E. MEYER
CORD MEYER, JR.
JOHN DUNCAN MILLER
C. WRIGHT MILLS
J. IRWIN MILLER
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY
M. F. ASHLEY MONTAGU
GEORGE A. MORGAN
HANS J. MORGENTHAU
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LELAND OLDS
FAIRFIELD OSBORN
FREDERICK OSBORN
G. BROMLEY OXNAM

VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT
LESTER B. PEARSON
ISADOR PICKMAN
JAMES A. PIKE
WILLIAM PROXMIRE

CLARENCE B. RANDALL
JEROME L. RAPPAPORT
EDWIN O. REISCHAUER
JAMES B. RESTON
VICTOR REUTHER

HEDI
IVOR
EMI
NELS
CLIN
EUG
BEA
DEA
STAN

HAR
LEV
PAU
LEO
FAY
COR
MEY
ART
DAN
HAR
JOH
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W. W
GOR
LOU

EUG

HEDLEY H. RHYS
IVOR A. RICHARDS
EMIL RIEVE
NELSON ROCKEFELLER
CLINTON ROSSITER
EUGENE V. ROSTOW
BEARDSLEY RUML
DEAN RUSK
STANLEY H. RUTTENBERG

HARRISON E. SALISBURY
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
PAUL A. SAMUELSON
LEON SAUL
FAYEZ A. SAYEGH
CORNELIUS T. SCANLON
MEYER SCHAPIRO
ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR.
DANIEL SCHWARTZ
HARRY SCHWARTZ
JOHN SCOTT
VINCENT J. SCULLY, JR.
PAUL B. SEARS
GILBERT SELDES
DAVID J. SELIGSON
BEN SHAHN
GEORGE N. SHUSTER
CHARLES A. SIEPMANN
ERNEST J. SIMMONS
SUMNER SLICHTER
T. V. SMITH
WALTER T. STACE
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PAUL TILLICH
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LIONEL TRILLING
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HAROLD C. UREY

JACOB VINER
WERNER von HOLLEBEN
KURT von SCHUSCHNIGG
ENDERS M. VOORHEES

JAMES P. WARBURG
BARBARA WARD
EDWARD A. WEEKS
RALPH WHELAN
LEONARD D. WHITE
LLEWELLYN B. WHITE
WILLIAM S. WHITE
LAURENCE F. WHITTEMORE
GERHARD WIEBE
JAMES RUSSELL WIGGINS
ROY WILKINS
W. WILLARD WIRTZ
GORDON WRIGHT
LOUIS C. WYMAN

EUGENE M. ZUCKERT

SPEAKERS FROM THE DARTMOUTH FACULTY

JOHN C. ADAMS
CHAUNCEY N. ALLEN

JAMES C. BABCOCK
WILLIAM W. BALLARD
IRVING E. BENDER
FRED BERTHOLD
THOMAS BRADEN
WAYNE G. BROEHL
HAROLD R. BRUCE

ALBERT S. CARLSON
ROBERT K. CARR
WILLIAM A. CARTER
WING-TSIT CHAN
MICHAEL CHOUKAS
JAMES F. CUSICK

CLYDE E. DANKERT
ROBERT E. DEWEY
JOHN S. DICKEY
HENRY L. DUNCOMBE

H. WENTWORTH ELDREDGE

JOHN W. FINCH
F. CUDWORTH FLINT
ALLEN R. FOLEY
ROY P. FORSTER
ALBERT W. FREY

HERBERT GARFINKEL
JOHN G. GAZLEY
FRANCIS W. GRAMLICH
ROBERT GUTMAN

ALBERT H. HASTORF
WILLIAM E. HOCKING

ARTHUR E. JENSEN

JOHN G. KEMENY
WILLIAM P. KIMBALL
BRUCE W. KNIGHT

ALEXANDER K. LAING
CHURCHILL P. LATHROP
MARTIN L. LINDAHL

ALLAN H. MACDONALD
JOSEPH D. McDONALD
DAYTON D. McKEAN
MAURICE MANDELBAUM
DANIEL MARX
JOHN W. MASLAND, JR.
JOHN F. MECK
FRANCIS E. MERRILL
STEARNS MORSE

ROYAL C. NEMIAH

HERLUF V. OLSEN

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ARTHUR R. UPGREN

DIMITRI VON MOHRENSCHILDT

RICHARD E. WAGNER
J. EDGAR WALTERS
PHILLIP E. WHEELWRIGHT
HENRY B. WILLIAMS
ARTHUR M. WILSON
JOHN H. WOLFENDEN

Dixon, Sir Pierso

February 11, 1960

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your recent invitation to attend a cocktail party in honor of Sir Pierson Dixon on February 23rd.

I regret that Mr. Murrow will be unable to accept since he is in Europe.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

British Book Centre
122 East 55th Street
New York 22, New York

THE BRITISH BOOK CENTRE

requests the pleasure of your company to meet

SIR PIERSON DIXON

at a

cocktail party for the publication of his book

FAREWELL CATULLUS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1960

6:00-8:00 in the evening

RSVP: BRITISH BOOK CENTRE ,122 East 55th Street, N.Y.C. 22

Enoch Pratt Free Library
Eng dict

August 23, 1960

Dear Mr. Castagna:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of July 25th, which has only just reached me due to my absence from the city. I greatly appreciate your invitation to be guest speaker at your program on Sunday afternoon, January 8, 1961, and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake to make any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edwin Castagna, Director
Enoch Pratt Free Library
400 Cathedral Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

ERM:gw
cc: Mr. Ewell K. Jett
Mr. Carl Ward

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Ward

August 5, 1960

I have been out of town, and found the attached correspondence on my return.

I am sure WMAR-TV and the BALTIMORE SUN would go all out in publicizing your appearance there (if you found it convenient to go).

CSW

Attach.

EKJ:mk

Sincerely

E. K. Jett
Vice President

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY

400 CATHEDRAL STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

July 25, 1960

Mr. Edward M. Murrow
Vice-President and Director of Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Kindness of Mr. Ewell K. Jett, WMAR-TV

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Early in 1886, by direction of its founder - Enoch Pratt, a Baltimore merchant and philanthropist - this Library was opened "to all citizens regardless of property or color." Now regarded as one of the world's leading public libraries, the Pratt is preparing to observe its 75th anniversary.

The theme is to be "Expanding Knowledge, Freedom, Understanding - the Library's Continuing Concern." Knowing of your great interest and unceasing efforts to promote better understanding among peoples, we cordially invite you to be our guest speaker at the opening program Sunday afternoon, January 8, 1961, at 3 o'clock or any other time of your choice. A talk to the theme, of about 45 minutes, with perhaps 15 minutes for questions from the floor afterward, would seem to be in order.

Your fine television work and writings are much admired in Baltimore, as elsewhere. We would be proud and honored to have you start off our year-long commemorative activities, slated to include special institutes, exhibits, lectures and other events.

Our Board of Trustees has authorized a fee for your address. We would be glad to hear what you consider suitable. The occasion will be well publicized on a statewide basis in advance, with national press coverage for your remarks.

To give you some idea of this Library and its purposes and services, I am enclosing a few of our recent publications and a short magazine article. I hope we hear from you soon and affirmatively.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin Castagna

Edwin Castagna
Director

EC:fh
enclosures

From PAGEANT Magazine
June, 1952

You Can't Beat Baltimore's Library

BY MICHAEL BAKALAR

It is recognized as one of the best in the world. If your community wants to improve its library service, it would do well to take a look at the Enoch Pratt

■ SHOULDERING Baltimore's busiest shopping streets, the Pratt bustles with all the efficiency and service of a prosperous department store. It regularly changes the colorful eye-catching displays in its 12 large store-front windows. And thousands of Baltimoreans daily stream through its convenient street-level doors. But the Pratt never rings to the sound of cash register bells, for of course, it's *not* a department store; it's a free public library.

But *what* a library!

Only a handful of our 7,500 public libraries are "magnificent institutions," reports the director of a recent 2½-year nationwide study. And outstanding among this handful is the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore. When I asked library authorities—such, for instance, as the American Library Association, the Library Public Relations Council and Editor Marie D. Loizeaux, of the *Wilson Library Bulletin*—for a list of the country's top libraries, the Pratt was invariably the first or among the first they mentioned.

This amazing institution offers Baltimoreans not only books, but musical and non-musical records, musical scores, magazines, maps, educational films, slides, film strips and mounted pictures—all free, on their library cards.

It offers, too, one of the fullest schedules of lectures, forums, movies, exhibits, record concerts and discussion groups anywhere. And what's more, these are frequently standing-room-only affairs.

The library runs two bookmobiles to outlying districts and maintains more than 100 book stations in fire houses, police stations, churches, factories and schools.

It receives all government publications and subscribes to more than 2,000 magazines and 100 newspapers. It has a "shut-in service" for the bed-ridden—microfilmed books projected on the wall or ceiling, and a special collection of books for children who are confined to home.

And, to underline its extraordinary character, the Pratt is probably the only public library in the world where a user can take a *literal* as well as metaphorical gander at the universe. In a glass-enclosed observatory atop the roof, open for public use on certain clear nights, are two small but effective telescopes—belonging to the Maryland Academy of Sciences—peering out into space.

The library building itself, unexpectedly handsome amid Baltimore's gray drabness, is a three-story white limestone structure of neo-classical design. But it's also utilitarian. "I want a building that a mother can roll her baby buggy into, right off the street,
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street," insisted Dr. Joseph L. heeler, the Pratt's director from 26 to 1945, and father of the sent building. And he got it.

Once a week, at noon, Baltireans crowd into the Central ll to hear lectures on current nts, science, psychology, medie, nutrition. In the quietly inmal Edgar Allen Poe Room on second floor, a peaceful reading m, the public may hear noted hors, critics and teachers talk poetry, the novel, essay, short y and drama.

n the meeting rooms, discussion ups, guided by trained leaders, over the Great Books or ana- the meaning of the American ritage. The meeting rooms also in constant use by civic organi-

zations, clubs and other groups such as the Parent-Teachers Associations.

In addition to its classical discs, the Pratt owns one of the largest collections of non-musical records. These are shelved in the various departments according to subject, just like books. When the mood strikes them, Baltimoreans can hear John Barrymore or Laurence Olivier in "Hamlet"; Thomas Mitchell in "Death of a Salesman"; Charles Laughton reciting the "Gettysburg Address" or CBS's reconstruction of the Battle itself. Or they can hear MacArthur reminding Congress that "old soldiers never die," or hear Roosevelt in his "rendezvous with destiny" speech, or any of more than 2,000 records and wire and tape recordings of famous Broadway productions, notable speeches, poetry and stories. If a drama group is producing a play, the library can even supply records of appropriate sound effects—rain, traffic, a baby crying. Anyone interested in learning foreign languages, including Siamese, Malay, Hebrew, Chinese and Hindustani, need only borrow some of the library's linguaphone records.

The Pratt had its physical beginnings back in 1881. A crotchety but well-heeled old ironware merchant with no particular love for books, Enoch Pratt, started a gang of men digging a mysterious foundation downtown on Mulberry Street. No one knew what it was for. And old Enoch, a transplanted Yankee from Massachusetts, felt no urge to let the public in on his secret. The building was well underway—without the usual cornerstone ceremonies, invocations or oratory—before the secret became obvious. When Enoch Pratt was ready to throw open the doors in 1886, he had spent $2,000,000 for land, furnishings and about 28,000 books for the Romanesque building.

Today, this magnificent library owns more than 1,000,000 books and —along with its records and films —8,000 slides, 28,000 maps and 200,000 pictures of persons, places and things from primitive times down to the present. Its book-circulation figure of 3,000,000 a year, or better than three per capita, ranks sixth among the nation's large-city libraries. So does its per capita expenditure. In a city of 1,000,000, it spends $1,500,000 a year to keep itself and its 26 branches up to snuff.

The Pratt's staff, headed by one of the country's foremost librarians, Amy Winslow, is considered one of the ablest. And the Pratt itself, a much-sought-after post, takes its pick of library-school graduates throughout the country. An excellent in-service training program, top salaries in the field and top working conditions, combine to produce top efficiency.

Most communities put a halo around their public libraries and let it go at that. Baltimore is different. Baltimoreans love their library with a passion. A few years ago they demonstrated it.

The library, which needed to renovate itself and expand some of its branches, was plagued by a fairly common ailment: lack of wherewithal. A tax-supported institution, it asked the city fathers for a $1,500,000 loan. The city turned thumbs down on the request.

But no one reckoned with the

fighting spirit of the library and its friends. Constituting themselves a General Staff—Emerson Greenaway, then director, Amy Winslow, his assistant, and others of the library staff planned and directed strategy. For weeks before the election when the loan was to be voted upon, Baltimore was a propaganda battlefield.

Angry letters flooded the newspapers demanding support for the loan. Civic leaders, professional groups, labor unions and other organizations rallied 'round. Neighborhood newspapers, industrial and church papers devoted precious space to the library's cause. An advertising company donated thousands of posters reading: "Baltimore Needs Better Book-and-Information Service. Vote *Yes* for the Library Loan." Leaflets were placed in trolley cars and buses. A printing press proprietor printed 100,000 handbills, book marks and display cards, and inserted leaflets in his bills and mailing pieces. The Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, churches and other groups pitched in to address envelopes and distribute literature. Even five-and six-year-old kids were mobilized. Two of them were given sandwich boards to wear and, accompanied by their mothers, they paraded through the crowded downtown streets on the Saturday just before election. The library itself used the radio and its own display windows to te

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SHOULDA WALKED

■ Bill Richards, one of my press agent friends, came fr
to New York recently on a business trip. "How did you
"Why, I flew," he said. "That's great," I chided, "here yo
press agent and you travel by airplane."

"Yeah, I know," Bill retorted, "but I had to wait fi
airport."

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Pratt's most important
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came from Los Angeles
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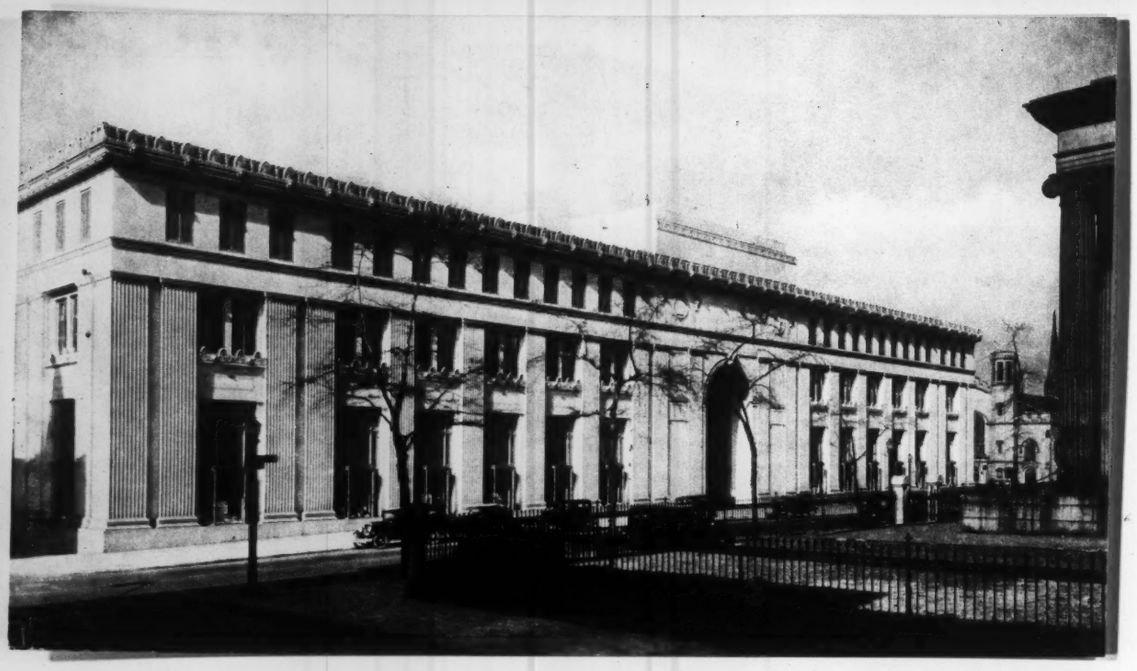
—Julie Oshins



ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY
CATHEDRAL STREET, BALTIMORE

Four to seven thousand persons a day use this central building; an equal number use the 24 branches. They borrow ~~three~~ four million books a year.

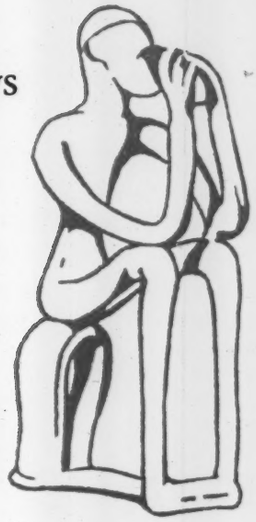
POST CARD

PLACE

STAMP

HERE

Alternate Saturdays



5:00 — 5:30 P. M.

THE WALTERS ART GALLERY,
THE ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY
and STATION WMAR-TV CHANNEL 2 present

MAN THE MAKER

MAN THE MAKER

January 2 — **PEDIGREES FOR ART**

Miss Dorothy Miner, distinguished medievalist, will supply answers to some of the questions most frequently asked by those seeking to identify works of art.

suggested reading:
"The Concise Encyclopaedia of Antiques" by *The Connoisseur*
"Art and History" by W. G. Constable
"Three Essays in Method" by Bernhard Berenson

January 16 — **ARTISTS IN REBELLION**

A discussion of the artist as a rebel against the standards of his day, from Romantics to Beatniks

suggested reading:
"The Romantic Agony" by Mario Praz
"The Holy Barbarians" by Lawrence Lipton
"The History of Impressionism" by John Rewald

January 30 — **A PAINTER'S HAND**

A noted Baltimore artist, Amalie Rothschild, will show and discuss her own work in a program designed to illustrate how a contemporary painter thinks and paints.

suggested reading:
"The Natural Way to Draw" by Kimon Nicolaides
"Great Draughtsmen from Pisanello to Picasso" by Jakob Rosenberg
"Art since 1945" (Text by Marcel Brion and others)

February 13 — **POPES AS PATRONS**

How the development of painting, sculpture and architecture was advanced by the great Popes of the Renaissance, patrons of the arts

suggested reading:
"The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy" by Jacob Burckhardt
"Rome" by Martin Hürlimann
"Classic Art; an Introduction to the Italian Renaissance" by Heinrich Wölfflin

February 27 — **WORD AND IMAGE**

Readings from the poetry of Goethe and Blake with pictorial interpretations by some of the world's most famous book illustrators

suggested reading:
"Poetical Works" by William Blake
"The Art of William Blake" by Anthony Blunt
"Faust" by Goethe
Editions illustrated by Eugene Delacroix, Friedrich Retzsch, Rockwell Kent and others

March 12 — **FANTASY AND NIGHTMARE**

An excursion into the supernatural, the demonic and the macabre, which have fascinated artists and writers from the earliest days

suggested reading:
"Bruegel" by Robert L. Delevoy
"Tracks in the Snow" by Ruthven Todd
"Saturn; an Essay on Goya" by André Malraux

s)

March 26

FACE OF THE CITY

Leading city planners and architects will debate the question, "Is Modern Civic Architecture Too Barren?"

suggested reading:
"The Golden City" by H. H. Reed
"Architecture U. S. A." by Ian McCallum
"The Living City" by Frank Lloyd Wright

April 9

OUR LADY OF CHARTRES

The story of the greatest of all French cathedrals will be told in this program for the Easter season.

suggested reading:
"Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres" by Henry Adams
"Life in Medieval France" by Joan Evans
"The Sculptural Programs of Chartres Cathedral" by Adolf Katzenellenbogen

April 23

ST. PETERSBURG — CITY OF TSARS

The rich resources of the Gallery will provide curious and beautiful material for a presentation of St. Petersburg two centuries before the revolution.

suggested reading:
"Peter the Great" by Constantin de Grunwald
"The Art and Architecture of Russia" by G. H. Hamilton
"Peter Carl Fabergé, Goldsmith and Jeweller to the Russian Imperial Court" by H. C. Bainbridge

January 1960

H. L. Mencken

"I was a larva of the comfortable and complacent bourgeoisie, . . . encapsulated in affection, and kept fat, saucy and contented. Thus I got through my nonage without acquiring an inferiority complex, . . ." So Mencken introduces a long, loud and loquacious life.

Henry Louis Mencken was born on September 12, 1880, of German-American stock. His paternal grandfather had settled, as a cigar maker, in the German section of Baltimore in 1848, and his father eventually started his own tobacco firm which did a comfortable business and provided a comfortable income. When Henry, the eldest of three boys and a girl, was three the family moved to 1524 Hollins St., a neighborhood which in the eighties was still almost rural. Mencken continued to live there all his life in spite of allurements to move to New York, which he termed "a third-rate Babylon", preferring to remain in and of "the immense protein factory of Chesapeake Bay". As a boy, Mencken attended F. Knapp's Institute, and later the Polytechnic. Mencken's own account of his life, up to his twelfth year, in *Happy Days* is a delightful account of bourgeois boyhood and Baltimore in the 1880's.

By precedent destined for the tobacco business, by temperament Mencken was destined for the business of ideas. He had "blooded" his first book in 1888. His next experience with print, *Huckleberry Finn*, he called "probably the most stupendous event of my whole life" and adds that "thus launched upon the career of a bookworm, I presently began to reach out right and left for more fodder. When the Enoch Pratt Free Library opened a branch in Hollins Street, . . . I was still a shade too young to be excited, but I had a card before I was nine, . . . I began to inhabit a world that was two-thirds letterpress and only one-third trees, fields, streets and people." During his highschool days Mencken claimed to be "one of the most assiduous customers that the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore has had in its whole history".

Christmas, 1888, introduced Mencken to a boy's press and gave him his first smell of printer's ink at the tender age of eight. It was this gift that gave birth to the famous signature, H. L. Mencken. In the process of learning to use the set all the lower case r's were smashed and Mencken was forced to reduce his first name to H. He states that "other presents came and went, but there was never another that fetched and floored me like Dorman's Baltimore No. 10 Self-Inker Printing Press".

And so it was beautiful letters, not pungent cigars, that marked and made his life. After leaving school Mencken went dutifully to work for his father; but he was scribbling in private, and on the Monday following his father's death, January 13, 1899, he presented himself in the city room of the old Baltimore *Morning Herald*. After turning up

every night for a month he was sent off to cover a rural suburb. From that night Mencken was a newspaperman.

In his *Newspaper Days*, Mencken writes, "a newspaper reporter, in those remote days, had a grand and gaudy time of it, . . . it was the maddest, gladdest, damndest, existence ever enjoyed by mortal youth." He abandoned books for life itself, "at large in a wicked seaport of half a million people, with a front seat at every public show, as free of the night as of the day, and getting earfuls and eyefuls of instruction in a hundred giddy arcana."

Mencken gained a reputation in the trade as a boy wonder, for he was industrious and fertile and learned all there was to learn about a newspaper in a few years. He advanced with alarming rapidity, becoming city editor and two years later managing editor of the *Herald*. In 1906 when the *Herald* ceased to exist Mencken went to the Sunpapers as Sunday editor, became an editorial writer, and in 1911 started his column, the Free Lance, in the *Evening Sun*. He began another series of weekly articles in 1919 and was associated with the Sunpapers, except for one short break, until 1948.

At sixty-two Mencken had spent forty-three years as a newspaperman, forty as a writer of books, twenty-five as a reviewer, and twenty as a magazine editor. "I edited both newspapers and magazines, some of them successes and some of them not, and got a close, confidential view of the manner in which opinion is formulated and merchanted on this earth. . . . Like any other man I have had my disasters and my miseries, and like any other author I have suffered from recurrent depressions and despairs, but taking one year with another I have had a fine time of it in this vale of sorrow, and no call to envy any man."

Mencken suffered a cerebral thrombosis in 1948, from which he never fully recovered, and died on January 29, 1956.

Mencken immortalized and deflated the twenties

Unless one was young, adult, and literate when he was in his hey day it is difficult to realize the impact Mencken had on his times. He was a critic of ideas and at large in a smug world with the "old-time journalist's concept of himself as a free spirit and darling of the gods, licensed by his high merits to ride and deride the visible universe". An iconoclast with an invective style, he became the terror, first of Baltimore, then of the Republic. He was the vanguard of the revolt that demolished the delusions of an era; but Mencken, having no malice and much insight, never became a mere shrill fanatic. His thesis was the "aristocrat", the first-rate man speaking his mind, as opposed to the "booboisie", the man with no mind. It was the passing scene to which he devoted himself primarily and, although he was a master craftsman of journalism, much of his writing, so timely in its day, has little subject interest for the present reader. However, Mencken was more than a destructive critic of the shams of his day, he was an acute and constructive critic of literary merit and he recognized, encouraged, and

H. L. MENCKEN
by
Nikol Schattenstein
1927
Presented to the library by The Friends of Mencken, a group of Baltimoreans organized to perpetuate his memory.

publicized some of the best talent of the Twenties.

The breadlines, Roosevelt, and the New Deal were Mencken's Waterloo; and recognizing and admitting this he abandoned the role of gadfly and turned to a study of the language. It is possible that *The American Language* will provide his strongest claim to immortality. This work was among the first to recognize that language as distinct and having its own merits. It is not only a work of intensive, extensive, and admirable scholarship, it is writing of sustained excellence.

In his sixties Mencken amused himself with recollections of days past and the task of putting them into *Happy Days, Newspaper Days,* and *Heathen Days,* certainly among the best informal autobiographies in the language.

Alistair Cooke, in his fine preface to *The Vintage Mencken,* a gathering of some of the best Menckeniana, says of him, "he was . . . a humorist by instinct and a superb craftsman by temperament . . ., (with) . . . a style flexible, fancy-free, ribald, and always beautifully lucid: a native product unlike any other style in the language".

Mencken's contributions to print ran into millions of words.

His first published volume was *Ventures into Verse* which he, in his forties, referred to as "my early volume of dreadful verse". Mencken wrote book reviews for twelve different publications and was literary critic of *The Smart Set* from 1908 until 1914 when he became co-editor with Nathan. He wrote articles for twenty or more publications, notably the Baltimore Sunpapers, *The Smart Set,* and the *American Mercury,* which he founded in 1924 and edited until its death in 1933. His best known newspaper writing was his column, the Free Lance, which ran in the *Evening Sun* from 1911 to 1915, and the Monday articles, a weekly series of signed articles, which appeared on the editorial page in the same paper, from 1919 to 1941.

Of his books—he wrote thirty—Mencken remarked that most of them had an accidental origin and that scarcely one was deliberately planned. Mencken's works have been popular with the reader and the collector; most of them have appeared in several editions in this country and in England, and several have been translated into foreign languages. Mencken's best seller has been, and remains, *The American Language;* but his own favorite book was *A Treatise on the Gods.*

Of the many books and articles about Mencken two of the best biographical-critical studies are: *The Irreverent Mr. Mencken,* by Edgar Kemler, 1948, and *Disturber of the Peace,* by William Manchester, 1950.

A list of Mencken's works: books, contributions to books, pamphlets, and newspaper and magazine articles would be too long for inclusion here. Kemler includes a complete chronology in his Appendix. Two books by Mencken posthumously published in 1956 are *A Minority Report,* written in 1948, and *A Carnival of Buncombe,* selected political articles.

The H. L. Mencken Room and Collection

More than ten years ago Mr. Mencken expressed his intention of giving to the Pratt Library a considerable proportion of his books and papers. The collection now includes: Mencken's typescripts, his newspaper and magazine articles, all of his published works, family documents and memorabilia, a large collection of presentation books, letters from prominent Marylanders, the research materials used in the preparation of *The American Language,* and Mencken's personal clipping books.

Several years ago plans were begun for a special room on the third floor of the Central Library to house the collection in a manner suitable to its importance and value. A large room, air-conditioned and artificially lighted, was chosen, and attractively furnished and decorated. The well known portrait of Mencken by Nikol Schattenstein hangs on the east wall and on the west wall are photographs of Mencken by A. Aubrey Bodine and Jack Engeman, Baltimore artist-photographers.

The room was dedicated at an evening meeting on April 17, 1956, with more than 700 attending to hear the tributes by Alistair Cooke and Hamilton Owens, long-time editor of the Sunpapers and associate of Mencken. By the terms of the bequest the room and collection are open only to authors and scholars doing advanced research. Once a year, on Mr. Mencken's birthday, the room is open to visitors. Copies of Mr. Mencken's works and critical and biographical materials about him are available to the public in the Library's regular collection.

The Mencken materials are the property of the Library, but copyright on all Mr. Mencken's writings is controlled by his various publishers or by his brother, Mr. August Mencken.

In addition to the gift of this superb collection, Mencken, in his will, indicated his faith in, and affection for, the Pratt Library by a further generous bequest, whch provides for his residuary estate to pass eventually to the two Baltimore institutions in which he had a particular interest, three-fourths of the estate to go to this library and one-fourth to the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

There are important collections of Menckeniana in other libraries: notably Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton and Yale Universities; the Goucher College Library which owns the Sarah Hardt Mencken Collection; and the New York Public Library which will house Mencken's vast literary correspondence.

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY

This leaflet was prepared by Jane Wilhelm

Literature Department

1956

AN INSTITUTE

BOOKS AND IDEAS IN AN AGE OF ANXIETY

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY

Financed from The Humphrey Moore Fund

BOOKS AND IDEAS

AN INSTITUTE PRESENTED B

CENTRAL HALL OF THE LIBRARY, 400

Six of America's distinguished authors and thinkers exp

January 17

Presiding: Robert W. Williams
Trustee, Enoch Pratt Free Library

Introduction by Louis Azrael
Columnist, the *Baltimore News-Post* and *Sunday American*

Speaker: **ALISTAIR COOKE**
Author, journalist, moderator of "Omnibus"
"THE AMERICAN STYLE: AN INTRODUCTION"

January 24

Presiding: Robert W. Thon, Jr.
Trustee, Enoch Pratt Free Library

Introduction by Mark S. Watson
Military correspondent, the *Baltimore Sun*

Speaker: **W. L. WHITE**
Author, editor of the *Emporia Gazette,*
roving editor of *Reader's Digest*
"AMERICA'S CHANGING CREEDS: SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC"

January 31

Presiding: C. Keating Bowie
Trustee, Enoch Pratt Free Library

Introduction by the Very Rev. Vincent F. Beatty, S. J.
President, Loyola College

Speaker: **LOREN EISELEY**
Author and anthropologist, Provost of
the University of Pennsylvania
"HUMANISM IN AN AGE OF SCIENCE"

Admission Free

S IN AN AGE OF ANXIETY

D BY THE ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY

400 CATHEDRAL STREET, SUNDAYS AT 3:30 P. M.

s explore vital problems in their own fields of writing and experience

February 7

Presiding: Henry C. Evans
Trustee, Enoch Pratt Free Library

Introduction by N. B. Fagin
Associate Professor of English and Drama (retired)
Johns Hopkins University

Speaker: **HAROLD CLURMAN**
Author, director, producer, drama critic of the *Nation*
"THE OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN THEATER"

February 14

Presiding: John T. King, III
Trustee, Enoch Pratt Free Library

Introduction by Gerald W. Johnson
Historian, biographer, journalist

Speaker: **MARCHETTE CHUTE**
Biographer, critic, illustrator
"HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND
THE THINKING READER"

February 21

Presiding: Paul P. Swett, Jr.
Trustee, Enoch Pratt Free Library

Introduction by Elliott Coleman
Director of the Writing Seminars
Johns Hopkins University

Speaker: **MAXWELL GEISMAR**
Author, critic, historian of the American novel
"NEW DIRECTIONS IN AMERICAN FICTION"

Financed from The Humphrey Moore Fund

TO STIMULATE FURTHER READING AND THINKING

a special reading guide, with works by the speakers and other significant books related to the theme of each meeting, is available for distribution at the Central Library and all branches.

SEE THE SPECIAL EXHIBITS

of books in the reading list and many others related to the theme of the Institute, on display January 11 through February 29 at the Central Library and all branches. All books may be borrowed.

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY
Baltimore, Maryland
January 1960

You are cordially invited to
the Annual Christmas Gathering
at the American Stock Exchange
on Tuesday, December 13, 1960
from 3:30 o'clock through 8:00 o'clock PM
in the Board of Governors Room
on the 13th floor
of the Exchange building.

JOHN J. SHEEHAN / VICE PRESIDENT

Am. Assoc. for U.N.

The

American Association for the United Nations

cordially invites

Edward R. Murrow

to a Reception to meet the Delegates

to the

Second Biennial Convention, AAUN

5:30 O'CLOCK SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1960

Madison Room, Hotel Roosevelt, New York City

RSVP enclosed card

Am Fndt for Overseas Blind

The President and Board of Directors
of the
American Foundation for Overseas Blind
request the pleasure of your company
on the birthday of Miss Helen Keller
Monday, June 27th, 1960, at two-thirty o'clock
to witness the first presentation of the
Helen Keller International Award for Outstanding
Service to the Blind
to
Col. Edwin A. Baker, M.C., O.B.E.
Managing Director, Canadian National Institute for the Blind;
President, World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.

Little Palace Ballroom, Gotham Hotel
5th Avenue and 55th Street

R.S.V.P.
WA 4-0420

22 West 17th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Eng Dec
Federation of Jewish
Philanthropies

September 7, 1960

Dear Mr. Felt:

Please pardon the delay in answering your letter of August 16th. I have been much out of the office during the past few weeks.

I am much flattered that the Federation Board of Trustees of Jewish Philanthropies had planned to confer its Special Award upon me this year, and it is with the deepest regret that I must tell you that it is impossible for me to make a personal appearance to accept this Award. Please do not regard this as any lack of appreciation on my part. The fact is that I have finally had to decide whether to devote my time and energies to my work in radio and television or to accept invitations to speak at many pleasant occasions.

Again my thanks, and please convey my sincere regrets to the Board of Trustees.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irving Mitchell Felt
Campaign Chairman
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies
410 Park Avenue
New York, New York

ERM:gw

IRVING MITCHELL FELT

410 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

August 16, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is with some hesitation that I write to you to suggest that the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies deserves your attention this year. It may seem presumptuous to tell a busy man like yourself that he is in honor bound, so to speak, to give Federation a break and speak at one of its most vital dinners on behalf of its twenty-million dollar drive to support its hospitals and social welfare agencies. But there you have it.

Federation needs Ed Murrow. The more than three quarters of a million people who are helped every year -- the sick, the aged, the troubled youth -- all the manifold human problems that are Federation's responsibility -- all this emboldens me to write to you and say:

"Ed Murrow, you know of our great hospitals, summer camps for children and adults, old age homes, family welfare bureaus, Y's and community centers, child care and guidance agencies ...

"Ed Murrow, you have been associated with Federation campaigns of the past and have promised to give us your attention, along with your many overseas philanthropic interests ...

"Ed Murrow, though you have been one of our nation's busiest men in the field which you have distinguished through your remarkable ability, you have found time to speak for J. D. A. and other vital philanthropies ...

"Ed Murrow, the needs of the Greater New York community, the less spectacular but nonetheless heartbreaking human problems of our own people here at home, those whose lives break down -- the sick, the troubled younger generation, the increasing problem of the aged, broken families, etc., all the more subtle but very pervasive tragedy that is part and parcel of life and the problems of living here at home -- all this needs your attention."

See over

At this time, it gives me pleasure to tell you that the Federation Board of Trustees has decided to make its Special Award this year to you, an award given last year to the noted physician and rehabilitationist, Dr. Howard A. Rusk. The dates of October 20th and 27th have been set aside for you to receive this award and speak at the meeting at which it will be presented.

Would you be kind enough to let us know which date will be most convenient for you? This award is presented by Federation annually to a man who has been truly outstanding in the fields of social service or communication, one who has brought great good to countless numbers of people.

This year, Ed Murrow, you're it. I hope you will accept this Award in the spirit in which it is offered.

Sincerely,

Irving Mitchell Feet

Campaign Chairman
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies

IMF:pb/k

To meet Mr Frank E. Figgures, C.M.G., Secretary-General, United Kingdom Delegation European Free Trade Association.

Figgures, Frank

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General
and Mrs A.M. Williams
request the honour of the company of
Mr Edward R. Murrow
at Cocktails on Monday
November 14th at 5.30 to 7.30 pm.

R.S.V.P.

1, Beekman Place.

MU2-6820 ext 132.

Fort Wayne Urban League

October 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

Many thanks for your letter of October 11th and for your kind words. I greatly appreciate your invitation to address the 40th anniversary meeting of The Fort Wayne Urban League in February, 1961 and very much regret that I cannot accept. Please do not regard this as any lack of appreciation on my part. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the next months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert E. Wilkerson
Executive Secretary
The Fort Wayne Urban League, Inc.
436 East Doublas Avenue
Fort Wayne, Indiana

ERM:gw

THE FORT WAYNE URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

AN INTERRACIAL SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY
436 EAST DOUGLAS AVENUE—FORT WAYNE, INDIANA—ANTHONY 7196

REVEREND GEORGE B. WOOD
President

JOHN E. HOFFMAN, JR.
First Vice President

DONNELLY P. MCDONALD, JR.
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ROBERT E. WILKERSON
Executive Secretary

MRS. SAMUEL P. JONES
Secretary

ARNOLD E. KOENEMAN
Treasurer

DR. JOHN W. MEISTER
President Emeritus

October 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The first time I heard your name it was while sitting in the observation car of an over-night limited train on the Milwaukee Road, in Minneapolis, bound for Chicago. It was Christmas week, and on that particular evening in December 1941 or 42, you were reporting the news from London. You described how London was being bombed so vividly until your name remained with me since. Of course, subsequently, I never miss an opportunity to hear you on television or radio.

While driving home from church late in July of this year, I believe, I casually turned on my car radio and at that moment you were describing conditions relating to the significance of the new African Nations in international affairs. Words cannot describe here my impression of your great reservoir of knowledge on both domestic and international affairs.

I carried my idea to my Board of Directors. That idea was to extend you an invitation to deliver our 40th anniversary address in February 1961. I am not setting up any particular day. If you honor us by accepting this invitation, any day in February or March would be one to which we could plan. This is a dinner meeting and would be held in one of our local hotels or the Chamber of Commerce Building.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Mrs. Mary E. Payne, John E. Hoffman, Jr., Stanley R. Nelson, Reverend George B. Wood, David Cunningham, Mrs. Samuel Thornton, Allen C. Sheldon, Donnelly P. McDonald, Jr., Dr. Donald R. Royer, Reverend Daniel Piel, Mrs. Edwin A. Gibson, Dr. Dayton L. Musselman, William F. Bir, Dr. Caesar L. Marshall, Roy Newer, Robert E. Patterson, Arnold E. Koeneman, Dr. Roland B. Wilson, James L. Hall, Mrs. Corrine Brooks, Donald H. Walker, Miss Susanne Noble, R. H. Sauer, Mrs. Chester M. Leopold, Mrs. Samuel P. Jones, Mrs. Noble F. Schlatter, Rev. John Dixie, Jr.

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Member Agency of the United Chest Council, Inc. and Nationel Conference of Social Work
Affiliated with National Urban League
(CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FORT WAYNE URBAN LEAGUE ARE DEDUCTIBLE FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES.)

I would appreciate it if you would drop me a note advising whether or not you accept our invitation.

Sincerely,

THE FORT WAYNE URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

Robert E. Wilkerson

Robert E. Wilkerson
Executive Secretary

REW/bb

Freedom Fortni

June 15, 1960

Mr. John P. MacMeeken
Chickering & Gregory
111 Sutter Street
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mr. MacMeeken:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to answer your recent letter to him, as he is away from New York at present.

It is most gracious of your committee to consider him as the keynote speaker of your Freedom Fortnight next February. However, he has had to make a general rule against accepting speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, in view of his heavy commitments at CBS. In this particular case, although his schedule is not definitely set so far in advance, he must hold himself available for his CBS programs. Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

ht

LAW OFFICES OF
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SAN FRANCISCO 4

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JOHN PHILIP COGHLAN

CODE ADDRESS
"CHICGREG"

TELEPHONE
GARFIELD 1-3430

June 10, 1960

AIR MAIL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A group of Berkeley citizens have organized a project called "Freedom Is Our Business," which throughout the year attempts to stimulate interest in our schools and civic groups in the meaning and responsibility of freedom. By proclamation, the period from February 11 to February 22 is observed as Freedom Fortnight in Berkeley and we endeavor to present to our community a first-class speaker those vision and experience qualifies him to speak meaningfully on the responsibilities and challenges of American citizenship today. Last year Mr. Arthur Larson was our keynote speaker.

In planning for our Freedom Fortnight in February, 1961, our committee concluded that you would be an admirable keynote speaker were you available. Accordingly, the purpose of my letter to you at this time is to inquire whether it would be possible to have you speak in Berkeley on some evening between February 11 and February 22, and what your charge for addressing us would be.

I am sure that you are well acquainted with many of those who sponsor Freedom Fortnight, including President Kerr of the University of California, Robert G. Sproul, the president emeritas, General Dean, Admiral Nimitz, and others.

I hope that your schedule will allow you to consider joining us in February. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

John P. MacMeeken

JOHN P. MACMEEKEN

JPM:LEM

Eng. Dec
Freedom House
Bookshelf Com.

September 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Gideonse:

Thank you for your recent letter.

Unfortunately, the situation is still the same as far as my not being able to attend the conference.

It was nice of you to send me a copy of your plans.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry D. Gideonse
Freedom House Bookshelf Committee
Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

mcc

Eng Dec

Freedom House Bookshelf Committee

LAckawanna 4-6700

Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Archibald MacLeish
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William O. Douglas
Roscoe Drummond
Foster Rhea Dulles
Ralph Ellison
Clifton Fadiman
Erich Fromm
Robert Frost
Buell G. Gallagher
Erwin N. Griswold
Oscar Handlin
John A. Hannah
Charles W. Hendel
Granville Hicks
Sidney Hook
Phillip C. Jessup
Howard Mumford Jones
Elia Kazan
Grayson L. Kirk
Otto Klineberg
Oliver LaFarge
William L. Langer
Harold D. Lasswell
Max Lerner
Jacques Lipchitz
Dumas Malone
Jacques Maritain
James Michener
Ashley Montagu
Samuel Eliot Morison
Hermann J. Muller
Edward R. Murrow
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Paul Joseph Sachs
Arthur Schlesinger, Sr.
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Ben Shahn
Irwin Shaw
George N. Shuster
Upton Sinclair
Pitirim Sorokin
Harold Taylor
James Thurber
Robert Penn Warren
E. B. White
Thornton Wilder
William Carlos Williams
(partial listing)

September 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the event that a last minute change in your crowded schedule might enable you to attend the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee conference, I thought you would like to know how our plans are progressing.

Committee members who will be participating in the conference include Justice William O. Douglas, Dr. James B. Conant, Mr. James Michener, Mr. John Dos Passos, Dr. Ashley Montagu, Mr. Robert Penn Warren, Dr. Charles Hendel, Mr. Rex Stout, and Mr. Leo Cherne.

The one-day meeting will take place at the Plaza Hotel in New York City. There will be a morning session starting at 10 o'clock and then luncheon, followed by an afternoon session. Background papers will be sent to participants about October 1st.

I hope that if your plans permit you will join us.

Sincerely yours,

Harry D. Gideonse

Harry D. Gideonse
President

P.S. The date is October 15th.

Freedom House Officers: Harry J. Carman, Chairman; Harry D. Gideonse, President; George Field, Executive Secretary

YALE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Mr. Archibald MacLeish
Freedom House Bookshelf Committee
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. MacLeish:

After dispatching the card accepting your invitation to join with you as a member of the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee I am here sending you some thoughts I have had about the selection of the important books to be made available for readers in foreign lands. Some months ago in sending my small subscription for the Bookshelf I mentioned additional books that should be considered, endorsing all at present on the list. I want now to say something about the principle of the selection. Perhaps something like what I shall say may be included in the general appeal for support.

What makes "America" count in the minds of thoughtful men who live in other places and with a very different historical background is what I should call our practical liberty. The ideas of liberty, law, democracy are associated with institutions through which the nation's life has been regulated and directed. The appreciation of this may be vague, and it is so in fact, even here at home. Yet somehow peoples in other continents have recognised that our "freedom" was not simply a theme of abstract philosophical discourse along with justice and good, not anchored on to some particular condition of man where it has pertinence and where it means some sort of action towards its realisation. Nor is freedom a subject for mere oratory, like the promises of party campaigns about which everyone is cynical. By the way, "promises" reminds me of a very different thing and an effective piece of your own during the last big war, "America was Promises." No, in spite of our necessary use of our economic power as a weapon for defense along with military, the men and women of foreign nations still see something more real and valid than talk in our professions of freedom and democracy. This is, indeed, our real strength. We have made liberty with law a working principle in our institutions. The Constitution is the first impressive record of it, but its adoption and effective use is just one event in the whole long course of British and American history for centuries, and we should, in my opinion supply foreign peoples with more of that record. For it is one where men of ideas, vision and good will managed in spite of conflicting interests and personal self-interest to work together and establish the procedures of law by which they would conduct their relations with each other. They set up a republic and gave it a form of government that enabled a nation to grow large and to extend not

only its boundaries but also "the blessings of liberty." This is "practical" freedom. It cannot be had without such statesmen, such examples, as we can happily exhibit. Nor can it endure without a whole nation's taking part with some understanding of the responsibilities of constitutional democracy. The tendency today with the leadership in lands that crave independence of control is that it thrives on sheer nationalism and yields democracy without law. There is very little difference between that in so-called democratic countries and dictatorship. Now if we really want to show what America is and how we have established ourselves successfully (leaving aside our natural resources) we should make available to other peoples the record of our history in this particular, i.e., those documents which were created in the time of trouble and discontent with government, the documents which rallied many men to an idea and a program and then those "declarations and resolves" which emerged and which did not end there as "steam let off" to cool away to thin air but became the working principles for a government and a great civilization. The study of this working towards common principles by men who were subject to private interest as any ever are and who were strong in their sense of property, a struggle through dissent to consent, always keeping the way open for dissenting opinion -- this shows the way of achievement of a true democratic freedom. It is a hard way. It calls for discipline and for restraint. But once the practice is established it is a precedent that snowballs. And we need today a snowballing of this kind of thing in lieu of that of authoritarian dictatorship which is taking place at a great rate on every continent.

What I am getting at is this -- the best principle of selection is of those documents which record the reasonings, the struggles and the grounds for resolution that have made us what we have become. When I happened to take over a course in early American Philosophy several years ago, I determined to introduce American boys to the foundations of our civilization that way -- by documents. The U.S. government had a publication all ready, but largely unnoticed, a large tome edited by Tansill entitled The Formation of the Union of American States, House Document 398, 69th Congress, first session, published 1927. It began with the Declarations and Resolves of the First Continental Congress and presented all the records of meetings here and there wherever the action was picked up, on into the Federal Convention and the Ratifications and the Amendments all to date. And there we studied the debates, saw the occasion when, as Franklin said at the end, one had to wonder whether the sun in the picture behind General Washington's chair was a setting or a rising sun. Out of it all came agreement "so far forth" as William James used to say of "truth" in his pragmatism. That it did not settle everything was obvious as we went on to read (in another publication) the Court decisions of Marshall, the Alien and Sedition Acts, and so on to Calhoun and his desperate effort, and the Civil War with its fundamental question whether the American system could endure. Always documents, recording some measure of settlement, but always revealing unsettled issues for the generation to come to cope with.

With that text, that volume on the formation of the Union, we used both Adams' and Jefferson's Political Writings which are in your present Bookshelf list, and in addition the Political Writings of J. C. Calhoun. Besides, the little book edited by Friedrich and McCloskey, From the Declaration of Independence, etc., and the Selections from the Federalist Papers edited by Ralph Gabriel. All these books were available in excellent editions of the Liberal Arts Press with Introductions by fine scholars. In addition we used Lincoln's speech, "A House Divided Against Itself," and his Inaugural Addresses. That comprised the lot of

records for the "foundations" and something towards the first crisis. In their reading and discussion of these books the students found their study something of a revelation of American thought and practice and they were much excited by it and clamored for another further course carrying on beyond the period.

After two years of this program we had exhausted all of the edition of The Formation of the Union of the Government Printing Office. The books of the next printing cost $9.00, whereas previously we had paid only $6.50. This made it prohibitive for the students. At this juncture, appreciative of the scholarship and intelligence of the editing done by the Liberal Arts Press, I approached Mr. Oskar Piest of the Press with the proposal that they reprint the work. This was done, taking about two years to finish. We now have for $1.75 The Federal Convention and the Formation of the Union edited by Winton Solberg, who wrote the Introduction and who included a few more documents to make the record complete, omitting only some mere repetitions in the original debate. This work is thus available in a cheap edition. It is this book that I principally recommended earlier in sending my subscription to the Freedom House Book Shelf Fund, and I repeat the recommendation now.

But there is to be a Committee to recommend and approve. Now here I take the liberty of making a suggestion in the light of further experience with this kind of thing. It is not only nations with utterly different and foreign histories that do not know this great literature of our constitutional democracy and practical freedom, but our very closest spiritual kin. For several years past our President, Whitney Griswold, has been concerned and talked about the problem of instruction in American History in English schools and universities, and he discussed the matter with scholars in Britain who were likewise struck by the inadequacy of the fare provided. In consequence of his various preliminary discussions a meeting was held at Yale on October 4-9, of this year, attended by Mr. H. G. Nicholas of New College and Mr. MacCallum, master of Pembroke College (and editor of Mill's Essay on Liberty and Representative Government in Blackwell's Texts), and by Mr. David Potter (chairman), and by Messrs. John Blum, Edward Morgan, and Archibald Foord, all of History, and myself representing Philosophy. We reached a conclusion which can only be applied by the British members of our group and implemented by some means of support from sources outside our two universities. I cannot say more here than that we met to discuss the problem of establishing communication between the British and ourselves on this matter of American History, conceived thus largely as a history of ideas and institutions as well as of events. But the point I would make in this story is that the actual conference was of immense value in enlightening us as to what is already done and what is needed, and what documents and other sources might be of best avail.

A conclusion emerges from this long letter, somewhat against my will: That personal exchange of views is more fruitful than anything done by letter, for in a conversation one suggestion kindles another, and often a collateral theme, and vastly more can be accomplished. Moreover, a principle for the selection of books should be established. We must follow, I believe, the good practice which I assign as the basis for "practical liberty," the truth of which I first learned in Princeton from the very lips of Woodrow Wilson himself, that free and full discussion is a prior condition for a viable result in

government and in life. Well, it means that your Bookshelf Committee ought to meet, not for us to hear the repetition of the contents of your invitation, not for statements of reasons for our undertaking, but first to decide on the grounds of selection, by discussing the significance for America and the possible value for foreign peoples of the documents or books we would send them. After being clear about the grounds for a selection we could go over the particular books that will especially "fill the bill."

I do suggest this with some qualms and unwillingness. It means another meeting, and I have "got out from under" many lingering responsibilities in my profession in order to enjoy being Emeritus and to prepare myself for a large assignment to give Gifford Lectures at Glasgow in the session 1961-2. But the political exigencies of the times require of every man whatever he can do to sustain a civilised order of existence -- and so I am ready to serve on such a committee and to meet if summoned.

With many apologies for the long screed, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Charles W. Hendel,
Professor of Moral Philosophy and
Metaphysics, Emeritus.

Eng file

August 10, 1960

Mr. George N. Shuster
Freedom House Bookshelf Committee
Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shuster:

I much regret that I shall not be able to attend the conference of the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee on October 15 as, according to present arrangements, I shall not be in New York that day.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

July 20, 1960

Mr. George N. Shuster
Freedom House Bookshelf Committee
Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Shuster:

Your letter of July 11 to Mr. Murrow has arrived during his absence in Chicago for the Republican Convention. As I do not expect him to return to New York until the beginning of August, I regret that his answer to your invitation to join the conference on October 15 will probably have to be delayed until then.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Freedom House Bookshelf Committee

LAckawanna 4-6700

Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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Ashley Montagu
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Hermann J. Muller
Edward R. Murrow
Allan Nevins
Saul K. Padover
Walter Piston
Katherine Anne Porter
Whitelaw Reid
Elmer Rice
Paul Joseph Sachs
Arthur Schlesinger, Sr.
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Ben Shahn
Irwin Shaw
George N. Shuster
Upton Sinclair
Pitirim Sorokin
Harold Taylor
James Thurber
Robert Penn Warren
E. B. White
Thornton Wilder
William Carlos Williams
(partial listing)

July 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Since the inception of the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee ten months ago, over 3,000 government officials, labor leaders, social workers, teachers, students and intellectuals in more than seventy countries throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America have received our Bookshelf. Replies from recipients confirm our own observations that our program is a vitally necessary one.

For example, an official of the Mauritius Co-operative Union writes that he was discussing with a co-worker

> "...the spate of literature we are now receiving from Czechoslovakia and East Germany, which appears to be the result of some deliberate policy towards dependent territories and uncommitted countries in general. It occurred to us that there was no concerted move in the West to counteract such massive and well-organized propaganda. Half an hour later your parcel (of books) was delivered to me!"
>
> I have no doubt that our members will derive a lot of benefit after reading these books which give such a wide interpretation of American democracy. The political future of Mauritius is now taking shape ... and it seems there never was a more appropriate moment for the study of the questions raised in these pages."

In view of the upheavals so rapidly taking place in these crucial areas of the world, I believe that an evaluation and reassessment of our program is now of the utmost importance. Communist emphasis on non-military tactics brings a greater need for the instructional and educational value of books for the new leadership groups in helping them to build democratic societies. In line with these rapid changes we of the Bookshelf Committee must re-examine our

Freedom House Officers: Harry J. Carman, Chairman; Harry D. Gideonse, President; George Field, Executive Secretary

Freedom House Bookshelf Committee

LAckawanna 4-6700

Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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Albert Sprague Coolidge
Aaron Copland
Norman Cousins
John Dos Passos
William O. Douglas
Roscoe Drummond
Foster Rhea Dulles
Ralph Ellison
Clifton Fadiman
Erich Fromm
Robert Frost
Buell G. Gallagher
Erwin N. Griswold
Oscar Handlin
John A. Hannah
Charles W. Hendel
Granville Hicks
Sidney Hook
Phillip C. Jessup
Howard Mumford Jones
Elia Kazan
Grayson L. Kirk
Otto Klineberg
Oliver LaFarge
William L. Langer
Harold D. Lasswell
Max Lerner
Jacques Lipchitz
Dumas Malone
Jacques Maritain
James Michener
Ashley Montagu
Samuel Eliot Morison
Hermann J. Muller
Edward R. Murrow
Allan Nevins
Saul K. Padover
Walter Piston
Katherine Anne Porter
Whitelaw Reid
Elmer Rice
Paul Joseph Sachs
Arthur Schlesinger, Sr.
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Ben Shahn
Irwin Shaw
George N. Shuster
Upton Sinclair
Pitirim Sorokin
Harold Taylor
James Thurber
Robert Penn Warren
E. B. White
Thornton Wilder
William Carlos Williams
(partial listing)

criteria for choosing such books. We must determine which American writings are most analogous to the problems of the recently established countries, and which books are most helpful to the individuals attempting to build for the future of these countries.

Professor Charles W. Hendel of Yale, a member of our Committee, has suggested that a one-day round table conference of the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee could greatly assist in answering these questions. Accordingly, we have chosen Saturday, October 15th as a date most likely to be convenient for the majority of the Committee. I hope that you will let me know as soon as possible if you will be able to attend. The conference will be held at a hotel in New York City.

The conference will be concerned specifically with our program objectives, criteria for selecting the books, and, hopefully, specific titles. It is our intention to prepare a series of background papers on various facets of the problem. These papers will be sent to the participants sufficiently in advance for them to attend the conference with a common store of information on the subject.

I look forward to receiving your response as soon as convenient. And, of course, your comments and recommendations are most welcome.

Sincerely yours,

George N. Shuster

George N. Shuster

Freedom House Officers: Harry J. Carman, Chairman; Harry D. Gideonse, President; George Field, Executive Secretary

Anna Freud Fndt

THE ANNA FREUD FOUNDATION

requests the pleasure of the presence of

Mr. + Mrs. Edward R. Murrow

at a reception in honor of

ANNA FREUD, LL. D.,

who will present a paper
at the home of

Mrs. Albert D. Lasker
29 Beekman Place
New York, New York

Wednesday, September 21, 1960
at
eight-thirty o'clock

R.S.V.P.
300 Central Park West - 8G
New York 24, New York

No Solicitation of Funds

Friends of the Philharmonic

April 7, 1960

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your recent note inviting Mr. and Mrs. Murrow to attend a Gala Musicale and Reception at the Museum on Wednesday, April 27th.

I regret very much that the Murrows will not be able to accept, since they are traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Friends of the Philharmonic
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

The Friends of the Philharmonic

request the pleasure of

Mr. & Mrs. Edward Morrow's

company at a Gala Musicale and Reception at the

Metropolitan Museum of Art

Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium

Wednesday evening, April 27th, at 8:45 o'clock

R. S. V. P.
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Black Tie
This invitation admits two

A special privilege of the Friends

Sen. Fulbright

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

E

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

Eng dec

NG003 SYA425

1960 OCT 14 AM 1 24

SY SIA666

NL PD SI NEW YORK NY 13

MR & MRS EDW R MURROW
580 PARK AVE NYK

WE HOPE WE MAY HAVE THE HONOR OF YOUR PARTICIPATION IN AN URGENT MEETING WITH SENATORS WILLIAM FULBRIGHT AND MIKE MONRONEY. THEY WILL DISCUSS SOME CLOSE SENATE CAMPAIGNS AND WHAT IT WOULD MEAN TO THE PARTY AND THE COUNTRY FOR US TO ASSIST IN ELECTING THE RIGHT MEN IN THIS TIME OF GREAT INTERNATIONAL CRISIS.

WE SHALL MEET AT FIVE PM ON THURSDAY OCTOBER 20 AT THE HOME OF W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, 16 EAST 81 STREET. RSVP TO MRS. SHERWOOD ANDERSON AT LA 4-7976

WM BENTON MARY LASKER ROGER STEVEN

NO

Gaslite Club

the GASLITE club of dallas, inc.

located on sherry lane in preston center

business office
emerson 8-6438
8220 westchester
dallas 25, texas

March 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is a great honor to extend to you a cordial invitation to attend our spectacular Gaslite Press Party.

Our guests will include the nation's leading press reporters and columnists, such as Walter Cronkite, Dorothy Kilgallen and others.

We sincerely hope you can attend this once in a lifetime occasion. Please present the enclosed card at the door.

Your hosts,

THE GASLITE CLUB of DALLAS

Paul A. Holm

Paul A. Holm
President

Gaslite Press Party
This Invitation will entitle
2 members of the press to attend
THE GASLITE CLUB
6135 Sherry Lane
Dallas, Texas
Monday, March 21, 6:30 to 11:00 p.m.

General Motors Corp
Ing dec

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
1775 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

FREDERIC G. DONNER
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

October 10, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

vs in Florida

Dear Mr. Murrow:

An invitational Preview of the 1961 GM Motorama will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Ballroom on Wednesday, November 2, from 3:30 to 7:00 p.m. John F. Gordon, President, joins me in extending you a cordial invitation to attend.

The occasion is planned to give our friends the opportunity to inspect our 1961 cars and other exhibits and to see our stage show prior to the public showing from Thursday, November 3, through wednesday, November 9.

I do hope you can be with us and that we will have the privilege and pleasure of greeting you personally. I will appreciate your returning the enclosed card so that we may know whether to send tickets to admit you and your personal guest.

Very truly yours,

Frederic G. Donner

Enc.

RSVP, Yea, but Quietly, SVP

Gramercy 7-4860

Breathe not a single word about this event, nay, not even to your intimates.

Greater North Dakota Assoc

March 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Boler:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 26th inviting Mr. Murrow to visit North Dakota and to speak at the annual meeting of the Greater North Dakota Association next April.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to accept, since he is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months. Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. John W. Boler, President
North Dakota Broadcasting Co., Inc.
4000 West Main Avenue
Fargo, North Dakota

North Dakota Broadcasting Co., Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES: 4000 WEST MAIN AVENUE

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

February 26, 1960

JOHN W. BOLER
PRESIDENT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You, I am sure, will not remember me. I called on you at your office at CBS in New York many, many years ago and extended an invitation to you to visit North Dakota. You agreed to seriously consider the proposal, and then the Korean War broke out and you were unable to give us any further consideration.

I know that you are on Sabbatical Leave from CBS, and no doubt are traveling around the world. If you were to be in the United States the latter part of April and would agree to see some of the homeland which you have not seen yet, North Dakota in particular, we would like to have you visit us. (April 25, 1960)

We would like you to speak at the annual meeting of the Greater North Dakota Association, ~~which is our~~ State Chamber of Commerce. We are in the position to pay a fee for your services, and I would appreciate it if you would advise me at your convenience if you can give our request your consideration.

Sincerely

John W Boler

John W. Boler, President
North Dakota Broadcasting Co., Inc.

JWB/jr

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

Harriman, Averell

N1460D139 4L NL PD AR NEWYORK NY SEP 20 1960

EDWARD R MURROW

AR 580 PARK AVE NYK

I WOULD BE HONORED TO HAVE YOU JOIN ME AT A PRIVATE COCKTAIL RECEPTION FOR CHESTER BOWLES, WALDORF-ASTORIA EMPIRE ROOM, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SEVENTH, 3 TO 5 P.M. MR. BOWLES, SENATOR KENNEDY'S ADVISOR, WILL MAKE MAJOR FOREIGN ADDRESS. R.S.V.P. TO ME OR CALL MURRAY HILL 9-7127-8.

AVERELL HARRIMAN
HOTEL BILTMORE SUITE 234
NEW YORK CITY

1015P

Called.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Eng dec

June 28, 1960

Governor W. Averell Harriman
16 East 81st Street
New York 28, N.Y.

Dear Governor Harriman:

As Mr. Murrow is at present in Montana, I am taking the liberty of answering your gracious invitation to him in connection with your and Senator Benton's reception for Senator Fulbright and the Honorable Sidney McMath.

Mr. Murrow will be going straight from Montana to Los Angeles in order to do some pre-convention work, so that he will unfortunately not be able to attend your reception on July 6.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
16 EAST EIGHTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK 28, NEW YORK

June 27, 1960

Dear ~~Mr. and Mrs.~~ Ed Murrow:

Senator Benton and I invite you to a reception on July 6, from 5:00 to 7:00 P.M., for Senator William Fulbright and the Honorable Sidney McMath, Former Governor of Arkansas, at my home in New York, 16 East 81st Street.

We hope very much you will be able to attend. We look forward to greeting you.

Sincerely,

Averell Harriman

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

R.S.V.P. Governor Harriman, at the above address
or
Senator Benton at OXford 7-1750 (Kay Hart, Sec'y.)

The Honorable and Mrs Averell Harriman
Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt
Mr. Roger Stevens
request the pleasure of your company

at The Hon. Mrs Harriman's

16 E. 81st ST

on June 7th

NO

R.S.V.P **after** 5 - 7 **o'clock**
16 E. 81st ST To meet Mrs Maurice Neuberger
YU 8-1618 and to hear about her Campaign media

Harvard-Radcliffe Liberal Union
Eng dec

August 10, 1960

Mr. David A. May
Harvard-Radcliffe Liberal Union
52 Dunster Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Mr. May:

I am sorry to tell you that, although Mr. Murrow is most honoured by your invitation to him to participate in your Fall Forum, he will be unable to do so for the reasons I mentioned in my letter of July 28.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

July 28, 1960

Mr. David A. May
Harvard-Radcliffe Liberal Union
52 Dunster Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Mr. May:

Thank you for your letter to Mr. Murrow of July 23, which I am answering as he is still in Chicago for the Republican Convention.

Mr. Murrow has had to make a blanket ruling against accepting speaking engagements, due to the uncertainty and pressure of his commitments at CBS. I rather doubt that he will be able to make an exception in the case of your Fall Forum, particularly as the Presidential election will be imminent at that time. I expect him to return to New York next week and will confirm this with him, but I am afraid that, if you do not hear from me again within the next two weeks, you will have to consider this letter a most regretful refusal on his part. Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

HARVARD-RADCLIFFE LIBERAL UNION

52 DUNSTER STREET CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

July 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Colombia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The Liberal Union would like to invite you to participate in a panel discussion at Harvard on Wednesday, November 2 as part of our Fall Forum 1960, entitled The Federal Government in the Sixties. The topic for the panel will be "Should federal law further regulate mass communications media in national elections?"

The discussion is planned to be ninety minutes in length, and will be followed by a question period.

We are also inviting at this time Robert Sarnoff, David Susskind, Oren Harris, and for moderator Erwin Canham. We hope that "both sides" of the question will be brought out in the discussion, so that the members of the audience will have a sound basis for reaching their own conclusions.

We hope to publish, nationally if possible, the proceedings of our Forum, and it will reach a large Harvard audience we believe. We think it would provide a good opportunity to expound effectively and influencially your opinions.

We provide transportation expenses or arrange hotel accomodations if you request. If we can help in other ways, we will be most happy to do so.

We would appreciate a reply soon, and we sincerely hope that you will be with us in November.

Yours very truly,

David A. May

David A. May
Chairman, Fall Forum Committee
Harvard-Radcliffe Liberal Union

Enclosures:

In conformity with our usual policy of sponsoring series of programs to stir up interest in, and to encourage action upon important political and governmental problems of our time, the Harvard-Radcliffe Liberal Union is proud to present this year a Fall Forum on the subject:

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE SIXTIES.

The forum--lasting over a month--will consist of six stimulating programs on successive Wednesday nights in October and November, each dealing with one aspect of what the Federal Government's policy in the sixties should be.

Three of these programs will be composed of two half-hour speeches which we hope will present opposed views. Three will be panel discussions. Both types will be followed by a questioning period if time permits.

We hope to have in Cambridge for our Forum men who are intimately familiar with both the theoretical and practical aspects of each problem and who are also known as good speakers. A publication containing speeches and discussions is planned.

Dates and Topics

I. Wednesday, October 5
How should federal law help achieve a balance between the needs of business, labor, and the consumer? Panel

II. Wednesday, October 12
Should the present rate of economic growth in the United States be accelerated? Panel

III. Wednesday, October 19
How should the organization of the "Office of the President" be improved? Speakers

IV. Wednesday, October 26
What should the Federal Government do to improve the quality of public high schools? Speakers

V. Wednesday, November 2
Should federal law further regulate mass communications media in national elections? Panel

VI. Wednesday, November 9
Are civil liberties likely to be diminished by increased governmental activities in the sixties? Speakers.

Harvard-Radcliffe Liberal Union

Statement of Purpose and Activities

The Harvard-Radcliffe Liberal Union is the oldest political organization on campus. Our goals are best summed up by the words "Information and Action".

We believe that good government and the benefits which flow therefrom are best promoted by a free and uninhibited exchange of ideas. We therefore seek to accelerate this exchange, and to encourage members of the Harvard communtity, either actively or passively to take part.

We believe that action should follow information; that it is the responsibility and duty of the well informed to attempt to influence the formulation and execution of governmental policy and to change society about them. Therefore we seek to stimulate political action and pressure, and to encourage members of the Harvard communtity to take an active role in politics.

Information

To encourage interest in political ideas we undertake a threefold program. First, we sponsor series of speeches in which experts present conflicting views on important political matters of the times. When possible, our speakers are invited to take part in informal meetings with groups of students. Second, we publish a paper in which opinions and arguments of students, faculty, and certain persons of national fame or expertise are set in opposition. Finally, we encourage study of issues by the individual, either by himself or in groups which we help organize.

Action

When, after study, three fourths of a meeting agrees that a proposal deserves our support, the Liberal Union acts to apply pressure on various organized groups, including the government on the local, state, and national levels. Testifying, letter writing, publishing reports, and picketing are methods we have used in the past. We encourage, in addition, that students become members of partisan political clubs, and of other organizations on campus

Hawaii Employers Council Ing

September 12, 1960

Dear Mr. Maxwell:

Many thanks for your letter of September 8th.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to speak at your annual meeting on December 9th and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake to make any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Philip P. Maxwell
Hawaii Employers Council
1139 Kapiolani Boulevard
Honolulu 14, Hawaii

CABLE ADDRESS HAWEMPLCO

HAWAII EMPLOYERS COUNCIL

1139 KAPIOLANI BLVD. HONOLULU 14, HAWAII PHONE 59-971

September 8, 1960

E.D.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The people of Hawaii have long been interested in your television and radio broadcasts, particularly in view of their international flavor. As you are probably aware, since the advent of statehood Hawaii has become a center of international interest and a rostrum which immediately draws attention at home and abroad.

For the past few years, it has been Council policy to bring to Hawaii for its annual meeting a speaker of national or international reputation. For instance, our speaker last year was Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, and the previous year it was Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, an internationally recognized authority on scientific management. Last year, our entire annual meeting program was televised over the local CBS outlet, which also happens to be a member of the Employers Council.

We would be most pleased and flattered if you would find it possible to be our guest speaker for this year's annual meeting. This meeting is scheduled for December 9 at noon; however, the date could be adjusted to suit your convenience. Approximately four to five hundred leaders of our member companies are in attendance.

The Council is a non-profit association of more than 270 local employers, who employ over one-third of the private, civilian labor force in Hawaii.

In view of the significance of the coming election and of its impact on both national and international policy, we know that you will have a message that will be of vital interest to our business community, and indeed to the entire nation.

If such an engagement seems attractive and can be fitted into your schedule, please let us know so that we may plan accordingly. We would, of course, be happy to take care of your expenses.

Sincerely yours,

Philip P. Maxwell

Philip P. Maxwell
President

PPM:kn
Encl.

Health Education &
Venereal Disease
Council

February 8, 1960

Dear Mrs. Bigelow:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 4th inviting Mr. Murrow to speak at your Annual Meeting sometime between February and June.

I regret that we can find no record of an earlier letter, which had it been received here, certainly would have been answered promptly.

I am sorry to have to tell you that Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and has been traveling abroad for the past few months. He will not be returning to the States for several months more, and therefore, it will not be possible for him to accept your kind invitation. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Lowell Bigelow
Chairman, Program Committee
Health, Education and Venereal Disease Council
5617 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood 28, California

HEALTH EDUCATION and VENEREAL DISEASE COUNCIL

5617 Hollywood Blvd. • Hollywood 28, California • HOllywood 5-4822

February 4, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On January 4, 1960, we sent you a letter asking that you speak at the Annual Meeting of our agency in the spring of this year. In our desire to have you with us we indicated that we would plan this function to suit your convenience any time between February and June 1960.

Normally, this program is held in April of each year. Our committee has been instructed to plan for an April meeting again in the unhappy event that you cannot highlight our meeting.

No news is often good news. Should this apply here, we hesitate to jeopardize our position with a letter such as this. However, these things require a certain amount of advance planning.

We would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Mary Bigelow

Mrs. Lowell Bigelow,
Chairman, Program Committee.

HL/b

Hebrew Univ of Jerusalem

SPONSORS

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Adler
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bellamy
Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Brizell
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Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Ross
Mayor and Mrs. Robert Wagner
Lord and Lady Russell of Liverpool
Mr. and Mrs. Abraham F. Wechsler
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weinstein

to attend the

Second Annual

MEDITERRANEAN MASQUERADE BALL

"A NIGHT IN TURKEY"

presented by

THE JUNIOR COMMITTEE

of

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

Starlight Roof — Waldorf Astoria Hotel

Saturday • October 29th, 1960

Emil Coleman Orchestra

Dinner 8:30 P.M. till . . .

Mediterranean Costume or Black Tie
Costume Prizes

Twenty-five Dollars Per Person
No solicitation of funds

WOMEN'S DIVISION

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Mrs. Louis S. Gimbel, Jr.
President

Mrs. Abraham F. Wechsler
New York State President

Mrs. Anne Peshkin, *National Executive Director*

JUNIOR COMMITTEE

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New York State Chairman

Mrs. Robert Wechsler
New York City Chairman

Mrs. Amos Kaminski
Associate Chairman

Mrs. Herbert Berkowitz
Secretary

Mrs. Martin Flug
Arrangements Secretary

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Miss Barbara Schwartz

Mrs. Jacob B. Freedman
Mrs. Frank Knobel
Journal Chairmen

Mrs. Marvin Asnes
Mrs. Robert Goodman
Reservations Chairmen

Mrs. Daniel Jones
Decorations Chairman

Mrs. Don Rivkin
Mrs. Michael Loeb
Program Chairmen

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Mrs. Max Birnbach
Miss Gertrude Cahane
Mrs. Adda Canasta
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Miss Betty Jane Dawson
Miss Lynn Diamond
Miss Susan Diamond
Mrs. Anthony Donn
Mrs. Alan J. Freedman
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Mrs. Robert Leeds, Jr.
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Mrs. Arthur Liman
Miss Mimi Loewengart
Mrs. Jules Lubell
Mrs. Robert Magnus
Miss Emily Malino
Mrs. Morton Maneker
Miss Marsha Mittleman
Mrs. Herbert Neuman
Mrs. Stuart Paley
Miss Eve Pollack
Mrs. Stephen Putziger
Miss Laurel Rapoport
Mrs. Amram Rasiel
Mrs. Donald Ross
Mrs. Gerald Rubin
Mrs. Arthur Sainer
Miss Charlotte Schlessinger
Miss Judith Sherman
Mrs. Barry Singer
Mrs. Martin P. Smith
Mrs. Philip Springer
Mrs. Richard Trent
Mrs. Stephen A. Weiner

Sidney Hillman Fndt

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

TO BE A GUEST OF

THE SIDNEY HILLMAN FOUNDATION

AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE

TENTH ANNUAL SERIES OF

PRIZE AWARDS

FOR 1959

TUESDAY, APRIL 26

RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON

12 NOON

GOLD ROOM, THE SAVOY HILTON

(Crystal Suite entrance, 58th Street)

NEW YORK, N. Y.

R.S.V.P.
Card enclosed

SIDNEY HILLMAN PRIZE AWARD WINNERS

1958

JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH, for his book, *The Affluent Society*.

HARVEY SWADOS, for his article, "Myth of the Powerful Worker" in *The Nation*.

HARRY L. and GRETCHEN BILLINGS, for their editorials on civil liberties and public welfare in *The People's Voice* (Helena, Montana) (Weekly journalism).

RALPH MCGILL, for his editorial columns defending the public school system in *The Atlanta Constitution* (Daily journalism).

IRVING GITLIN for his supervision of CBS *Unit One*, particularly the programs, "Who Killed Michael Farmer" and "P.O.W. — A Study in Survival."

THE SIDNEY HILLMAN FOUNDAT

PRIZE AWARDS

The Prize Awards of the Sidney Hillm
dation were initiated in 1950 as part of
and extensive program designed to pro
ideals of public service to the commun
ished by Sidney Hillman and all labor
bring these ideals closer to realization. I
ten years, the Foundation has made al
for scholarships, for medical research,
demic research, and for numerous lectu
as well as for the prize awards and
annual award for meritorious public se

Submissions for the $500 prize awa
dealt with such topics as trade union
ment, race relations, civil liberties,
welfare and world understanding. Entr
include newspaper and magazine article
(fiction and non-fiction), and drama,
picture, radio and television scripts th
been professionally produced.

Entries in all fields may be submitted
author or by anyone associated with it
cation or production.

The judges for the 1959 prize awards,
responsible for the final decisions, ar
Gallagher, president of City College; Lev
nett, former book critic of the *New York
Tribune;* and William L. Shirer, auth
commentator.

UNDATION

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articles, books
drama, motion
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with its publi-

awards, who are
ons, are Buell
ge; Lewis Gan-
w York Herald
er, author and

1887 1946

THE SIDNEY HILLMAN FOUNDATION

"We want a better America, an America that will give its citizens, first of all, a higher and higher standard of living so that no child will cry for food in the midst of plenty. We want to have an America where the inventions of science will be at the disposal of every American family, not merely for the few who can afford them. An America that will have no sense of insecurity and which will make it possible for all groups, regardless of race, creed or color to live in friendship, to be real neighbors; an America that will carry its great mission of helping other countries to help themselves."

SIDNEY HILLMAN, 1946

426

Hoffman, Paul

PAUL G. HOFFMAN

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Small World
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For the past year, as Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, I have been viewing the problem of economic development from a new vantage point. I have reached certain conclusions as to why progress has been so slow in the low-income countries, and as to what should be done in the crucial decade ahead to achieve better results. These ideas have been incorporated in a pamphlet being published by the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation.

It has been suggested that I hold a PRESS CONFERENCE in connection with the forthcoming publication of my pamphlet.

I cordially invite you to this PRESS CONFERENCE at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel (Crystal Room) 923 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, at NOON SHARP, to be followed immediately by a BUFFET LUNCHEON.

At the Conference you will receive, in advance of its general distribution, a copy of this pamphlet titled, "ONE HUNDRED COUNTRIES - ONE AND A QUARTER BILLION PEOPLE: How To Speed Their Economic Growth -- And Ours -- In the 1960's."

Please fill in and return the enclosed card to Miss Ruth R. Maier, who will be at the hotel, so that she may make suitable arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Hoffman

Paul G. Hoffman

Hoving, Walter

September 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Hoving:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of September 12 inviting me to your small luncheon commemorating your new book, THE DISTRIBUTION REVOLUTION.

Unfortunately, I shall not be able to accept your gracious invitation, as I will be out of town on Monday, September 26th. I am sorry.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Walter Hoving
Tiffany and Company
Fifth Avenue & 57th Street
New York 22, New York

mcc

no
C M 21 Sa

TIFFANY & CO.
FIFTH AVENUE & 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22
TELEPHONE. PLAZA 5-8000

WALTER HOVING
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

September 12th, 1960

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I am giving birth to a book that will come out at the end of this month, called "The Distribution Revolution".

So, to commemorate the occasion and minimize the birth pains I am giving a small luncheon at the St. Regis on Monday, September twenty-sixth at twelve-thirty.

There will be no long speeches. Just a free book, a free lunch (good I hope), and you'll be through at one forty-five.

I hope you can come.

Sincerely,

Walter Hoving

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Eug Dec

September 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Hoving:

Many thanks for your kind invitation to attend your small gathering at Tiffany's to meet Baroness Bethsabée de Rothschild and to preview the exhibition of hand-blown glass on Tuesday, September 13.

Unfortunately, I shall not be able to accept since I have already made another engagement.

Again, thank you for asking me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Walter Hoving
Tiffany and Company
Fifth Avenue & 57th Street
New York, New York

TIFFANY & CO.
FIFTH AVENUE & 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22
TELEPHONE. PLAZA 5-8000

WALTER HOVING
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

September 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Tuesday, September 13th, from four-thirty to five-thirty, I am having a small gathering at Tiffany's to meet Baroness Bethsabée de Rothschild, and to preview the exhibition of hand-blown glass objects, made for Tiffany's in Israel, under the Baroness' sponsorship and guidance, by Ariel Bar-Tal, a coming young Israeli artist.

These collectors' pieces reminiscent of ancient Palestinian and Roman glass will be shown to the public from September 14th to October 6th. They represent the first one man show of Israel craftsmanship in America.

I hope you will be able to join us on Tuesday, to meet the Baroness and to view these interesting glass objects.

Sincerely,

Walter Hoving

Walter Hoving

Human Relations Conf.

June 2, 1960

Mr. Everett G. Miller
Methodist Board of Education
516 N. Charles Street
Baltimore 1, Md.

Dear Mr. Miller:

It is most gracious of you to invite me to address the Human Relations Conference in Washington next October. However, I much regret that, due to the heavy commitments of my schedule next autumn, I have had to make it a general rule to decline speaking engagements, however attractive they may be.

Yours very truly,

The Baltimore Conference of The Methodist Church

HUMAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Washington, D.C. October 31 - November 1 Shoreham Hotel

Methodist Board of Education
516 N. Charles Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland
May 26, 1960

N. ELLSWORTH BUNCE
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5910 Northwood Drive
Baltimore 12, Maryland

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Dr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Murrow:

The Methodist people of the Washington Area are planning a Human Relations Conference which will be held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C., on October 31 - November 1, 1960.

The people of the Methodist Church in this area are mindful of the special responsibility they have because the Nation's Capitol is within our borders. We are also becoming increasingly mindful of the influence we can exert upon the ten million Methodist people throughout the nation if we can act with intelligence and relevance.

Our first responsibility, however, is to make the two hundred thousand members of the five hundred and fifty-six Methodist Churches of our local Conference mindful of our opportunities and responsibility.

Our purpose would be greatly enhanced if you would consent to deliver an address on the subject of contemporary needs to the five hundred selected delegates, and to the local and national press which will be invited to cover the Conference.

Other speakers will be Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, President of the National Council of Churches; Dr. Liston Pope, Author and Professor of Christian Social Ethics; Dr. Haskell Miller, Author and Professor of Sociology; Dr. Lowell B. Hazzard, Author and Professor of Old Testatment.

Because of a limited budget, we are unable to extend a large honorarium; however, we will do our best.

Will your schedule permit you to deliver such an address on Monday, October 31. The banquet would be served at 6:30 p.m.; your address would be scheduled for 8:00 p.m. . It is our hope that you will be able to share with us.

Sincerely,

Everett G. Miller

Everett G. Miller

EGM:sls

To Serve the Present Age

Iceland, Ambas. 7

The Ambassador of Iceland
requests the pleasure of the company of

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

at a reception and dinner
marking the role of Iceland's commercial relations
in the Western Hemisphere
on Wednesday, February 3rd 1960
at six-thirty o'clock
Sert Room and Terrace Court, The Waldorf-Astoria
New York

R.S.V.P.
Social Secretary
Embassy of Iceland
1906 23rd Street N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

New York:
Oxford 7-1395
Dress Optional

Immaculate Conception Seminary

March 14, 1960

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 8th inviting Mr. Murrow to deliver a lecture at the Immaculate Conception Seminary next January.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the States for several months, and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to accept any engagements.

Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Reverend Arnold Blaes, O.S.B.
Immaculate Conception Seminary
Conception, Missouri

Announcing
a
Lecture
Series
on
Contemporary
Man
His Origins
His World
His Problems

Presented by:

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SEMINARY

Sponsored by:

INTERESTED AND GENEROUS COMPANIES
AND INDIVIDUALS

A PRIEST'S WORK is instructing and saving men. Hence a priest must understand men. He must understand their problems and their trials. He must know the social, cultural, political, and economic currents shaping today's world, moulding today's men. To fulfill his obligations a priest must be a man with men. He must be a contemporary man.

The work of a seminary is training priests. Hence a seminary must take care that the student entrusted to it becomes a man of today able to cope with the world in which he will live and work.

Pope Pius XII in his encyclical, *Menti Nostrae,* called upon seminary officials to recognize that "Whoever sets before himself his own sanctification and that of others must be equipped with solid learning that comprises not only Theology but also the results of modern science and discovery." The Pope urged further that seminarians be "kept in contact with the events of the day, which apart from furnishing them with the necessary material for forming and expressing a good judgment, can provide material for discussions thus helping them to make decisions and to reach balanced conclusions."

A seminary cannot train a priest who is a contemporary man through classroom work alone. A seminary must bring the priest of tomorrow into dynamic contact with men of today. A seminary must provide means whereby the seminarian can meet contemporary men who are experts in science, politics, medicine, art, sociology, education, finance, and culture. A seminary must permit the seminarian to hear about the problems of today's world from the lips of contemporary specialists themselves.

In order better to accomplish the exalted task of moulding a holy and well informed priest, Immaculate Conception Seminary has inaugurated a series of lectures entitled: Contemporary Man—His Origins, His World, His Problems. Once a month the seminary invites some outstanding personage to deliver a formal lecture to the seminarians, mix freely with them, and discuss informally with them his special field of endeavor and its impact on contemporary man.

In this way Immaculate Conception Seminary hopes to obviate the fear expressed by Pius XII in *Menti Nostrae* that the priest, not well educated in the ways and the problems of the twentieth century, on leaving the seminary "feel himself disorientated—a thing that would not only be harmful to his soul but also injure the efficacy of his work."

Lec

SEPTEMBER

Topi

OCTOBER

Topi

NOVEMBER

Topic

DECEMBER:

Topics:

Lecture Series 1958-'59

EMBER: REV. JOSEPH MOODY
Congers, New York
Author and lecturer on sociology and history.

Topic: Social conditions of Contemporary France.

TOBER: HON. STUART SYMINGTON
Washington, D. C.
Democratic Senator from State of Missouri.

Topic: Atoms for Peace: The Statesman's View.

EMBER: BASIL CLANCY
Dublin, Ireland
Editor of leading Irish periodical, "Hibernia."

Topic: The Legion of Mary in Ireland and Europe.

EMBER: SR. MAGDALEN MARY, I.H.M.
SR. MARY CORITA, I.H.M.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Topics: Mosaic Making for the non-Professional.
Painting for the non-Professional.

Art Orientation for Catholic Family Life.

Lecture Series

(Continued)

JANUARY: BROTHER CLAUDE STOCK, F.S.C.
Illinois Institute of Technology
Government Atomic
Research Scientist.

Topic: Atoms for Peace: The Scientist's View.

FEBRUARY: DIETRICH VON HILDEBRAND
Fordham University
Professor and Author.

Topic: To be announced.

MARCH: REV. GERALD PHELAN
Toronto, Ont.
Professor and Author.

Topic: To be announced.

APRIL: JERALD BRAUER
Chicago University
Theological Department
Professor and Author.

Topic: The Theology of Paul Tillich.

MAY: To be announced.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SEMINARY
Conception, Missouri

Office of the Prefect

March 8, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please find enclosed a brochure explaining our Contemporary Man Lecture Series at Immaculate Conception Seminary, Conception, Missouri.

We are arranging our lecture schedule for the 1960-1961 school year. Would it be possible for you to do us the great honor of participating in this program and delivering a lecture here sometime, let us say, in the month of January? Perhaps you could take as your general topic: The Cultural and Moral Forces of Television.

Immaculate Conception Seminary has a faculty and student body of around 350. The students are all candidates for the Catholic Priesthood and after ordination will be engaged in active ministry in twenty-five different dioceses all the way from Patterson, New Jersey, to Sacramento, California.

The favor we ask is momentous, but, I humbly suggest, that the returns in terms of effects accomplished will also be momentous. Our visiting lecturers do much to form our seminarians into more perceptive leaders. They make a contribution which we faculty members are quite unable to make.

If the time or the topic I have suggested is not acceptable to you, perhaps you can suggest a more convenient time or more agreeable topic. We will do all we can to arrange our program to make your participation possible.

We will expect to cover all your costs of transportation. We can also offer you a stipend which, although admittedly not an adequate recompense for a lecture from you, will at least do something towards offsetting the expenses involved in time lost.

We have adequate guest facilities right here at the seminary. You would be a welcome guest here for as long a time as you might wish to remain.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Blaes

Rev. Arnold Blaes, O.S.B.

Indiana State College
Eng dec

October 18, 1960

Dear President Pratt:

Thank you for your cordial letter of October 13th. I greatly appreciate your invitation to address the Commencement exercises at Indiana State College on January 15, 1961 and very much regret that I cannot accept. Please do not regard this as any lack of appreciation on my part. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you for asking me again.

Sincerely yours,

President Willis E. Pratt
Indiana State College
Indiana, Pennsylvania

ERM:gw

INDIANA STATE COLLEGE
INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA

THE PRESIDENT

October 13, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A year ago, I wrote to you and invited you to address the Commencement exercises at the Indiana State College. At that time you were in Europe and were unable to attend.

We should like to extend another invitation to you to address the Commencement exercises on Sunday, January 15, 1961, at 2:00 p.m.

The Indiana State College is the largest state college in Pennsylvania, having an enrollment of 3,125 students.

For expenses and honorarium our budet allows an amount of $750. While I am aware of the fact that the amount offered is inadequate, the opportunity to address 500 future teachers might interest you in coming to our campus.

We will be highly honored to receive an affirmative reply to our invitation.

With kindest personal regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Willis E. Pratt

Willis E. Pratt
President

Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corp.

March 31, 1960

Dear Mr. Hulman:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 26th inviting Mr. Murrow to attend the Indianapolis Speedway's Press-TV-Radio party at the Waldorf Astoria on Sunday, April 10th.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to accept your invitation, since he is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Anton Hulman, Jr.
Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corporation
Speedway, Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY CORPORATION

MAINTAINING THE GREATEST RACE COURSE IN THE WORLD

SPEEDWAY, INDIANA

March 26, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Because of your continued interest in the success of our annual 500 Mile Race, we hope you can be with us for the Speedway's traditional Press-TV-Radio party in the Louis XVI Suite of the Waldorf on Sunday, April 10.

Cocktails will be served at six o'clock and dinner at seven-thirty. During the cocktail hour the finest "500" race film ever produced will be screened in an adjoining room for your entertainment.

In order to guide us in final preparations for the party, please let us know whether or not we can expect you.

Cordially,

Tony

Anton Hulman, Jr.

I. I. E.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
1 EAST 67th STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • LEHIGH 5-3400 • CABLE ADDRESS "INTERED"
REGIONAL OFFICES: CHICAGO, DENVER, HOUSTON, SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Mr. Albert G. Sims, IIE Vice-President for Operations, has just returned from visiting five East African nations. Mr. Sims was a member of the advisory committee to the Kennedy Foundation on the African-American Student Foundation Airlift. He had conversations with Tom Mboya, Secretary, Kenya African National Union, Nairobi, Julius Kiano, Member, Legislative Council, Government of Kenya, and other leaders in these countries.

We are inviting a small group to hear a report by Mr. Sims on the Kenya Airlift Program as well as other significant educational developments in Africa. I hope you will be able to join this group at the Institute on Thursday, September 29, from 4:00 - 5:00 p.m. Cocktails will be served after the meeting.

Would you please call my office to let me know whether you can attend?

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Holland
President

Institute of Internat
Education

July 1, 1959

Dear Ken:

Many thanks for your letter of June 18. I cannot, at this point, say definitely whether I shall be able to participate in the Institute's Fourth National Conference to be held in San Francisco, November 30 to December 3, 1960, but will certainly do my best to be with you on those dates. I will also remember to keep my eyes open for Asian national leaders or educators who might be suitable representatives at the Conference.

Thank you for your good wishes. I shall look forward to seeing you when I return from my trip.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kenneth Holland
Institute of International Education
1 East 67th Street
New York 21, New York

mc

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
1 EAST 67th STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • LEHIGH 5-3400 • CABLE ADDRESS "INTERED"
REGIONAL OFFICES: CHICAGO, DENVER, HOUSTON, SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

You will recall that at our recent luncheon we discussed the Institute's plans for the Fourth National Conference on Exchange of Persons to be held in San Francisco, November 30 - December 3, 1960. This is a brief reminder of some of the things I hope you'll do for us in connection with these plans. First and foremost, I hope you will hold these dates yourself so that we may look forward to your chairing a plenary session panel discussion similar to the first-rate panel you chaired in Washington. Second, I hope that as you travel throughout Asia you will investigate the possibility of getting several top-ranking Asian national leaders or educators to participate in the Conference. Let me know who you think would be particularly good and who, on the basis of your contacts with them, might be interested in attending. We will take the necessary steps to follow up.

I am confident we can find funds to finance one or more Asian leaders of real stature. I assume that if a head of state comes, however, such private financing would be inappropriate.

Best wishes for a good trip. I look forward to hearing from you and to talking with you when you get back.

Sincerely yours,

Ken

Kenneth Holland
President

Institute of Internat'l Education

The Editors of Glamour Magazine
with
Remington Rand
and
Scripto, Incorporated
request the pleasure of your company
at a Cotillion
in honour of
the Ten Best Dressed College Girls in America
for the benefit of
The Institute of International Education
on Thursday, the ninth of June
at ten o'clock
The Astor
Grand Ballroom

R.s.v.p.
$20 Contribution
(tax deductible)

Black Tie
Dancing

Internat'l Relations Council

May 26, 1960

Mr. Ernest L. Eliel
International Relations Council, Inc.
17305 Parker Avenue
South Bend 15, Indiana

Dear Mr. Eliel:

I have just returned to New York and find your gracious invitation of May 17 to speak to the South Bend-Mishawaka International Relations Council.

I much regret that I have had to make it a general rule not to accept speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, due to the pressure of my broadcasting commitments. Thank you very much for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COUNCIL, INC.

~~2412 SOUTH TWYCKENHAM DRIVE ✓ SOUTH BEND 14, IND. ✓ PH. AT 7-8332~~

17305 Parker Avenue - South Bend 15, Ind. - PH. CE 2-5653

May 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As program chairman of the South Bend - Mishawaka International Relations Council I would like to inquire whether, following your recent travels, you would like to speak to our group on a topic of your choice.

We are not a large community, but our Council, despite its financial handicaps, has managed to engage such speakers as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. Ralph Bunche, Mr. Norman Cousins, Mr. Chester Bowles and a number of other well-known personalities. We feel that we need one or two top speakers to draw attention to our program and enlist the membership which we need to do our job of public education in the area of world affairs.

Our membership in recent years has been between 500 and 700. Meetings are held at 8 p.m. on a weekday in the O'Laughlin Auditorium of St. Mary's College. South Bend has good direct air-connections with New York.

If you are willing to take a little time out of your busy schedule to visit a typical Midwestern city and let us know something about your thinking on world affairs, could you please let me know what your honorarium would be and when you could come. So far, the months of January through April 1961 are still open.

Very truly yours,

Ernest L. Eliel

Ernest L. Eliel
Program Chairman

Department of Chemistry
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

ELE:jeb

Internat'l Science Fndt

August 10, 1960

Mr. Ch. de Guigne
International Science Foundation
World Trade Center
Ferry Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. de Guigne:

In reply to your letter of July 5, I much regret that I shall be unable to accept your gracious invitation to join you at the Brainpower Forum in October. The pressure and uncertainty of my commitments at CBS make it impossible for me to make other arrangements, particularly when they involve travelling away from New York.

Very truly yours,

ERM:skh

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WORLD TRADE CENTER
FERRY BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

July 5, 1960

TELEPHONES:...YUKON 2-9726
DOUGLAS 2-0701, DAVENPORT 2-5245

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
540 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the suggestion of a group of our members, headed by representatives of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, U.S. Army Ordnance Missile Command, Hughes Aircraft Company and a number of the universities cooperating in graduate study programs for personnel employed by these interests, the International Science Foundation is sponsoring another in its series of Brainpower Forum conferences at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, October 3-5, 1960.

We hope that you will be able to join us in Monterey. Conference programs and information on registration and accommodations will be mailed to you in the near future. I am attaching some mimeographed material of a preliminary nature which will provide program information in the interim.

Conference participation, including representatives of industry, government, and education, will be limited to 100 so we would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience. Unfortunately, we are not able to permit those invited to name alternates.

Sincerely yours,

Ch. de Guigne
Chairman, Board of Governors

Enc

INTERNATIONAL
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FOUNDATION
WORLD TRADE CENTER • SAN FRANCISCO 11 • CALIFORNIA • YUKON 2-9726

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION BRAINPOWER FORUM CONFERENCE

October 3-5, 1960

U.S. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL - MONTEREY

Suggested Purpose:

To determine the roles of industry, government, and the university, both individually and on a cooperative basis, in sponsoring graduate study programs to further the development and increase the productivity of scientists and engineers.

Objectives of the conference:

1. To define the areas of industrial scientific activity which require graduate study as a foundation for optimum creativity.

2. To identify the management philosophy, motives, and policy which stimulate support of graduate study for employees.

3. To examine the ability of industry, government, and the university to meet the need for outstanding, scientifically oriented employees.

4. To determine what must be done to overcome obstacles in the way of filling our national scientific manpower needs through graduate study programs and to do this without impairing the university's own need to maintain the academic environment vital to stimulating basic research and producing talented teachers.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION BRAINPOWER FORUM CONFERENCE

October 3-5, 1960

U.S. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL - MONTEREY

Suggested Areas of Concern

I. Need for industry-sponsored graduate education (background)

   a. Principles involved
   b. Industry's motives
   c. Attitude of top management
   d. Advantages to stockholder and customer

II. Policy

   a. Method of selecting participants
   b. Administration of program
      1. Supervising authority for program in industry
      2. Responsibilities of program manager
   c. Utilization of graduates
   d. Protection of company investment

III. Operation of program

   a. Selection and placement of participants
   b. Remuneration of participants
   c. Professional development of participants, job assignments and productivity
   d. Research opportunities for thesis
   e. Post-program recognition for student
   f. Financing research
   g. Patent rights

IV. Role of university

   a. Resistance to part-time graduate study
   b. Support of added costs for staff, equipment, and facilities
   c. Performance standards
   d. Use of graduate study programs in recruitment
   e. Time limit on degrees

V. Role of government

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BRAINPOWER FORUM CONFERENCE SERIES
U.S. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

"HIGHER EDUCATION FOR INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES"

PROPOSED PROGRAM

Monday, October 3, 1960

5:00 p.m. Registration - Oak Room, Mark Thomas' Inn

6:30 p.m. Dinner - Terrace Room, Mark Thomas' Inn

Toastmaster: Jas. S. Thompson, Secretary
International Science Foundation

Speaker: _____

8:30 p.m. Opening Session - King Auditorium
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School

Presiding: Christian de Guigne
Chairman, Board of Governors
International Science Foundation

Welcome: Rear Admiral E. E. Yeomans, USN
Commandant, U.S. Naval Postgraduate School

"The Development of Scientific Manpower through Graduate Study Programs Sponsored by Government"

Speaker: _____

Tuesday, October 4, 1960

9:00 a.m. Morning Session - Spanagle Hall
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School

Presiding: Christian de Guigne
Chairman, Board of Governors
International Science Foundation

9:10 a.m.	Summary of Previous International Science Foundation Brainpower Forum Conferences Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, retired.
9:30 a.m.	Report on Successful Higher Educational Programs Sponsored by Industry and Government Speaker: _____
10:00 a.m.	Industry View of Corporate Support of Higher Education for Employees Speaker: _____
10:30 a.m.	Coffee
10:45 a.m.	Government View of Federal Support of Higher Education for Employees Speaker: _____
11:15 a.m.	University View of Corporate or Federal Support of Higher Education for Employees Speaker: _____
12:15 p.m.	Luncheon - Terrace Room, Mark Thomas' Inn Presiding: John Stauffer, Governor International Science Foundation "What Should Top Management's Policy be Regarding Support of Higher Education for Employees?" Speaker: _____
1:30 p.m.	Group Sessions on Industry- or Government-Sponsored Graduate Study Programs Presiding: Vernon Pick, Governor International Science Foundation (Four sessions run concurrently on each topic with objective of identifying two most significant issues for each topic. Audience to be distributed equally among sessions.)

TOPIC I: Basic Needs, Philosophy and Motives

Moderator: _____

Panel: (1) Industry: _____

_____

_____

(2) University: _____

_____

_____

(3) Government: _____

_____

_____

(4) Student: _____

TOPIC II: Organization, Administration and Operation

Moderator: _____

Panel: (1) Industry: _____

_____

_____

(2) University: _____

_____

_____

(3) Government: _____

_____

_____

(4) Student: _____

TOPIC III: University, Professor and Student Aspects

Moderator: _____

Panel: (1) Industry: _____

_____

_____

(2) University: _____

_____

_____

(3) Government: _____

_____

_____

(4) Student: _____

TOPIC IV: Economics and Evaluation

Moderator: _____

Panel: (1) Industry: _____

_____

_____

(2) University: _____

_____

_____

(3) Government: _____

_____

_____

(4) Student: _____

4:00 p.m. Summaries of group sessions.

(Four moderators will compare conclusions and determine the two most significant issues raised for each topic. Each moderator will present a five-minute summary.)

6:30 p.m. Dinner - Terrace Room, Mark Thomas' Inn

Toastmaster: Richard S. Rheem, Governor
International Science Foundation

"Philosophy of Graduate Education"

Speaker: _____

Wednesday, October 5, 1960

9:00 a.m. Spanagel Hall
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School

Presiding: Christian de Guigne
Chairman, Board of Governors
International Science Foundation

Panel Discussion:

"How Can the Problems of Industry- and Government-Sponsored Higher Education for Employees be Resolved?"

Moderator: _____

Panel: _____

_____

_____

(Thirty-minute discussion of the most significant issue evoked for each topic during the Tuesday afternoon panel discussions)

I. Need, Philosophy and Motives

II. Organization, Administration and Operation

III. University, Teacher and Student Aspects

IV. Economics and Evaluation

11:00 a.m. Conference Summary and Evaluation:

_____

11:30 a.m.	Report of Recommendations Committee: Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, USN, retired. Governor, International Science Foundation
11:45 a.m.	Closing Remarks: Christian de Guigne Chairman, Board of Governors International Science Foundation

INTERNATIONAL
SCIENCE
FOUNDATION

"Those who are interested in science speak an international language understood everywhere—the language of knowledge. Scientists of all countries are friends because in their daily work, in trying to advance knowledge, they realize more than any other group the extent to which their achievements depend on work that is going on in other parts of the world. And they know that every step forward is a step that has been possible through combined human effort. At the basis of all scientific work there has been a truly international spirit."

—Alexander von Muralt

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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"The clearing house as an institution for exchanging checks is a familiar one to business people. But in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park is located another kind of clearing house. Instead of exchanging checks, this clearing house was established for the purpose of exchanging ideas . . . between scientists and engineers throughout the world. Situated in the California Academy of Sciences, the International Science Foundation is doing a job for all of us in the free world."

Station KNBC, San Francisco, The Bright Side of
Bay Area Business

"The International Science Foundation is the break-through in the bewildering complexity of organizations which has confounded scientists and engineers from overseas when visiting the United States."

New Zealand Science Review, July-August, 1957

"As a corporate member of the International Science Foundation, the Bank of California has been pleased with the results of the Foundation's programs to strengthen the scientific resources of the San Francisco Bay Area. We feel that the most outstanding contribution yet made by the Foundation to the scientific development of the area is the publication of its handbook. This handbook is helpful to new business and industries which are looking to this area for future expansion."

George Greenwood, Vice-President,
The Bank of California

"The Society for Visiting Scientists came into existence during the Second World War, when numbers of scientists from occupied and other Allied countries were living in Britain. It was our hope at that time that this foundation would be followed, after the war, by the setting up of other similar societies, particularly on the Continent of Europe. As yet this hope has remained unfulfilled, as far as Europe is concerned, and so it was with the keenest pleasure that we heard of the foundation of your Center, the first similar—may I say sister—society outside the United Kingdom. We hope that this will prove to be a happy augury; may the existence of our two societies inspire the foundation of similar centers, both inside and outside the English-speaking world."

A. Lang Brown, Joint Honorary Secretary,
The Society for Visiting Scientists, Ltd.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

OBJECTIVES

In 1953, with the assistance of the California Academy of Sciences and the endorsement of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, the Cooperative Research Foundation established an experimental international science center in Golden Gate Park which initiated projects designed to aid in the development of our own scientific resources and those of our colleagues overseas. The center became a focal point for engineers and scientists visiting the Bay Area and developed activities which have given local professional personnel increased opportunities for exchanging ideas with scientists from other countries.

In 1954, when the work of the experimental San Francisco Bay Area International Science Center had begun to receive the recognition of organizations in other parts of the United States and abroad, it was proposed that a new foundation be organized for the purpose of sponsoring not only the operation of the San Francisco Center but also for undertaking the establishment and operation of similar centers in other metropolitan areas. In order to provide an effective method for stimulating the development of the scientific resources of these areas, it was recommended that the new foundation's corporate and membership structure be carefully tailored to integrate the cooperative efforts of academies of science, research councils, scientific and engineering societies, colleges and universities, government agencies, museums, foundations, research institutes, industrial laboratories, banks, corporations, associations, and individuals. Accordingly, a group of members of the Cooperative Research Foundation established the International Science Foundation as a non-profit corporation with national headquarters in San Francisco.

The program of the International Science Foundation depends upon three types of activity for its effectiveness:

1. *Establishment and operation of science centers in metropolitan areas capable of supporting their programs.* It is expected that, as additional centers are established, they will begin operating in temporary quarters and, like the San Francisco Center, they will at first function as clearing-

houses to aid visiting scientists and engineers in exchanging ideas and developing professional cooperation with their colleagues in local sections of scientific societies and in local industrial laboratories, universities, research institutes, and other organizations. Each center will develop a program to meet local needs. ISF's ultimate objective is to have each center housed in its own buildings, providing facilities which may be used by ISF members and especially by engineering and scientific societies for offices, meetings, and other activities. These centers will also furnish housing and other accommodations for scientists.

2. *Strengthening the mechanism of exchange between all scientists and engineers.* The International Science Foundation believes that emphasis should be placed on improving the quality of scientific and engineering manpower and on increasing the productivity of our existing manpower resources. Visiting engineers and scientists bring new ideas into laboratories and stimulate our research staffs. ISF promotes world trade in ideas through its center programs, through travel grants, exchange of publications and information, and by special projects such as the publication of handbooks of the scientific resources of the areas served by ISF centers.

3. *Development of cooperative projects between members of the Foundation.* The team research projects that are now being developed are projects in which each ISF member provides personnel and a portion of the required funds or material for the work. The International Science Foundation also plans to work with its participating members on the organization of international symposia.

The program of the International Science Foundation takes on new importance in view of the recent cold war developments which are ushering in an era of world-wide, open competition between democratic and communist systems. The Foundation depends upon corporate support for its effectiveness and, in turn, gives American business and industrial interests an opportunity to make direct contact with ISF member institutions in other countries and participate in cooperative projects which are mutually beneficial. ISF's corporate members are in a strategic position to demonstrate some of the advantages of our free enterprise system to scientists representing these overseas scientific groups when they are visiting the U. S.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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San Francisco Bay Area International Science Center
California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park,
San Francisco

Southern California International Science Center
California Museum of Science and Industry, Exposition Park,
Los Angeles

International Univ
in America
E D

September 12, 1960

Dear Mr. Kilpatrick:

Many thanks for your letter of September 8.

I greatly appreciate your cordial invitation to become a member of your Committee and very much regret that I cannot accept. The fact is, my radio and television schedules are so very heavy that I have no free time at all in which to take on extra-curricular activities. I am sorry but am sure you understand.

Again, thank you for asking me.

Sincerely,

Mr. William H. Kilpatrick
Committee for the Promotion of
An International University in America, Inc.
106 Morningside Drive
New York 27, New York

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF
AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA, INC.

106 Morningside Drive, Apt. 84 • New York 27, N. Y.

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*Consultants to
The Committee

September 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the Committee for the Promotion of an International University in America, I am extending to you our cordial invitation to become a member of this Committee.

As you will see from the enclosed statement, the aim of the enterprise is to promote international understanding and cooperation through international study and living in an international community. It should be noted that the proposed institution is to be a specialized type of university, with many features not present in existing institutions. We have no intention of creating a duplicate of existing institutions.

A further statement of the proposal is embodied in a larger paper which answers questions many would like to ask. Copies of the first printing of this larger statement unfortunately are exhausted and a second printing is being prepared. Should you wish to have a copy, it will be sent to you on request when it is available.

Meanwhile we hope you will find the proposal so challenging that you will decide to join us in promoting this great endeavor.

I am enclosing a form for your reply. Kindly check and return it to us at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Kilpatrick

William H. Kilpatrick
Chairman

WHK/h
Encl. 2

P.S. A weekend Study Conference of a limited number of members and consultants is to be held October 1st and 2nd at Wainwright House in Rye, N.Y., to discuss various aspects of the enterprise. A few places are still available for the Conference. If you accept our invitation to join the Committee and will let us know that you are interested in attending the October Conference, we will send you further details regarding it.

AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA

As the world becomes smaller, peoples and nations are more and more interdependent, and human destinies more and more interrelated. With powerful rockets and missiles, carrying nuclear warheads, ready to fly at any moment, one cannot but feel that self-destruction of mankind is by no means an impossibility. Human beings everywhere, therefore, cry for peace and dream of brotherhood. In order to save mankind from self-destruction and to maintain world peace as well as realize international brotherhood, we must make ONE WORLD our aim, our creed, our prayer, and our life!

An International University in America aims at training well-selected young potential leaders of the world "FOR WORLD SERVICE TOWARD WORLD PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD THROUGH INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, AND INTERNATIONAL LIVING IN AN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY." It offers an opportunity by which like-minded people around the world can undertake the fascinating adventure leading to a new way of life in this space age. What unique features would make this university so distinct and imperative that extraordinary efforts must be made for its realization? Following are some that have been proposed:

First of all, a highly specialized offering of international studies - elementary as well as advanced, but all on graduate level - of the various cultures of the world and the problems they face; it might be built around colleges of European, American, Asian, and African studies; but international problems, world meanings, and needs arising from our common interrelatedness would be stressed. Second, provision may be offered for international activities, all year around regular and systematic, through which students can gain first-hand experience and become familiar with various cultures. Third, international faculties, with outstanding authorities from various countries as their members. Fourth, a student body made up of able, mature and promising young men and women from every corner of the earth. Fifth, an international Board of Trustees chosen from the most respected leaders of this age. Sixth, an international campus with buildings and grounds so designed and constructed as to constitute a world in miniature, reflecting the major cultures of the world. Seventh, the experience in international living made possible by an international community of faculty and students.

Because of the many advantages possessed by the city of New York, the university might be located near that cosmopolitan city (though no such decision has yet been made as to location). Area centers could be established on the five major continents; quite possibly each would have a subsidiary system (undergraduate liberal arts college and lower schools); the one on the American continent might be attached to the university proper and located on the same campus.

It is obvious that there are many most difficult problems involved. The Committee is fully aware of their presence and it believes, nevertheless, that there are solutions to them. In order to tackle the problems and make this ideal a reality, the Committee calls for outstanding leaders of the world to unite and stand together working for the realization of this goal.

Address: Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Chairman
Committee for the Promotion of an International University in America
106 Morningside Drive, Apt. 84, New York 27, New York

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Chairman
Committee for the Promotion of an International University in America
106 Morningside Drive, Apartment 84
New York 27, New York

(If your answer is "YES", please check the following:)

_____ (1) I am glad to accept your invitation and to serve as a member of your Committee. Please send me a copy of your full proposal and other related materials.

_____ (2) I am interested in attending the Weekend Study Conference on October 1st and 2nd at Rye, New York, if there is a place for me. Please send me more information about it.

_____ (3) I shall be unable to attend the Weekend Study Conference, but I would like to have the information about it. Please send me materials.

(If your answer is "NO", please check the following:)

_____ (1) I am unable to accept your invitation before I know more about the project. Please send me a copy of your full proposal and other related materials.

_____ (2) I am unable to accept your invitation, but I would like to see a copy of your full proposal. Please send it to me when it is available.

_____ (3) I am unable to accept your invitation, but I would like very much to be kept informed of your future developments. You may keep me on your mailing list.

Signed by: -

(Name)_____

(Address)_____

_____

Date:_____, 196___.

COMMENTS: (If you have any comments, please share them with us in the following space or on a separate sheet of paper.)

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra

October 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Rubin:

Thank you for your recent letter giving Mr. Murrow the opportunity to attend the Premiere performance of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra on October 16th.

I regret very much that Mr. Murrow will be unable to accept since he is out of the country and will not be returning until the 18th or 19th.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Samuel Rubin
Faberge Town House
5 West 54th Street
New York 19, New York

Fabergé Town House · 5 west 54 street · new york 19, n.y.

OCTOBER
4 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For the first time in ten years, the world-famous Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will tour the United States and Canada. A gala Premiere performance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, October 16th, will launch this significant event in the cultural exchange program of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation.

This tour has been made possible through the generosity of our mutual good friend, Jack Kaplan, who through the J.M. Kaplan Fund is helping to bring the Orchestra to the United States.

As a tribute to him, a Gala Supper Ball honoring Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan will take place in the Grand Ballroom of the Astor Hotel immediately following the Premiere Concert.

I thought that you would want to attend this memorable performance and Supper Ball.

There is enclosed, information about the various categories of tickets. Please send me your reservations soon indicating your choice of tickets on the enclosed card.

With appreciation and kind regards.

Sincerely,

Samuel Rubin

SR/ma

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The New York Times.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1960.

Diplomacy With Music

When the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra comes to the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday night, Oct. 16, it will be an evening with two-fold significance. This will be the opener of its second American tour and also the beginning of the orchestra's twenty-fifth anniversary year.

The current American tour will begin with a concert dedicated to the United Nations. This is appropriate, for the Israel Philharmonic is made up of leading musicians from many nations. Over the years it has become renowned for its fine music, so much so that it was designated "Israel's best ambassador abroad" by the late United States Ambassador to Israel, Monnett B. Davis.

When it was first formed, Arturo Toscanini headed the group. With later years came such men as the late Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, Leonard Bernstein, Josef Krips, Charles Munch and Eugene Ormandy. They have all conducted triumphantly. The principal conductor for the forthcoming seven-week tour will be Carlo Maria Guilini, who will be assisted by his associate conductor, Dr. Josef Krips, and Gary Bertini, a young Israel conductor. The current tour will take the orchestra to five nations where it will play fifty concerts. We are glad to welcome the Israel Philharmonic to our shores.

a great newspaper hails a great concert

The American tour of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra is under the auspices of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation in cooperation with the J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc. and managed by S. Hurok.

AMERICA-ISRAEL CULTURAL FOUNDATION • 2 West 45 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Tel Aviv, 32 Allenby Road · Los Angeles, 511 North La Cienega · Chicago, 100 West Monroe Street · Philadelphia, 628 Widener Building

PREMIERE PERFORMANCE

of the

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Metropolitan Opera House

and the

SUPPER BALL

DEDICATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor

Sunday Evening, October 16, 1960

for the

AMERICA-ISRAEL

CULTURAL FOUNDATION

2 West 45 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

OXford 7-4030

PRICE SCHEDULE

CONCERT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 8 P.M.	Supper Ball Grand Ballroom, Hotel Astor 11 P.M.

Concert *and* Supper Ball

Patron Boxes	$2,000
Donor Boxes	1,500
Subscriber Boxes (all boxes seat eight)	1,000
Orchestra (each)	100

Concert (with Supper Ball Optional)

Orchestra (each)	50
Grand Tier (each)	50
Guild Boxes (each) Row A	50
Club Boxes (each) Row A	50

(Purchasers of $50 seats may make Supper Ball reservations at additional $25 per couvert.)

Concert *Only*

Guild Boxes (each) Rows B-D	25
Club Boxes (each) Rows B-D	25
Dress Circle (Front Rows)	25

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN

RESERVATION CARD

Please make the following reservations for the Premiere Concert of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra on Sunday evening, October 16th. (Tickets at $100 or over include couvert for the Supper Ball.)

Quantity	*Description of Seats*	*Price*	*Total*

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Make all checks payable to

AMERICA-ISRAEL CULTURAL FOUNDATION

2 West 45 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

OXford 7-4030

(Entire Cost of Tickets Is Tax Deductible)

ISRAEL'S "BEST AMBASSADOR ABROAD"

Described by a former United States Ambassador to Israel as the young State's "best ambassador abroad," the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra is one of the world's great musical organizations. Its New York premiere, launching a seven week, coast to coast tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico, is thus a musical event of outstanding significance. It is also the highlight of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation's continuing program of cultural exchange between the two countries.

Joint Defense Appeal
Eug Dec

September 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Tisch:

Many thanks for your kind invitation to attend your Joint Defense Appeal's seventh annual Award dinner on Tuesday evening, October 11th at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I shall not be able to accept due to a previous commitment. Please do not regard this as a lack of enthusiasm on my part. I am sorry.

Thank you again for inviting me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Laurence A. Tisch
Loew's Theatres, Inc.
Broadway at 45th Street
New York 36, New York

C

LOEW'S THEATRES, INC.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
LOEW BUILDING
BROADWAY AT 45TH STREET
NEW YORK
36

LAURENCE A. TISCH
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

September 21st, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

NO

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am priviledged to invite you, as a former recipient of Joint Defense Appeal's Human Rights Award, to attend the seventh annual Award dinner on Tuesday evening, October 11th, at the Hotel Waldorf=Astoria in New York City.

This year the award will be presented to John J. McCloy, former High Commissioner For Germany and one of our nation's most distinguished civic and business leaders.

As a former recipient of the Human Rights Award you are regarded as a symbol and a spokesman for the finest traditions in American life and your presence on the dais, as our honored guest, would stimulate our audience to a greater understanding of this cause which is devoted to the aims and aspirations which have motivated your public and private life.

My associates in the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith join me in the earnest hope that you will honor us with your company on October 11th. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely,

Laurence A. Tisch

Laurence A. Tisch
JDA Dinner Chairman

LAT:lb

Journal of the Screen Producers Guild
Eng Dec

November 7, 1960

Dear Mr. Greenspan:

Many thanks for your letter of November 3rd.

I appreciate your invitation to contribute a piece to a special issue of The Journal of the Screen Producers Guild devoted to The Image of the American Film Abroad and very much regret that I cannot do it. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the next months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extra-curricular activities no matter how tempting they may be.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lou Greenspan, Editor
The Journal of the Screen
Producers Guild
226 S. Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, California

ERM:gw

The Journal
of the Screen Producers Guild
226 S. BEVERLY DRIVE • BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
CRESTVIEW 5-5381

LOU GREENSPAN
Editor

November 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Journal of the Screen Producers Guild, widely circulated both in the U.S. and abroad, is planning a special issue on the controversial subject of The Image of the American Film Abroad. We would be privileged to print a piece from you on this subject if you would like to do it.

It occurred to me that in light of your well-known interest in the image of America abroad you certainly would have some well-defined comment on why we do or do not appear in a proper light to others - and in what way the American film projects this image.

I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Lou Greenspan

Lou Greenspan
Editor

LG:ar

Prince Aly Khan

On the occasion of Pakistan Day

The Prince Aly Khan

Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

requests the honour of your company

at a Reception

on Wednesday, the twenty-third of March

One thousand, nine hundred and sixty

at Pakistan House

from six to eight o'clock

R. S. V. P.
Pakistan House
8 East 65th Street
New York 21
Trafalgar 9-8600

Please bring this card with you

Eng. Dec
King College

July 20, 1960

Mr. Jack E. Snider
Director of Public Relations
King College
Bristol, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Snider:

Your gracious letter of July 15 to Mr. Murrow has arrived here during his absence in Chicago for the Republican Convention.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow has had to establish a blanket rule against accepting any speaking engagements, due to the pressure and uncertainty of his CBS commitments. Thank you so much for asking him to join you in October, but the elections will be imminent at that time and he will be involved in various special programs in that connection.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

KING COLLEGE

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

July 15, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

To widen the experience of both our faculty and students, King College is planning to bring a group of distinguished visitors to the campus October 24-26, 1960, to lecture and to be available for formal and informal conversations with professors and students.

We are wondering if you would be available at that time for such a visit. If so, what would be your honorarium?

King College is a small college in the Appalachian highlands of East Tennessee, affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Its curriculum is strongly liberal-arts rather than technical. Its students are drawn from most of the southern states, and a large proportion of its graduates go on for advanced study.

We feel that your fresh viewpoint would bring an inspiration to those who teach and to those who learn in our college.

Yours sincerely,

Jack Snider

Jack E. Snider
Director of Public Relations

JES:bwj

Eug. Dec.
King Features
Syndicate

October 6, 1960

Dear Mr. McLearn:

Many thanks for your kind letter of September 29th inviting me to be your guest at the Banshees luncheon on November 17 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

I very much regret that I shall not be able to accept since I do expect to be out of town on that date.

Thanks again for asking me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank C. McLearn
King Features Syndicate
235 East 45th Street
New York 17, New York

235 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

TEL. MURRAY HILL 2-5600
CABLE ADDRESS: KINGSYN NEW YORK

OFFICE OF
THE GENERAL MANAGER

September 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Thursday, November 17th, the Banshees, a luncheon club of New York men engaged in the newspaper, magazine, book, radio and television fields, will present its fourteenth annual award, "The Silver Lady," to Milton Caniff, creator of "Steve Canyon" and one of the truly great cartoonists of our time. The presentation will be made at a luncheon in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on the above date at 12:15 p.m. "Bugs" Baer, perennial Master of Ceremonies of the Banshees, will preside at the luncheon, and the entertainment will be a selection of top acts by Broadway talent.

The events of Milt Caniff's distinguished career are too numerous to recount in detail here. From "Terry and the Pirates", his first great strip, and "Male Call", the cartoon that served as a morale booster to U.S. forces the world over during World War II, to his present and inimitable "Steve Canyon", Milt's story has been one of consistent and deserved success. In the words of "Newsweek", he is "unexcelled in his line as an artist and story-smith". Today the "Steve Canyon" daily strip and Sunday page are published in more than 650 newspapers.

Milt is a past president of the National Cartoonists Society and a member of President Eisenhower's People-to-People Committee. The award of "The Silver Lady" will cap a long list of honors that have come to Milt over the years, including the U.S. Air Force Exceptional Service Award, the highest honor that can be given a civilian.

In addition to "The Silver Lady" award, the Banshees plan to present Milt with an album of testimonial letters from a selected list of his admirers throughout the country. We would be pleased to have you contribute a letter to this album.

The Banshees Committee--Arthur "Bugs" Baer, J. D. Gortatowsky, Bob Considine, Bradley Kelly, Joe Willicombe and I--also invite you to be our guest at the luncheon. May I hear from you?

Sincerely,

Frank C. McLearn

Frank C. McLearn

P.S. The luncheon is stag.

Kiwanis Club -

January 6, 1960

Dear Dr. Abruzzi:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 23rd inviting Mr. Murrow to attend a meeting of the assembled Kiwanis Clubs of Dutchess County some time in late February or early March.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to accept, since he is traveling in Europe and will not be returning to the States for several months. Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Wm. Abruzzi, M. D.
President
Kiwanis Club of Wappingers Falls
91 East Main Street
Wappingers Falls, New York

KIWANIS CLUB OF WAPPINGERS FALLS

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AX 7-2610

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AX 7-3994

WAPPINGERS FALLS, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
91 EAST MAIN STREET
WAPPINGERS FALLS, N. Y.

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ARTHUR WEINBERG

December 23, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have the pleasure and honor to bring to your attention a very important affair which will be taking place some time late in February or early in March, times and dates to be forthcoming. Miss Pearl Buck will speak before the assembled Kiwanis Clubs of Dutchess County on the problem of adoption in New York State. Appearing at this time will be Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the Governor of New York State Kiwanis Joseph R. Bennett, Past Governor of New York State Kiwanis Dr. Fred R. Melone, and Governor-Elect Charles B. Wall.

This matter so urgently affects the residents of New York State with thousands of children in institutions and the many thousands of would-be parents who are unable to have their own children, that I felt you, being practically a neighbor, would be interested in this problem. We would be honored to have you present at this meeting. I wonder if at this time you would be so kind as to acquaint me with your feelings on this subject and on this meeting, and if you are disposed to attend if it is possible. I will let you know the final time, date and place far in advance so that you can plan accordingly.

Thanking you for your consideration, I remain

Sincerely,

Wm Abruzzi, MD

Wm. Abruzzi, M.D.
President

wa:mc

Ed
Ladies Home Journal

August 29, 1960

Dear Miss McFarland:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of July 15th, which has only just reached me due to my absence from the city. I very much regret that I cannot answer the questions you ask as my radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Elizabeth McFarland
Contributing Editor
Ladies' Home Journal
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

KHM:gw

Ladies' Home
FROM THE OFFICES OF THE JOURNAL
EDITORIAL WORKSHOP
1270 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
PLAZA 7-1020

Bruce Gould
Beatrice Blackmar Gould
Editors

July 15, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
580 Park Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We need help, and in the immemorial way of women we are turning to men for it - the right men, naturally.

Our problem is this: Ladies' Home Journal readers, to a woman, are interested in attractive men and curious about them. Facts, that's what our readers want. Absorbing information. So we decided to get together a group of revealing questions under the general title,

WHAT WOMEN DON'T KNOW ABOUT MEN

and ask you to tell us all about yourself. Here are the questions:

What qualities or characteristics of women, in general, do you find most annoying?

What small things do women do, what habits which many of them have do you find especially unattractive?

Is there any current fashion (dress, hairdo or way of applying cosmetics) which you dislike?

Do you admire physical beauty more than personality and brains in a woman?

When you think of the word "feminine", what qualities come into your mind?

Do you think that the assumption many women make that "all men are really just little boys" is true?

Do you think that the way for a woman to win any argument with a man is to first give him a meal of his favorite food?

What is the best way to win an argument - or settle a quarrel - with a woman?

If there was one piece of advice which you could give to ALL women, what would it be?

Would you be willing to drop me a note to help out? Or would you talk to Peter Briggs or myself if we should give you a call?

Please don't be bothered by the thought that all of our questions seem to be about your relationship to "us". We know men live a life apart from women; we just can't bear to think about it.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth McFarland

Elizabeth McFarland
Contributing Editor

Laubach, Dr Frank

February 16, 1960

Dear Mrs. Lamar:

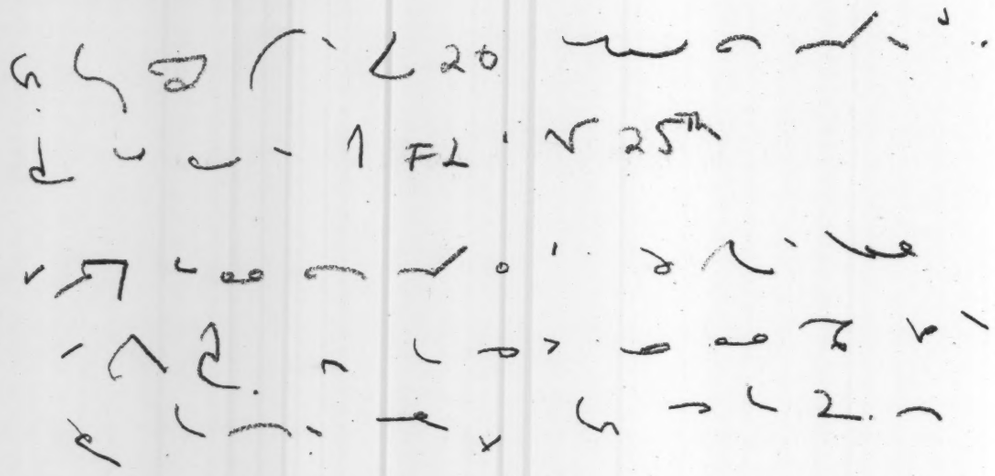
I have your letter of February 11th inviting Mr. Murrow to attend a dinner in honor of Dr. Frank Laubach on April 25th.

A copy of my reply to your previous letter of January 20th is enclosed. I regret this delay, but presume that my letter was lost enroute.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Hamilton Kerr Lamar
341 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York



MRS. HAMILTON KERR LAMAR

341 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Edward Hymoff Esq
C.B.S.
My Dear Mr. Hymoff

Mrs. Ernest Kramer of Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Connecticut, has asked me to organize a dinner in honor of Dr. Frank Laubach.

Esther Schoellkopf Kramer, formerly of Buffalo, is the president of the Laubach Literacy Fund, and the dinner will be held on Monday, April twenty-fifth at eight o'clock at the Sheraton-East.

Will you honor our cause by joining Dr. Laubach on the dais and saying a few words about his wonderful work?

If you do not care to sit on the dais or speak, will you be a patron and take a table?

Kindly let me hear as soon as possible.

Sincerely

Lucy Lamar
Chairman

February 11, 1960

MRS. HAMILTON KERR LAMAR

341 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
New York

My dear Mr. Murrow,

Mrs. Ernest Kramer of Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Connecticut, has asked me to organize a dinner in honor of Dr. Frank C. Laubach.

Esther Schoellkopf Kramer, formerly of Buffalo, is the President of the Laubach Literacy Fund, and the dinner will be held on Monday, April twenty-fifth at eight o'clock at the Sheraton-East.

Will you honor our cause by joining Dr. Laubach on the dais and saying a few words about his wonderful work?

If you do not care to sit on the dais or speak, will you be a patron and take a table?

Kindly let me hear as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Lucy Lamar

Lucy Lamar
(Mrs. Hamilton Lamar)
Chairman

January 20, 1960

(Not printed at Government expense)

Reprinted by: LAUBACH LITERACY AND MISSION FUND
235 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

We Can Lose the Cold War on the Educational Front

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN SPARKMAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 28, 1959

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, recently Dr. Frank C. Laubach, who has spent much time in the Far East and Southeast Asia, talked to a few of us around the luncheon table about some of the problems as he saw them in that part of the world. At the time I asked him if he would not reduce his thoughts to writing. This he has done.

The paper by Dr. Laubach is thought provoking. I believe that everyone can well read it with interest.

Accordingly, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the paper was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WE CAN LOSE THE COLD WAR ON THE EDUCATIONAL FRONT

(Dr. Frank C. Laubach)

On January 14, 1959, Secretary of State Dulles, speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, described our entire foreign policy. His statement was clear; it was comprehensive. But he omitted one objective, because we have omitted it from our Government program. We are not trying to lift a billion people in the free world out of illiteracy. We are offering economic and technical aid; but as yet we are blind to the fact that illiteracy is a sound barrier preventing that billion people from rising in the economic and cultural scale. Illiterates everywhere have little or no money—little or no decent living standards; these things require a certain level of knowledge. Illiteracy and poverty go together; one is the cause of the other.

There is more illiteracy, and more hunger, in the underdeveloped countries of the free world than there was 30 years ago. This is because miraculous health and sanitation progress has sent the world population zooming faster than people have been taught to read, and faster than food has been produced to feed them. In America, where mechanized scientific agriculture produces far more food than we can consume, we are as yet unaware of the consequences of the rising illiteracy and the increasing hunger on the other side of the free world. The chasm widens every day. The rich grow richer—the hungry grow hungrier.

We have been blind to this stupendous gap in our world program because Americans have had so little contact with that illiterate horde. In Asia and Africa there is no middle class like that which includes the majority of us in America. The rich one-tenth at their top are highly educated, make the laws to suit themselves, control the armies, run the governments, mint and own the money, own all the land. Those are the people with whom Americans have come into contact. The nine-tenths at the bottom are the have-nots. They are wholly illiterate, build their own houses, and live almost wholly without money. When we Americans travel abroad, we see these illiterates only from a distance; we tell one another that they do not really matter, for they are helpless. We may feel a twinge of pity as we pass them at a distance, but they do not bothers our conscience for long.

Yet these billion underprivileged people will probably decide the future of the world. They have changed from a state of helpless despair to grim and ever-growing determination to come up out of their deep poverty and ignorance. This is because many factors have played on them during this century to stir up their longings. Missionaries gave them a gospel of hope. They saw our soldiers during the Second World War—they saw our business men, our tourists—they saw the food they ate—they saw their clothes, the houses our people lived in, the autos we traveled in. They heard echoes of Woodrow Wilson's 14 points, and they heard something about the Four Freedoms. We stirred those people more than they had ever been stirred in all the ages past.

The hungry multitudes concluded that we have so much while they have nothing, because we have secrets in books and magazines and we use those secrets to forge ahead. In this, they are absolutely right. Knowledge is the secret of our power; the illiterates want that knowledge. They want to read, and they want the books which will reveal the secrets of progress.

But we have done little or nothing as a government to meet their passion for literacy and for books. We still coast along on the fatal illusion that those people do not matter. Meanwhile, the Communists have infiltrated among them, telling the nine-tenths at the bottom that all Russians are literate and have access to books and magazines and the secrets of progress. They tell those illiterates that China is now making every man, woman and child literate as fast as possible; they tell them that if they will overthrow their present governments and go Communist, all of them will become educated, just as they all become educated in Communist countries—and that all of them will be emancipated from the anguish of everlasting hunger, and from the darkness of eternal ignorance. This is a kind of fulfillment that every illiterate desires.

Meanwhile, our Government does nothing, and says nothing or next to nothing, about this passion of the hungry multitudes to come up out of poverty through education. It is our fatal mistake; it must change without delay. Waiting a few more years can lose the world on this educational front.

For the Communists have an astonishing accomplishment in literacy to show the rest of the world. Lenin was convinced that in order to make all Russians Communist, it was necessary to teach everybody to read newspapers, and then to pour a constant stream of daily Communist propaganda into every Russian home. So he began a tremendous compulsory literacy campaign, using 3 million volunteers to teach. In 20 years, Russia was lifted from 9 percent literacy to over 90 percent literacy; today Russia is probably as literate as the United States. She is publishing more books, magazines, and newspapers than we are. This tremendous literacy drive was compulsory, but it was the most popular thing the Communist government ever undertook, because people wanted to become literate.

We were shocked by sputnik into the realization that at the apex, Russia was abreast or ahead of us in science. We need to be shocked into the realization that this scientific superstructure is based upon an educational foundation as broad as our own. When the Communists promise universal education, they mean it. But their education would all be Communist, and everything else would be eradicated.

Since China went Communist, she has shown the same realization that to succeed she must make her 600 million people literate. The Chinese characters constituted a formidable barrier to literacy; so 2 years ago China adopted a Roman alphabet as good as the best in the world, and now she is engaged in a drive to make every man, woman, and child literate in this new alphabet. In all likelihood, China will be as literate as Russia within 20 years. It is the most popular thing the Communists are doing, for people know that education is the strong rope up which they must climb to better things.

Meanwhile, America is devoting her time and effort and money to educating 175 million Americans to keep up with Russia. She is doing almost nothing to help a billion people in the free world rise up out of the dictatorship of ignorance. Mr. Hollister, former Director of ICA, wrote in the Saturday Evening Post of March 28: "In using the taxpayers' money, my sole concern was, and is, the self-interest of this Nation." We talk, and in the matter of literacy, we act, as though our only real concern is ourselves. As a Christian, this makes me shudder. How much more must it make the hungry illiterates shudder when it is interpreted by the Communists as proof that we are utterly indifferent to their needs?

This neglect of our free world illiterates is not only wicked; it is against the interests of America herself. A billion people will turn against us at every opportunity if they believe that their only hope of rising to a new level of life lies in communism.

So right now we are falling frighteningly behind the Communists in the battle of literacy. Not because we lack the know-how; we know how to make those countries literate. Not for lack of eagerness on the part of the masses; they are crazy to learn. Not from opposition by other governments; they are desperately eager for literacy for their masses, as a way to ward off communism.

And nobody opposes literacy from an economic standpoint. It has no enemies in the United States, for literacy abroad would be a boon to American business by providing greater foreign markets. Literacy is a program which will not have serious opposition anywhere. My experience through the United States and throughout the 97 countries where I have worked indicates that if the United States were to espouse literacy strongly in backward areas it would be one of the most popular causes we ever promoted; it would undercut the terrific effects of Communist propaganda. That is mutual security.

Unless and until we bend our efforts to educate this illiterate billion, I think we are pouring $40 billion a year for military defense down a rathole, and that our economic and technical aid is wasted; for we shall lose the world on the educational front.

Do we have enough money to undertake this free world literacy program? Certainly we have. If we shift the list of priorities, and place this one high where it belongs, we can carry this literacy effort at a very moderate cost. It will swiftly reduce other expenses we are shouldering around the world; for it will help those people to help themselves, which is after all what we most desire.

I have presented this tremendous gap in our world defense program to the three largest American philanthropic foundations. All of them said they had not dared to attack the problem because it is too big. So the biggest hole in our world defense wall is left wide open because it is so big nobody has been willing to try to close it. And through that hole the Communists will take the world, unless we stop being awed by its magnitude, and close it.

The hundreds of literacy men and women, Americans and nationals, whom I have helped to train during the past 30 years, stand ready to help anywhere in the world. They agree with me that these illiterate multitudes are the easiest people in the world to win as our fast friends, if we convince them that we really care for them. We do not think the gap is too big for America.

Eug. Dec.

Lindsay, John

HOPE YOU WILL BE FREE TO JOIN ME

AT A SMALL PARTY IN THE ALGONQUIN HOTEL

59 WEST 44TH STREET—THE STRATFORD SUITE,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8TH

FROM 5:30 TO 7:30

NO SPEECHES—NO POLITICS—NO NEWS

JUST SOME RELAXED TALK

AMONG FRIENDS

R.S.V.P.
ORegon 9-4388
Called.

M.C.

JOHN LINDSAY
Member of Congress

Long Island Univ.

Program

12th Annual Luncheon

Long Island University

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

George Polk Memorial Awards

Date Thursday, March 31, 1960
Exhibit and cocktails at 12 noon
Luncheon at 12:30 p.m.

Place Palm Terrace Room
Hotel Roosevelt
New York City

George Polk Memorial Awards . . . 1960

For Outstanding Foreign Reporting . . . . . .
A. M. ROSENTHAL
The New York Times

For Outstanding National Reporting . . . . . .
NATHANIEL M. GERSTENZANG
The New York Times

For Outstanding Metropolitan Reporting . . . . . .
WILLIAM HADDAD
JOSEPH KAHN
New York Post

For Outstanding Television Reporting . . . . . .
AV WESTIN
HOWARD K. SMITH
Columbia Broadcasting System

For Outstanding Magazine Reporting . . . . . .
THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT (London)

For Outstanding News Photography . . . . . .
RANGASWAMY SATAKOPAN
The Associated Press

SPECIAL AWARD

WILBUR SCHRAMM
Author: *One Day in the World's Press*

•

GUEST SPEAKER

ERIC BRITTER
Chief of Bureau, New York City
The Times (London)

•

CITATIONS

HOWARD K. SMITH
CBS News, Washington
Columbia Broadcasting System

l's Press

City

em

LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY

ADMIRAL RICHARD L. CONOLLY
President

•

JACOB H. JAFFE
Curator, George Polk Memorial Awards
and
Professor-in-Charge, Department of Journalism

The George Polk Memorial Awards have been conferred annually for 12 years to honor the memory of a reporter who valued an important news story even more highly than his personal safety. A correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System in Greece, George Polk was slain in 1948 while trying to reach rebel General Markos Vafiados for an interview.

The Department of Journalism faculty, serving as an awards committee, has endeavored to single out for recognition journalists showing unusual courage, resourcefulness in getting the facts and superior intellectual perception.

Macapagal
Vice Pres.

WD

In honour of

The Vice President of the Philippines

and

Mrs. Diosdado Macapagal

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smadbeck

request the pleasure of your company

at a reception

on Sunday, the sixth of November

from five until eight o'clock

The Penthouse

Fifty-two Vanderbilt Avenue

New York

R.S.V.P.

Murray Hill 7-7779

Eng dec
Mayonnaise + Salad
Dressing Mfg.

June 15, 1960

Mr. Hubert C. Sherk
Mayonnaise & Salad Dressing Manufacturers' Association, Inc.
333 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Sherk:

It is most gracious of your association to invite Mr. Murrow to address them on October 14. Unfortunately, he has had to make a general rule against accepting speaking engagements in view of his heavy commitments at CBS.

Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

MAYONNAISE AND SALAD DRESSING MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

333 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS • CEntral 6-0633

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Baltimore, Maryland

HENRY WILLIS
Nalley's, Inc.
Tacoma, Washington

SECRETARY-MANAGERS

SMITH, BUCKLIN
& ASSOCIATES, INC.
Chicago, Illinois

June 9, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Mayonnaise & Salad Dressing Manufacturers Association - a trade association whose membership comprises a majority of the manufacturers of dressing products and their suppliers - is very desirous of having you address their annual convention, at a luncheon meeting at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, Friday, October 14th. Naturally, you would be under no restrictions as to subject matter for your talk; we are interested in your views on the national and world situation, because of your stature as a news analyst.

Between 200 and 250 representatives are expected to attend this meeting. Numbered among our membership are such companies as Safeway Stores, Inc., Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, Armstrong Cork Company, Thos. J. Lipton, Inc., Standard Brands, Inc., The R. T. French Company, Procter & Gamble Company, Blue Plate Foods (Wesson Oil), Louis Milani Foods, Shedd Bartush Foods and many others - all of whom are actively cooperating in a program designed to aid the industry as a whole.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will let us know as quickly as possible if it would be convenient for you to address our group on that date, and what your honorarium would be.

Thank you for your prompt reply.

Sincerely,

Hubert C. Sherk
Executive Secretary

HCS:ms

To meet Mr. Donald McLachlan
Editor of The Sunday Telegraph
and Mrs McLachlan

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Faulkner

request the pleasure of your company Irvy

for Cocktails, 6-8pm

on Thursday, 20th October

R.S.V.P.
65 East 76th Street
New York 21

Trafalgar 9-0777

Metropolitan Assoc

April 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Dunckel:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 4th inviting Mr. Murrow to join the Honorary Sponsoring Committee of the 1960 Gold Medal Award Dinner to be held on May 10th.

Mr. Murrow is currently on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the States for several months, and I regret that I cannot say yes on his behalf.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Wallis B. Dunckel
Dinner Chairman
1960 Gold Medal Award Dinner
Room 1533
14 West 49th Street
New York, New York

1960 GOLD MEDAL AWARD DINNER

to

HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER

auspices of METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION, AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

Tuesday Evening, May 10, 1960 :-: Grand Ballroom, The Commodore Hotel

Dinner Chairman
WALLIS B. DUNCKEL
President, BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,

General Chairman
HARRY D. HENSHEL
Vice-Chairman, BULOVA WATCH COMPANY

Past Recipients, Gold Medal Award:
1954—HON. ROBERT MOSES
1955—HIS EMINENCE,
FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN
1956—HON. JAMES A. FARLEY
1957—HON. GROVER A. WHALEN
1958—HON. RICHARD C. PATTERSON, JR.
1959—HARRY D. HENSHEL

Committee Headquarters:
ROOM 1533
14 WEST 49TH STREET
COLUMBUS 5-7252

April 4, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In recent years, one of the most pleasant annual events of our Spring season has been the presentation of the Amateur Athletic Union's Gold Medal Award to a distinguished New Yorker who has rendered outstanding service to our City's youth in the wholesome field of amateur sports.

I am sure you will be glad to learn that the 1960 AAU Gold Medal Award will be presented -- most appropriately -- to our popular Mayor, at a Dinner in his honor on Tuesday, May 10th, at the Commodore Hotel.

Bob Wagner, despite his heavy administrative duties, has always been deeply interested in the needs of our City's youth. He has been largely responsible, as Chief Executive, for the development of our City's vast recreational and sports facilities under the jurisdiction of the Park Department. This program has been a vital factor in combating juvenile delinquency, as well as in providing healthful recreation for the normal, decent, law-abiding boys and girls of our City.

I cordially invite you to join the Honorary Sponsoring Committee for this worthy Tribute, without any obligation, so that we can go ahead with plans to make this event surpass past dinners in this distinctive series.

I look forward to your early acceptance.

Sincerely yours,

W. B. Dunckel

Wallis B. Dunckel, Dinner Chairman

Michigan Credit Union
Orig file

October 24, 1960

Dear Mr. McLanahan:

Thank you for your cordial letter of October 14th. I greatly appreciate your invitation to address the Annual Meeting of the Michigan Credit Union League next April and very much regret that I cannot accept. Please do not regard this as any lack of appreciation on my part. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. C. J. McLanahan, Director of Research
Michigan Credit Union League
13235 Woodrow Wilson
Detroit 38, Michigan

ERM:gw

MICHIGAN CREDIT UNION LEAGUE

Member of Credit Union National Association

13235 WOODROW WILSON, DETROIT 38, MICHIGAN • TELEPHONE TOWNSEND 8-7410

A. W. MARBLE, Managing Director

October 14, 1960

Mr. Edgar A. Murrow
NBC - TV
31 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow

The Michigan Credit Union League is a state-wide association of 1200 Credit Unions. Since 1934, it has been growing in size and value to those who make use of consumer credit. Beyond this immediate goal of service to its members, there has been a very urgent desire to make a contribution to the larger society of which it is a part.

Each year, the elected delegates of the 850,000 members, who make up the League, hold a two-day Annual Meeting in Detroit or in Grand Rapids. At this time, policies and direction of the League are set for the following year and other business decisions made in behalf of the members which compose the League itself.

It has been our custom each year to present on one of the evenings an outstanding speaker who can "bring us up to date" on the world in which we live and operate. We are anxious, at this point, to bring to our delegates, a realistic view of the present and the days ahead, as seen by someone who has both a national and world perspective. Other speakers do the interpreting of credit union affairs and events as they relate to the business at hand.

This is an assignment which we feel you are extremely well qualified to undertake and we would be most happy to have you as our chief speaker for the Annual Meeting in 1961. We have scheduled this session for the Ford Auditorium at 8:00 P.M. Friday evening, April 21, 1961. We expect to have 3500 people there for the occasion, with the mayor of the city and our new governor.

We have budgeted $ 500.00 as an honorarium and such other expenses as would be necessary in travel and hotel reservations. The meeting will start at 8:00 P.M. and run through the evening. After opening introductions, a welcome by the mayor and a short talk by the governor, you would be the main speaker and have such time as you would desire to develop your subject.

The Michigan League is a member of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., very closely related to Nationwide Insurance and we know of the good work you have done for them in special materials prepared at their request. We do hope that it will be possible for you to come to Michigan and give us a realistic send off as we approach the theme for our 1961-62 year "Charting Our Pathways of Service".

Sincerely,

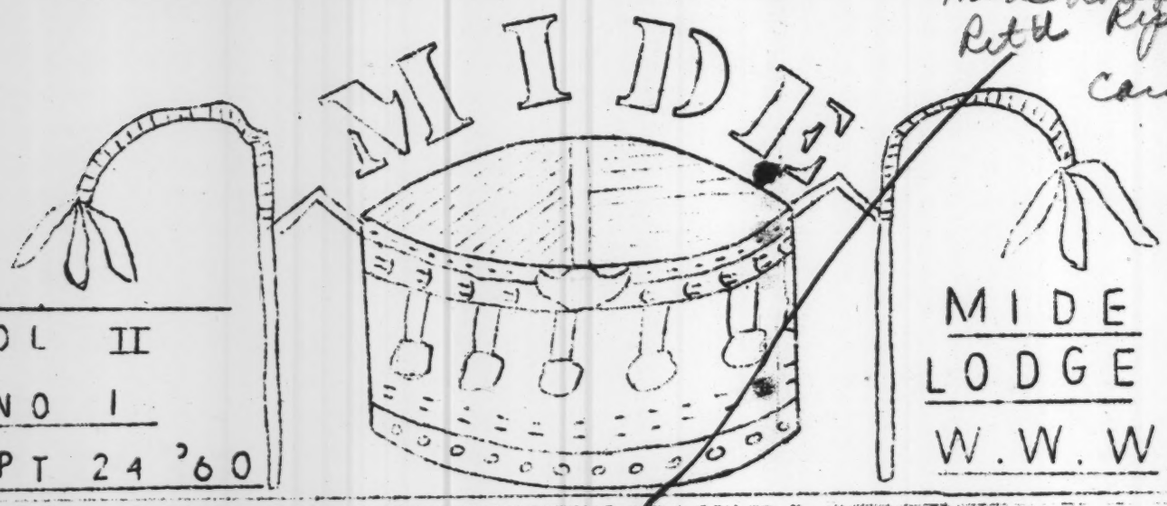
C. J. McLanahan

C. J. McLanahan, Director of Research

gt

THE MESSENGER

Eng Dec
Mide Lodge W.W.
Ruth Ripley
Card



VOL II
NO 1
SEPT 24 '60

MIDE LODGE W.W.W.

ANNUAL FALL BARBEQUE OCT. 9TH

The annual fall Mide Bar-B-Que will be held this year on Sunday, October 9th, at 1:30 PM, at the Bronxville Scout Cabin. The installation of Lodge officers, Indian dancing, eats, outdoor fun, and a short business meeting will be featured. All the Brothers are urged to leave this date open for the Bar-B-Que, and to make every effort to attend.

Your activities committee promises good food, at a reasonable price, and a lot of fun at this event, first in the Lodge's '60-'61 calendar. There will be an opportunity for committees such as Activities and the Bulletin to get together for a short time after the food, and before the business meeting, to help plan season's events.

New Lodge Chief Dick Gross and Vice-Chief Bill Concha will be installed, and there should be a good turnout for this. A post Card is enclosed with your copy of the bulletin -- please fill it out and return it immediately --its already addressed.

We'll be looking for you at the Mide Bar-B-Que, Sunday October 9th, 1:30 PM.

**** ***** ***** ***** *****

Here is the remainder of the Lodge's schedule for the year.

---Tuesday, Dec 27th, the Christmas Banquet, to be held at Glen Island Casino

---A spring entertainment and social meeting, Wedensday, March 29th.

---Work weekend at Siwanoy, April 22-23

---Work weekend at Waubeeka, May 20-21.

---Area 2-A Conclave, Camp Baiting Hollow, June 3-4, 1961

---National Order of the Arrow Conference, Indiana Univ. last week in Aug. 1961.

VIGIL HONOR

Eight members of Mide Lodge were elevated to the Vigil Honor this year, on two different dates, one in each summer camp:

Jack Northway
Jock Forrest
Fred Bidgood
Larry Durkin
Jim Mayer
Larry Bologna Sr.
Frank Stockinger
Ronald Garfunkel

These Brothers were honored for their service to Scouting, and the camping program, through the Order of the Arrow; service far above even that very high standard expected of every Brother.

To these Brothers, our sincere thanks and congratulations -- and may many a new Brother, reading this Bulletin for the first time, some day be equally worthy of this Honor.

THE CHIEF'S CORNER

At this time, I would like to thank all of you who elected me as Chief of the Lodge. I know that the office of Chief has many responsibilities, and I will endeavor to fulfill this office to the best of my ability. As you know, Marty Becker the past Chief, did a wonderful job. I am sure that if everyone digs in and does his job, we will have another successful year.

Yours in Brotherhood
Richard Gross, Netami Sakima

AREA 2-A CONCLAVE SCHEDULED

An Area 2-A Conclave will be held this year on June 3-4, 1961, at Camp Baiting Hollow, Suffolk County, Long Island

The Conclave planning meeting, which will be held at the same location on Nov 13-14, is the only known meeting of its kind to be held in this country. This meeting is for Lodge(and Chapter) officers and for those who will be responsible for their Lodge's parts in the later Area Conclave. No other Lodges or Areas in the country have such a pre-conclave planning meeting, and the National Committee has an eye on our area to evaluate the planning meeting. It is possible that such a pre-conclave planning session will be recommended from now on. Such a meeting was held by Area 2-A at Camp Nooteeming, prior to the successful Conclave held there, and the opportunity for Lodges to familiarize themselves with the grounds for ceremonies and Indian dancing was of great value.

One of the events at the Conclave is the Area Indian Dance competition, won by the same Lodge for three Consecutive Conclaves. Lets hope that Mide will see there isn't a fourth. Another important part is good fellowship. The Brothers can trade Order Ideas, and meet and make new friends.

Cost will be approzimately $5 each, and 80 boys from our Lodge are entitled to attend. Its not too early to start makinh plans for this, right now, June 3-4,1961.

NAMIDIN DEWEGUN

If you were present at the Council's Scout-O-Rama in Rye last April 30, you saw the first excellent public performance of the Namidin Dewegun, the Indian Lore group of Mide Lodge. The group put on another performance at the Chappegat Summer Order reunion at Camp Siwanoy in August.

Now, with a large new group of applicants the group bids fair to become a valuable adjunct of the Order and of the Council. Performances are planned for each district to help promote camping and explain the Order of the Arrow. More than just dancing is involved, since the group intends to make a study of Indian Lore in general.

New Sachem of the Namidin Dewegun, replacing Bob Becker, now away at college, is Bud Sward, the solo "hunter dancer". His Sagamore is Bob Pierce.

First meeting of the enlarged group is Sunday, October 2nd, at 2PM promptly, in the Scout House of the First Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle. Future meetings are expected to be on the first Sunday of the month, except in January and April.

ARROW PROJECTS ----WAUBEEKA

During the summer, the new Arrow candidates and members completed several projects toward the betterment of Camp Waubeeka. The new candidates, using several of these projects as Ordeal tasks, built the protective railing around the swimming area, which doubles as a towel rack for the summer campers.

One of the most important,and probably the project that took the longest amount of time, was the retaining wall, built on the left side of the swimming area, about 12 feet from shore. A total of 30 cubic yards of dirt was transported as bulk fill for the retaining wall, and was used to level the grade of the land.

Other projects completed by the O.A. over the summer were the building of new shelves in the mess hall, replacing the broken glass in the crafts Lodge, and also the planting and landscaping of the grounds around the health Lodge. The Order also helped in closing up the camp after the summer season. All arrow members should be congratulated on the fine job the did over the summer to improve the camp.

Now for this year's work parties !!

**** **** **** ******* **** ****

The treasurers request that all the Brothers who have not yet done so please pay up their dues!! John Fuerst and Buster Cram would like to hear from you.

Do you know of any Brothers how away in school, or in service? Their addresses or other info would be welcome. Contact Carl Ekberg, or Scott Muldoon, or Ira.

Has your address changed recently? If so, please contact one of the secretaries --Bob Pierce, 27 Locust Ave, New Rochelle --Ted Geist, 29 Lincoln Circle,Tuckahoe. Also let them know if you don't receive notices. Perhaps, as happened to a Brothe recently, you just happened to move to another town without telling anyone!

There will be special chapter activities including some work parties. Look and listen for word about these.

Start planning <u>now</u> to take part in the National OA Conference next August. <u>Every</u> Order man should attend at least one of these marvelous events, and Mide should have a good-sized representation!

BUT ABOVE ALL, REMEMBER, WITH ALL THE OTHER INTERESTING AND USEFUL ACTIVITIES OPEN TO AN ORDER MAN, <u>HIS FIRST AND FOREMOST DUTY IS TO HIS UNIT</u> !

That is the O.A.'s Golden Rule.

THE HANIGUS CONVENTION

The Hanigus Convention this year was held on Sat-Sun, Aug 27-28, at Camp Waubeeka The Convention started with a business meeting, called to order early Saturday afternoon. After customary business, the new Chapter officers were elected, after which the Brothers were divided into various committees for discussions.

At 8 PM, the Brothers gathered in the mess hall for the Arrow Banquet. The menu was roast beef, baked potatoes, peas, olives celery, coffee or milk. After the meal, and a few introductions, everyone went to the Arrow Circle, for the induction ceremony for new members, followed by Brotherhood and a Vigil call-out. Then the evening feed!

Sunday morning was started with church services. After breakfast, came the work parties, doing the assigned work of closing down the camp. The Convention was dismissed after lunch and a final meeting.

A simple but effective conclave neckerchief was given to each Brother attending.

NEW COUNCIL RING, GIFT TO CAMP SIWANOY

The Mide Council ring at Camp Siwanoy is new this year, but it originated from an idea of Lodge Advisor Cedie Sintzenich over 10 years ago. Lack of a suitable acceptable location hindered its building at that time. A small ring started in the Three Finger Rock area is now used as a summer campsite.

The new Mide ring, only partly completed although it was used for several activities this summer, can be found below the Mohican troopsite, in the area once used for the Siwanoy Adventurers program. This council ring is completely an Order project, with Chappegat Chapter both building and financing it.

When completed, the new ring will house 8 sets of benches arranged in a semi-circle plus a stage made of native stone, equipped with footlights. The stage will have a cement deck, and will be on a raised platform. A capacity of over 1000 people is anticipated, seating 40 comfortably in each section. The work on the ring was started last summer, involving much of the work done by boys at Siwanoy during their Ordeals. The ring is a gift to Camp Siwanoy from the Order. Work is under the supervision of Chapter Adv. Carmine Ricci, whose leadership in this project has been inspiring.

The ring's future array of events will include Court of Honor, campfires, tapouts. The devoted efforts of OA men ought to result in its completion in 3 to 4 years.

Our hands are outstretched to Cedie for his inspired idea for this badly needed Camp Siwanoy council ring.

CHAPTER OFFICERS, 1960-61

HANIGUS:
Chief-- Bill Lang
Vice-Chief ---Dennis Sullivan
Rec. Secy---Tucker Tyler
Corr. Secy---Ted Geist
Treasurer-- Buster Cram

CHAPPEGAT:
Chief---Bob Ollman
Vice-Chief--- Donald Woodworth
Red. Secy-- Luke Ashley
Corr. Secy-- Bob Pierce
Treasurer---John Fuerst.

CHAPPEGAT SUMMER ORDER WEEKEND.

Chappegat's summer Order reunion weekend, Aug 19-21, featured the dedication of the new Mide Council ring, the summer banquet, and a "Conclave in Miniature" with discussion groups, and a chance for Brothers to work on the new Mide ring.

An Indian Lore Session Saturday afternoon developed six new dancers who took part in the campfire, which was completely presented by the Order that evening. Bob Becker and Ronny Garfunkel were the coordinators for the campfire, with Charlie Pickard, Cedie Sintzenich and Herb Bootzin arranging the dancing and ceremonies. The entire campfire was on an American Indian theme, something which may well become traditional at the Siwanoy mid-fourth period weekend. An audience of more than 500 people was in attendance as the Mide ring was dedicated and presented to Camp Director Reno Zuccaro for use.

Immediately after the dance performance at the end of the campfire program, a Brotherhood ceremony was held, followed by an Ordeal. The big event then occurred when everyone proceeded to the mess hall for the feast. George Gorman was MC for the evening, with former council president and region II Vice-President Bob Dowling as the speaker. Dom Capeci conducted a Vigil call-out, followed by the formal recognition in the mess hall the following morning. Carmine Ricci was recognized for 25 years service to the Order, and Cedie for 35!

It was well into the morning when the last tired but happy Brothers climbed into bed.

**** ***** **** **** **** ****

MIDE MESSENGER Editors-- Scott Muldoon, Carl Ekberg Jr.
Writers: MichaelA. Greene, Bob Rooney, Bob Pierce, Dick Gross.
Advisor-- Ira Binder

-If we have left anyone out, ---- complain to the editors !!!

MIDE Lodge is glad to welcome and make known to all Brothers the new members inducted into our Order this summer at Camps Siwanoy and Waubeeka. This is (we hope) a complete list of these names:

Joe Banahan
Larry Cardman
Steve Charla
Cavin Connelly
Richard Dale
Bruce Dewey
Tom Fitzpatrick
George Geisel
Bruce Gibbs
Bill Goetz
Bruce Green
Paul Herz
E.C. Hoffman
Steven Kress
Bill Mann
Bucky Masterson
Eliot Maxwell
Mike Mithhell
Frank Saunders Jr
John Schwarz
Ed Troy
Howie Wiesener Jr.

Frank Barcia
David Bull
Larry Conners
Jeff Cuaai
Bob Gluck
Joe Godfrey
Bob Gordon
Bob Lalli
John C. Landsiedel
Leonard Lipton
Anthony Mastro
Randy Medalie
Richard Mikovits
Ed Poccia
Bob Samela
Steve Zaccagnino

John Barbieri
Leslie Black
Geoff Brown
Joe Cali
Bill Citarella
Donald Fanning
Chris Henderson
Stanley Katz
Bob Hambel
Curtis King
Ed Kowalcyk
John Koztecki
John McCarthy
Bill Modzeleski
David Moxhay
Chris Murphy
Dan Palmer
John Pellegrin
Jim Polony
Harold Pride

John Ritzcovan
Ralph Shedden
Charles Smyth
Jack Stockmann
Frank Tulloch
Dennis Varian
Barry Watson
Martin Whitmont
Frank Brandi
Charles Buschmeyer
Matt Capri
William Casey
Larry Fechter
Ben Fusco
Fred Geldon
Hall Hanson
Steve Heintz
Robert Howard
Sheldon Johnson
Richard Marks
Fred Miller
Wayne Murphy
Richard Neuman
Richard Waldron
Frederic Weston
Jim Bellamy
Richy Frankel
Vinny Frezzo
Bill Havey
Gilbert Holmes
Bill Kelly Jr.
Paul Le Blanc
Rod Mick
Robert Morgenroth
Dennis Marks
Bruce Oswald
Ben Pierson
Bob Rooney
Richard Britton
Ricky Rollins
Nevil Schwartz
Stewart White
Bob Thomas
Roger Aither
John Weir
Hilton Slocum
M. Llanes
Mark Mahlke
Paul Terrici
Roy Ferraro
Daniel Moore
Don Fleming
Robert Nelson
Fred Crimi
Ainsley Sigmund
Bill Ludt
Ralph Boynton
Paul Wackerman
Richard Lord

Toby Campion
John Boynton
Joe Robson
Neil Ellison
Walter Cruden
Howard Cohen
Irving Woolf
Sterling Clark
Charles Sillery
W.A. Putnam
Elmer Mahlke
James Ferraro
Alan Shields

Tom Connelly
Murray Fishkin
Jack Reiner
Alan Blum
Mel Goldman
James L. Johnson
Lohn H. Landsiedel
Frank Pazona
Dr. Chas. Sakomoto
Charles Schlierer
Joseph Sint
Matthew Twardy
Donald Edelmann
Alfred Emmons
Dr. John Hutchinson
Max Auker
N. Lamont Bell
Anthony Brandi
Fred Decker
Fred Frenz
Douglas Futuyma
Earl Geldon
Ralston Kennedy
Daniel Kerley

The following is an incomplete list of the Mide Brothers who sealed their membership in the Order by becoming Brotherhood members this spring or summer:

Martin Baker
Philip De Vries
Dr. Rulon Rawson
Luke Ashley
Bob Ollman
Richard Bell Jr.
Charlain Richard Bell
Phillip Dore
Carl Ekberg Jr.
John Fenlon
John Moore
Robert Pierce
Norman Wiener
Kenneth Baron
Jeffrey Baker
John Becker

Edward Dean
Phil De Vries Jr.
Jerry Donahue
Steven Erhard
Richard Goldfarb
Jerry Hacker
Marc Heilweil
Leon Krangle
Andy Long Jr.
Franc Roggeri
Bill Tuttle Jr.
Bill Carmin
Murray Fuerst
Manny Fechter
Howard Huth
Dr. Paul Sherlock

154 new Ordeal members this summer.

Eug Dec
Morot-Sir,
Edouard

The Cultural Counselor
Representative of French Universities in the United States
and Mrs. Edouard Morot-Sir
request the pleasure of your company
to a reception in honor of the United States
Government Scholars who will study in France
during the Academic Year

Sept. 20th, 1960

6 to 8 p.m.

R.S.V.P.
Regent 7-9700

972 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

Moses, Bob

RECEIVED

1960 DEC -8 PM 7:09

C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y

WU033 DL PD

NEW YORK NY DEC 8 NFT

ED MURROW

CBS DLR DONT FONE

WILL YOU JOIN WITH SOME OF OUR MUTUAL FRIENDS IN A WORLDS FAIR CHRISTMAS TOAST AT THE METROPOLITAN CLUB, ONE EAST SIXTIETH STREET, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 5:30 TO 8:00 PM. PLEASE USE THIS TELEGRAM AS YOUR CARD OF ADMISSION

BOB MOSES TOM DEEGAN AND BILL BERNS

627P..

Grandma Moses

May 11, 1960

Dear Mr. Kallir:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 29th inviting Mr. Murrow to join an honorary committee for the anniversary exhibition of paintings by Grandma Moses next September.

I regret very much that Mr. Murrow will not be able to accept, since he is on a year's leave of absence and will not be returning to New York City for several months.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Otto Kallir
Galerie St. Etienne
46 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

GALERIE ST. ETIENNE
46 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

OTTO KALLIR

TEL. CIRCLE 5-6734
CABLE ADDRESS: ARTIENNE, NEW YORK

April 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

September 7th will be the hundredth birthday of Grandma Moses. On this occasion, we are planning to present an anniversary exhibition in cooperation with Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., to be held at the galleries of the IBM Corporation on 57th Street in New York.

An honorary committee is being formed of eminent personalities from all fields of life in the United States and abroad. I am taking the liberty of asking you whether you will honor the artist by becoming a member of the committee. Among those who have already accepted my invitation are Dame Judith Anderson, Miss Lillian Gish, Mr. Thornton Wilder, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Bing.

I look forward to hearing from you soon. Many thanks in advance for your favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

GALERIE ST. ETIENNE

Otto Kallir

Otto Kallir

eng dlc
Muncie Junior
Chamber of Commerce

August 18, 1960

Mr. Joseph E. Allardt, Jr.
The Allardt Co.
539 Johnson Building
Muncie, Indiana

Dear Mr. Allardt:

Thank you for your gracious invitation to speak at the Distinguished Service Award Banquet, sponsored by the Muncie Junior Chamber of Commerce, in January of 1961.

Unfortunately, due to the pressure and uncertainty of my CBS commitments, I have had to make a blanket rule against accepting speaking engagements however attractive they may be.

Sincerely yours,

EL

The Allardt Co.

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE

JOSEPH ALLARDT JR. 539 JOHNSON BLDG. PHONE ATLAS 2-6695
MUNCIE, INDIANA

August 16, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Annually the Muncie Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsors a Distinguished Service Award Banquet at which time an award is made to an outstanding young man of this community. This banquet is one of the highlights of the year in Muncie, and is attended by some eight hundred business men.

In addition to the award, one of the outstanding events of the evening, is a speech given by a prominent national figure. We would like to extend an invitation to you to be our Speaker for this occasion and to afford your many friends in Muncie an opportunity to be with you on this occasion.

The banquet can be held at your convenience on any evening in January, 1961. We would be most pleased if you are able to furnish us a date of your availability. We would expect to pay your expenses and a gratuity.

Sincerely,

Joseph E. Allardt, Jr.

Joseph E. Allardt, Jr. Chairman
Distinguished Service Award Banquet

Museum of Modern Art

February 8, 1960

Dear Sirs:

Many thanks for your recent invitation to attend a preview of the new Indian film APUR SANSAR on Monday evening, February 15th.

Would you please send two tickets for this performance to this office. Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Museum of Modern Art
11 West 53 Street
New York, New York

The Museum of Modern Art, New York

APUR SANSAR

The Museum of Modern Art Film Library wishes to thank Mr. Edward Harrison for generously making possible this presentation of Apur Sansar.

The President and the Trustees of the Museum of Modern Art

request the honor of your company at a private preview

of the new Indian film APUR SANSAR *(The World of Apu)*

concluding the trilogy which began with *Pather Panchali* and *Aparajito*

directed by SATYAJIT RAY

on Monday evening, February 15, at 8:45 p.m.

Mr. Ray will appear in person at this performance

Tickets are required for admission. R.S.V.P. 11 West 53 Street, N.Y. No reserved seats.

Border design from 17th century Indian fabric.
Courtesy Heeramaneck Gallery, New York

Nat'l Assoc. of Foreign Student Advisers

January 27, 1960

Dear Mrs. Sasnett:

Thank you for your kind letter of January 16th, which was received in Mr. Murrow's absence from the country.

I regret that there is no possibility of Mr. Murrow's undertaking any writing during the course of his sabbatical, since he plans to spend the time reading, listening, and learning. I am sorry to have to say no on his behalf.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. J. Randolph Sasnett
343 South Madison Avenue
Pasadena, California

MARTENA T. SASNETT
343 South Madison Avenue
Pasadena, California

January 16, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

A small book entitled, FOREIGN STUDENTS LOOK AT THE U.S., is being readied for Spring publication. Would you be so gracious as to write a brief introduction of approximately 300 words?

The little volume consists of thirty-two spontaneous and frank essays written by foreign students in our colleges and universities. Undertaken as a cooperative project by members of the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers, the sale of the book will make possible a Special Projects Fund for that organization.

I am reluctant to intrude upon your European holiday with such a request, but knowing your deep interest in international education, I am prompted to ask. This book is the first of its kind. Its purpose is to enlarge public concern for students from abroad.

May I send you a copy of the little manuscript which runs just over 100 pages?

Mr. Sasnett joins me in warmest regards. We have missed your masterly reporting and incomparable television programs, but we rejoice that you are having a much deserved vacation.

Cordially,

Martena Sasnett

Martena Sasnett
(Mrs. J. Randolph Sasnett)

Eng. Declin
Natl Assoc. of
Real Estate Boa

August 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Baker:

Thank you for your cordial letter of July 22nd. It is most kind of you to invite me to moderate the panel discussion at your 53rd Annual Convention in Dallas on Thursday, November 17th.

I would like very much to do it, but regret to have to say that it is impossible for me to commit myself to an engagement of that kind since I have no idea at this moment where my television commitments will require me to be on that date.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lowell Baker
National Association of
Real Estate Boards
36 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago 3, Illinois

mcc

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS

36 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

LOWELL BAKER
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

RANDOLPH 6-1351

July 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was nice to visit with you today and to have the opportunity to discuss the plans we are contemplating for our 53rd Annual Convention in Dallas during the period November 11 through 17, 1960.

As I mentioned to you, we plan to have an economic panel on Thursday afternoon, November 17. This panel will run from approximately 2:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. We anticipate having the following participants:

George Cline Smith, Economist and Vice President
F. W. Dodge Corporation - New York, New York

Austin Kiplinger, Kiplinger Washington Letter

Dr. James O'Leary, Director of Investment Research
Life Insurance Association of America - New York, N. Y.

They will discuss various economic phases pertaining to building, construction and real estate values, then possibly the general economic trend. As this will be after the Election, of course it will be appropriate to have a political commentary in the discussion as to how the new administration and its policy will effect the economy.

It is hoped in our extention of invitation to you that you would be the Moderator of this group.

As I discussed with you, the men could meet prior to the General Session for a rehearsal. I am sure there is jet service between New York and Dallas so that too much of your time would not be spent away from your office.

We are very anxious to have your acceptance and would appreciate your advising us at the earliest moment possible.

Looking forward to the pleasure of having you with us in Dallas.

Sincerely,

Lowell Baker

Lowell Baker
Administrative Secretary

LB:maq

P.S. I might add that there will be at least 7,000 of our delegates in attendance representing all our states.

LB

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

May 26, 1960

Mrs. G. Schuyler Tarbell
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Tarbell:

I have just returned to New York and find your gracious invitation of May 17 to speak at your luncheon in April, 1961.

I much regret that I have had to make it a general rule not to accept speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, due to the pressure of my broadcasting commitments.

Very truly yours,

E R Murrow

ERM:skh

(letter returned)

Nat'l Council of the Churches of Christ

May 26, 1960

Mrs. G. Schuyler Tarbell
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Tarbell:

I have just returned to New York and find your gracious invitation of May 17 to speak at your luncheon in April, 1961.

I much regret that I have had to make it a general rule not to accept speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, due to the pressure of my broadcasting commitments.

Very truly yours,

ERM:skh

division of home missions

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y. Riverside 9-2200

Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, President Rev. Roy G. Ross, General Secretary

Rev. Willard M. Wickizer
Chairman
Rev. Jon I. Regier
Executive Secretary

May 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Each year the National Migrant Committee of the Division of Home Missions of the National Council of Churches holds a luncheon in New York City with a distinguished guest speaker. We are making plans now for the 1961 event, which is to be held on April 20 at the new Interchurch Center. Because there is to be a large convocation in Washington, D. C., this coming November to celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of the Migrant Ministry and to set up new goals, we thought it wise to have our luncheon the following April when results of the convocation will have been studied.

We have learned that you are to be the narrator on the migrant documentary program for which David Lowe has been making the movie, and we can think of no finer speaker whom we would like to have than you. You will be so familiar with the whole migrant problem - and could bring us a very current message. It might even be possible to show a portion of the film as an introduction for your talk.

We hope that you will give this serious consideration. Our previous luncheons have been very educational and interesting. At our last one Governors Harriman and Meyner and Commissioner of Labor Batt from Pennsylvania held a symposium which Quincy Howe moderated. We have had around 400 - 500 people in attendance - and the cause of helping to better the working and living conditions of the migrant laborers has been furthered.

We shall hope to hear from you favorably at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Sargent Tarbell

Mrs. G. Schuyler Tarbell
Luncheon Chairman

JST/sak

Nat'l Council of Negro Women
Eng Dec

September 8, 1960

Dear Miss Height:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of September 1st. I regret very much that I cannot participate in the International Debutante Ball on September 23rd. Unfortunately, my radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Dorothy I. Height
National President
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
International Debutante Ball
Hotel Commodore
42nd Street & Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw

MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE, *Founder*

International Debutante Ball

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC.

Hotel Commodore — 42nd Street & Lexington Avenue

New York 17, New York

September 1, 1960

Honorary Chairman
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Honorary Co-Chairmen
MISS MARIAN ANDERSON
MRS. RALPH BUNCHE
MRS. EDWARD DUDLEY
MISS LENA HORNE
MRS. SOPHIA YARNALL JACOBS

National President
DOROTHY I. HEIGHT

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is an honor to convey to you a request on behalf of the National Council of Negro Women as we launch the campaign for a Memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune.

The President of the United States has signed into law the Resolution passed by the Congress authorizing the National Council of Negro Women to erect on public land in the Nation's Capital the first memorial to an American Negro woman - Mary McLeod Bethune. Now, within the time limit of the law and in the highest tradition, we want to erect a memorial and build a tribute in a Mary McLeod Bethune Educational Center for the archives and activities around the contributions of Negro women in American life.

As a major feature of our Silver Anniversary and as a benefit to initiate our Memorial Project, we are holding an International Debutante Ball at the Hotel Commodore, Friday, September 23, 1960. Young women from many different backgrounds and countries who symbolize the highest qualities in womanhood, service and achievement for which the National Council of Negro Women was organized in 1935 by Mrs. Bethune will be presented. United Nations delegations and other distinguished guests of the international community will attend.

The proceeds of the Ball will make possible the carrying of the message of the Memorial to people of all races in all walks of life who would like to have a part in it because they, too, loved Mrs. Bethune.

You are our unanimous first choice as the person we should like to have introduce the young women on this significant occasion. Under the Honorary Chairmanship of Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and other distinguished women this affair will launch the largest project ever undertaken by our women with a unity of purpose.

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss our plans with you. We hope sincerely that you will find it possible to honor us with your participation at this crucial point in a project that, at this moment in history, has meaning at home and abroad.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Height

Dorothy I. Height
National President

DIH/ras

1935 - 1960 Silver Anniversary

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune

REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 23, 1960

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 502) authorizing in the District of Columbia a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I trust the Senate will give its stamp of approval to this measure, which authorizes the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to the incomparable Mary McLeod Bethune. This memento in stone will immortalize the life of a wonderful woman whose life was dedicated to the quest for knowledge.

It will stand as a lasting tribute to a great woman who has walked among us and left her mark in so many hearts. The career of this woman is a lesson in perseverence and accomplishment. She served her Nation and her people well, both in filling important positions in the Federal Government and in founding institutions of learning.

Hers was a life devoted to the development of knowledge to be used for good works. It was a life devoted to the search for knowledge, not merely for its own sake, but as a source of service, as the handmaiden of understanding, as the key that would open doors and lead her people toward the self-fulfillment that is the hunger—the spiritual hunger—of each and every one of us.

Mary McLeod Bethune has earned her monument. It is in the hearts of all who have been touched by her love, by her genius, by her devotion to the cause of giving meaning and substance and nobility to the lives of those privileged to dwell in the wide circle of her influence.

It was my privilege just last weekend to participate in an important activity of another of Mary McLeod Bethune's lasting monuments, the National Council of Negro Women, of which she was the founder and organizer. This outstanding conference demonstrated well the outstanding manner in which the national council is carrying on the work and promoting the ideals of its founder.

It is significant that the memorial honoring Mrs. Bethune will also commemorate the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. In her life and works she exemplified the great fruits of that historic pronouncement and it is therefore doubly appropriate that they be linked in this lasting tribute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

554071—75729

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1960

National Education Assoc.

April 28, 1960

Dear Dr. Eshelman:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 18th inviting Mr. Murrow to join the Television Committee for American Education Week, November 6-12.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and has been traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the office for several months, and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to consider any engagements.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Dr. W. W. Eshelman, President
National Education Association
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

National Education Association

W. W. ESHELMAN, President

WILLIAM G. CARR, Executive Secretary

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
ADAMS 4-4855

April 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the suggestion of Miss Donna Reed, who is serving as a volunteer consultant to the National Education Association, I should like to extend to you an invitation to join the Television Committee for American Education Week (November 6-12).

American Education Week, which is sponsored not only by the National Education Association but also by the American Legion, the U.S. Office of Education and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, has as its continuing purpose to encourage parents and citizens to visit their schools. The theme selected by sponsors for the 1960 observance is "Strengthen Schools for the '60's."

The Television Committee for American Education Week will consist of performers, producers, writers and advertisers involved in programs with family themes. In various ways they will be asked to promote the theme of the Week, which is also highlighted in the Radio-Television Bulletin of The Advertising Council.

We sincerely hope that you will find it possible to join the Committee, which will be disbanded on November 13, 1960. Your acceptance will of course be noted prominently and gratefully in the various periodicals and newsletters of the National Education Association (750,000 classroom teachers and school administrators), as well as in the journals of the affiliated State education associations (membership 1,300,000).

Sincerely yours,

W. W. Eshelman

W. W. Eshelman
President

The National Headliners' Club

requests the pleasure of your company

at the

Twenty-Sixth Annual Awards

in conjunction with the

Twenty-Sixth Annual Headliners' Frolic

sponsored by the

Press Club of Atlantic City

Friday, Saturday and Sunday

the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth of April

Nineteen hundred and sixty

Informal Not Transferable R.s.v.p.

National Health Council

NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL

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Executive Director
PHILIP E. RYAN

December 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow

On behalf of Dr. Perkins I acknowledge your note of December 14.

I know that I speak for him, and for the members of the 1961 Forum Committee in expressing our regret that you are unable to accept the invitation to be the dinner speaker at the 1961 National Health Forum.

We can appreciate the many demands that are being made on your time, and understand why you cannot accept this further commitment.

Thank you for the consideration which you have given to our request.

Sincerely,

Philip E. Ryan
Executive Director

PER/nr

e d

December 14, 1960

Dear Dr. Perkins:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of December 8th.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to be the dinner speaker at the 1961 National Health Forum in March and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the coming year are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not make any speeches no matter how tempting the ocdasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Perkins, M.D., President
National Health Council
1790 Broadway
New York 19, New York

ERM:gw

NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. *Telephone:* CIRCLE 5-8000

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National Association of Social Workers
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Winthrop Laboratories

Executive Director PHILIP E. RYAN

December 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow

When we asked Dr. Leona Baumgartner how to seek your acceptance of this invitation she said, "With a man like Ed Murrow, you go direct." So we go direct, and, in passing, note that Dr. Baumgartner agrees with us that you are the ideal person to do the job we have in mind.

The National Health Council annually convenes a National Health Forum to direct public and professional attention to a selected important national health problem requiring analysis, examination of what is being done about it, and identification of what further might be done. Our next Forum, in March 1961, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, is on the subject of "Better Communication for Better Health." It is described in more detail in the enclosed Fact Sheet.

The officers of the Council and the Forum Committee are in agreement that they want you to be the dinner speaker at the 1961 Forum. This will be on Wednesday evening, March 15. We know that with your demonstrated appreciation of the use of radio and television in contributing to the solution of social problems (most recent example, your migratory labor program), you will have significant and stimulating things to say to the group of selected leaders assembled in the 1961 Forum. Through the Forum publications, what you say will, of course, be reaching an even broader audience of people who need to make better use of modern communications to advance the cause of health. You will be making a real contribution to that cause in accepting this invitation.

If you have any questions, either I or Philip Ryan, the Council's executive director, will be pleased to answer them.

Sincerely

James E. Perkins

James E. Perkins, M.D.
President

Enclosure

FACT SHEET *August 1960*

1961 NATIONAL HEALTH FORUM

March 13-16, 1961

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City

TOPIC: *"Better Communication for Better Health"*

WHY THIS TOPIC: In health discussions these themes recur: "Our basic problem is communication"—"We must narrow the gap between what we know and what we apply"—"This new information should reach those who can use it"—"Facts alone are not enough; we need motivation"—"Increased specialization is good, but it creates barriers to communication"—"Yes, but we talk only to ourselves"—"There must be better ways to tell this story"—"We can't keep up with the literature."

Health shares these problems with other fields but health communication improvement is *urgent* and *possible* because

— expanding research is providing new knowledge
— public interest in health problems and services is increasing
— new techniques and devices for more rapid and effective communication are being found, but there is a lag in using them for health improvement
— health problems are more complex than ever before, solutions require cooperation of educators, social scientists, business men, labor leaders, and a host of public, voluntary, professional and civic organizations
— more effective use of existing and expanding knowledge is imperative for the well-being and security of our society

WHAT THE FORUM WILL DO: As planned by the Forum Committee (see other side) the Forum will analyze problems of health communication, evaluate what is being done, review the promises of newer communication methods and techniques, direct public and professional attention to the need for better health communication and identify action potentials.

Several pre-Forum workshops will be held to analyze various aspects of the problem, e.g., communication among scientists and between scientists and practitioners; communication among health organizations, communication with the public. The workshops will provide a basis for more effective discussion in the Forum itself.

Aspects of the problem which will receive Forum attention include:

— What communication research and experience can contribute to better health communication.
— Motivation for action based on fact rather than fad.
— Teaching communication skills in the schools for the health professions.
— Health communication in the schools.
— Cooperative approach to better health communication.
— Experiments in use of new methods and techniques.

Publication of selected papers, action ideas, and an over-all report will enable the Forum to reach a broader audience.

PARTICIPATION: Participation in the Forum is by *invitation*. Approximately 500 leaders from various fields will constitute the Forum, including representation from the health professions and voluntary and governmental health agencies, as well as educators, social scientists, health researchers, and experts in communication.

From suggestions received from many different sources, invitations will be extended to selected individuals.

Participants will pay a registration fee of $10, covering Forum materials, attendance at all sessions (except meal functions) and subsequent reports. They are expected to meet their own travel and living expenses.

(Please turn over)

THE NATIONAL HEALTH FORUMS: The National Health Council, established in 1921, enables its more than 70 member agencies to work together in the common cause of health improvement. The annual National Health Forum, sponsored by the Council, is a conference ground for all elements of the health movement with the participation of other related interests. The Forum focuses public and professional attention on a selected national health problem or important national health development; it offers a well-planned setting where health leaders can come together to discuss among themselves, and with others, the nature of the problem or development and what might be done about it. It provides a means for

— pooling and exchange of information and experience
— reporting new developments to a broader audience
— identifying action potentials

The Forum does not adopt formal recommendations or resolutions.

The 1961 National Health Forum on "Better Communication for Better Health" is the ninth in a series.

Past Forums include:

1953 "The Health Needs of the Nation"
1954 "Staffing America's Health Services"
1955 "Forecasting America's Health"
1956 "Action Today, Tomorrow, Together on Chronic Illness"
1957 "Steps for Today Toward Better Mental Health"
1958 "Urban Sprawl and Health"
1959 "Health of People Who Work—Challenges of Occupational Health"
1960 "Positive Health of Older People"

1961 FORUM COMMITTEE: Responsibility for developing and conducting the 1961 National Health Forum rests with a committee appointed by the National Health Council consisting of:

GRANVILLE W. LARIMORE, M.D., (Chairman) Deputy Commissioner of Health, New York State Department of Health

WALTER G. BARLOW, Executive Vice President, Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton

W. W. BAUER, M.D., Director, Department of Health Education, American Medical Association

GEORGE BUGBEE, President, Health Information Foundation, New York City

JOSEPH W. COFFMAN, President, Tecnifax Corporation, Holyoke, Mass.

HOWARD ENNES, Director, Bureau of Public Health, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

RUTH B. FREEMAN, ED.D., (ex officio)

IAGO GALDSTON, M.D., New York Academy of Medicine

BRUNO GEBHARD, M.D., Director, Cleveland Health Museum

HORACE H. HUGHES, Maternity Center Association, New York City

GEORGE JAMES, M.D., First Deputy Commissioner, New York City Health Department

DALLAS JOHNSON, PR Associates, Washington, D. C.

WALTER MURPHY, Public Relations Counsel, National Tuberculosis Association

RICHARD H. ORR, M.D., Executive Director, Institute for Advancement of Medical Communication, New York City

WILLIAM R. PATTERSON, D.D.S., Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas

JAMES E. PERKINS, M.D., (ex officio)

MARCUS ROSENBLUM, Executive Editor, *Public Health Reports*, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

MATHEW ROSS, M.D., Medical Director, American Psychiatric Association

MARION W. SHEAHAN, R.N., Associate General Director, National League for Nursing

JAMES H. STERNER, M.D., (ex officio)

EUGENE J. TAYLOR, The New York Times

EARL UBELL, The New York Herald Tribune

JAMES M. VICARY, Marketing and Opinion Research, New York City

JOHN F. WHITE, President, National Educational Television and Radio Center, New York

DONALD YOUNG, PH.D., Director, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City

MARJORIE A. C. YOUNG, PH.D., Assistant Professor of Health Education, School of Public Health, Harvard University

RICHARD H. YOUNG, M.D., Dean, Northwestern University Medical School, Evanston, Illinois

Natl Institute on Crim
ed eg

December 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Gernert:

Many thanks for your letter of November 28th and for your gracious comments regarding "Harvest of Shame."

I greatly appreciate your invitation to moderate a special program at your meeting next May and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the coming year are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities no matter how tempting the occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul J. Gernert, Program Chairman
8th National Institute on Crime and Delinquency
P. O. Box 66
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

ERM:gw

8th National Institute on Crime and Delinquency

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

SPONSORS | NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES CONFERENCE OF CORRECTION
NEW JERSEY PROBATION ASSOCIATION

The Ambassador, Atlantic City, New Jersey May 21-24, 1961

IN REPLY REFER TO:

P. O. Box 66
Harrisburg, Pa.
November 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had the extreme pleasure of listening to you on the "Harvest of Shame" program. Immediately, you impressed me as being the gentleman we are looking for to moderate a special program at the 8th National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 21 to 24, 1961, inclusive.

The Institute is sponsored by non-profit organizations, such as, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction, the New Jersey Probation Association, and the National Training School Association.

This affair for Wednesday morning, May 24th, would be of a panel nature. We would like you to moderate this program. On the panel with you would be a nationally known correctional representative, a noted judge, a state legislator, a writer, and a business man. The subject will be, "Community and Corrections--Look at Each Other."

May we respectfully solicit your services for that date, and for the purpose herein stated. Kindly advise at an early date if you are available and will accept, and, too, what the cost of your services would be.

The field of parole, probation, and corrections is one that has not as yet gained full recognition and public acceptance. In these days of trial and costly institutional programs it is high time that we take a better approach to those who have fallen away from our social standards.

I would appreciate if you would accept. We must look to men of National fame such as you possess to help us in putting across to the public the profession in which we are engaged.

Sincerely yours,

Paul J. Gernert

Paul J. Gernert, Program Chairman
8th National Institute on Crime
and Delinquency

PJG:dk

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE AGENCIES WILL HOLD ITS ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT THE SAME TIME AND SAME PLACE AS THE NICD: SEE THE NICD PROGRAM FOR ITS MEETINGS.

National Multiple Sclerosis Society

May 10, 1960

Dear Miss Bergen:

Thank you for your letter of May 2nd, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is presently on a year's sabbatical. He will not be returning to the office for several months and therefore, I regret that he will not be able to be of assistance to the MS HOPE CHEST campaign this year.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Polly Bergen, Chairman
Women's Activities Committee
1960 MS Hope Chest
National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.
ORegon 4-4100

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower
Honorary MS Hope Chest Chairman

Shirley Temple
MS Hope Chest Chairman

Polly Bergen, Chairman
Women's Activities

Pat Boone, Chairman
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Jabez H. Wood, N. Y.
F. F. Yonkman, M.D., N. J.

May 2, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am working with the National Multiple Sclerosis Society as Chairman of the Women's Activities Committee to help make the 1960 MS HOPE CHEST a smashing success.

I would deeply appreciate your help during our campaign which takes place from Mother's Day, May 8, through Father's Day, June 19.

As a prominent personality, you have a loyal following, and I am sure that if you recommend supporting the MS HOPE CHEST, many of your followers will do so.

You will find enclosed a set of announcements prepared for our 1960 MS HOPE CHEST campaign. If you want any additional material or would like to have a representative of the National MS Society appear on your program, please get in touch with Mr. Gil Braun, Director of Radio and TV, at the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and he will make the necessary arrangements.

The MS HOPE CHEST is approved by the Advertising Council.

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Polly Bergen

Polly Bergen, Chairman
Women's Activities Committee

RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(10 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(1) Hundreds of thousands of Americans between the ages of 20 and 40 know that "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." Help conquer MS. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST today.

(2) Help in the fight to conquer multiple sclerosis...the greatest cause of chronic disability among young adults. Support research to find its cause and cure. Please give to the MS HOPE CHEST.

(3) "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits" because young mothers and fathers are victims of chronic, crippling MS. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST...or send your contribution to: MS, in care of your local postmaster.

(4) Say "yes" to the MS HOPE CHEST and help conquer multiple sclerosis. Hundreds of thousands of young Americans are victims of this crippling disease. Please give to the MS HOPE CHEST today.

(5) Multiple Sclerosis is a chronic, disabling disease. Join in the fight to find its cause and cure. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST... or send your contribution to...MS, in care of your local postmaster.

ADVERTISING COUNCIL APPROVED: Our current program is included in the Radio-TV Bulletin of The Advertising Council. It is our clear understanding with the Council that the assistance we are requesting is not intended to displace any Regular Council allocation, but is sought as an additional contribution of time over and above your normal schedule of participation in the Radio or Television Allocation Plan.

RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(10 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(6) MS HOPE CHEST funds support research to find the cause and cure of chronic, crippling multiple sclerosis. Please say "yes" to the MS HOPE CHEST...and give as generously as you can.

(7) Nearly 2,000,000 people are directly affected by multiple sclerosis and related disease. "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." Help solve this medical mystery. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST.

(8) When multiple sclerosis pushes its way into a home, it usually comes to stay. That's why "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." Do your part to fight MS. Help fill the MS HOPE CHEST. Thank you.

(9) Scientific research is the way to solve the mystery of chronic, crippling multiple sclerosis. This research is supported by the MS HOPE CHEST. Please give as much as you can to the MS HOPE CHEST.

(10) Chronic, crippling multiple sclerosis strikes mainly at young adults in the 20-to-40 age group. Many of its hundreds of thousands of victims are parents of young children. Help them. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(10 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(11) MS - that means multiple sclerosis...a chronic, crippling disease. MS HOPE CHEST - that means you can help fight it. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST or send your contribution to...MS, in care of your local postmaster.

(12) Are you helping to fill the MS HOPE CHEST? What you give will mean a lot to the hundreds of thousands of young Americans who are victims of this disabling disease. Please say "yes" to the MS HOPE CHEST.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(20-30 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(1) Now is the time to say "yes" to the MS HOPE CHEST. Join the fight to conquer chronic, crippling multiple sclerosis, a disease of the central nervous system. Remember...MS hits hardest at young adults in the 20-to-40 age group, and that's why..."Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." Support research to find the cause and cure of MS. Please give to the MS HOPE CHEST.

(2) Today...multiple sclerosis is truly a medical mystery. Neither the cause nor cure of this chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system is known. But what of tomorrow? Medical and scientific research will come up with the answers that can give hope to hundreds of thousands of MS victims. What can be done depends on you...on how much <u>you</u> give to the MS HOPE CHEST. Give as generously as you can to the MS HOPE CHEST nearest you...or send your contribution to... MS, in care of your local postmaster. Thank you.

(3) "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." That sentence tells much of the MS story because this chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system strikes hardest at young adults. Children suffer when their parents are victims of MS. Help in the fight to find the cause and cure of multiple sclerosis. Say "yes" to the MS HOPE CHEST today...and please give generously.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(20-30 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(4) The National Multiple Sclerosis Society is the only nation-wide voluntary organization dedicated to work for MS. Since its founding in 1946, it has been a steadily growing force in promoting research into the causes, alleviation and control of multiple sclerosis. You can help in this important fight by contributing to the MS HOPE CHEST. Remember..."Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." Please give to the MS HOPE CHEST...and do it today. Thank you.

(5) When you see the MS HOPE CHEST...let it serve as a reminder..."Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." It is through MS HOPE CHEST funds that medical and scientific research is being carried out to find the cause and cure of chronic, crippling multiple sclerosis. MS has claimed hundreds of thousands of victims...so please give as generously as you can to the MS HOPE CHEST. Do it today. Thank you.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS

(20-30 seconds)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

(6) Multiple sclerosis strikes people from all walks of life...and it usually strikes them when they're young. MS is crippling and disabling...and when it comes, it comes to stay. Hardest hit are parents of young children. They know that "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." You can help by contributing to the MS HOPE CHEST. Don't put it off...do it today.

(7) The home is the very heart of American life...but MS families know that "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." Through the MS HOPE CHEST, the search for the cause and cure of chronic, crippling multiple sclerosis will go forward. Please give what you can to help. Contribute to the MS HOPE CHEST today.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

SPECIAL FOR MOTHER'S DAY

For the past 47 years, Mother's Day has been celebrated as a national holiday dedicated to the mothers of the land. It is a day set aside by family members to take mom out to enjoy a fine dinner or share a special outing. But there are many mothers who cannot be honored in this way. They are the victims of multiple sclerosis who are disabled and confined to a wheelchair by chronic, crippling MS. The cause of this mysterious disease of the central nervous system is not known...and there is no known cure. The greatest hope for more than 500,000 patients with multiple sclerosis and related crippling diseases lies in the scientific research that is supported through the MS HOPE CHEST. MS victims and their families know the harsh truth of the statement, "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." You can make this a special day, not only for MS mothers...but for all multiple sclerosis victims...by giving to the MS HOPE CHEST. If it is more convenient, you may mail your contribution. Just address it to: MS, in care of your local postmaster. Thank you.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Do you know what engineers mean when they use the term "fudge factor"? They're referring to the extra strength they add to a bridge to allow for any accidental deficit in construction. They want to make certain the job is done right. The National Multiple Sclerosis Society feels the same way about fighting MS. They want to make sure everything possible is being done to conquer this chronic, disabling disease of the central nervous system. They know that the hope of finding the cause and cure of multiple sclerosis lies in medical and scientific research - and that is why they are bearing down hard in that direction. Because MS strikes mainly at young adults in the most productive period of their lives, their families know that..."Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." You can help in the fight to conquer multiple sclerosis by contributing to the MS HOPE CHEST. Why not add a little "fudge factor" to your contribution - by making it as large as you can - just to make sure that the fight against MS will be an all-out fight? Please give to the MS HOPE CHEST today...or mail your contribution to: MS, in care of your local postmaster. Thank you.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Who are the victims of multiple sclerosis? The answer is...young adults in the 20-to-40 age group. BUT...MS patients themselves are not the only victims! When chronic, crippling multiple sclerosis pushes its way into a home, it places heavy burdens on every member of the family. Because MS usually comes to stay, children are often forced to shoulder responsibilities beyond their years when MS strikes a parent. If the victim is a mother, she may not be able to care for her children. When MS places a father in a wheelchair, the family often loses its breadwinner. Millions of people are directly affected by multiple sclerosis and related diseases! Because MS strikes people from all walks of life, making no exceptions of occupational, economic or racial group...it is truly a nation-wide problem. The National Multiple Sclerosis Society is doing all it can to solve the mystery of MS. Through its MS HOPE CHEST, scientific and medical research is being conducted to find the cause and cure of this baffling disease of the central nervous system. You can help in this important fight by contributing to the MS HOPE CHEST nearest you...or send your contribution to: MS, in care of your local postmaster. Remember... "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits."

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RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Multiple sclerosis is not a private affair. Hundreds of thousands of our people have been stricken with this chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system that hits hardest at men and women in the 20-to-40 age group. Its victims are often parents of young children...homemakers and breadwinners. That's why..."Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." The entire family suffers untold hardships when MS strikes one of its members. Financial and emotional problems follow in its wake because multiple sclerosis often disables...and when it comes, it comes to stay. It is a dread disease because its cause and cure are not known. But something is being done about MS. Through the MS HOPE CHEST, medical and scientific research is being supported, and this research must continue until the mystery of multiple sclerosis is solved. Conscious of the needs of MS patients...please be conscientious in your giving. Contribute to the MS HOPE CHEST today...or send your contribution to... MS, in care of your local postmaster. Thank you.

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RADIO MATERIAL

1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

The first home that man ever knew was the campfire. In the circle of its warmth and light, the primitive family found its first comfort. Down through the centuries, the physical dimensions of the home have changed, but it is still the same entity, and what hurts one member of a family touches all. That is why "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." The reason is easy to understand. Multiple sclerosis is a chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system that usually disables. Because it strikes mainly at men and women in the 20-to-40 age group, it hits hard at homes where there are young children. MS places heavy burdens on the children of such a family because a parent in a wheelchair cannot function fully as a homemaker or breadwinner putting the responsibility on the young. These MS families number in the hundreds of thousands, but they speak with one voice: "Find the cause and cure for multiple sclerosis." That is what the MS HOPE CHEST is trying to do. Won't you help? Please give to the MS HOPE CHEST...or send your contribution to: MS, in care of your local postmaster. Thank you.

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1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Aristotle said, "Hope is the dream of a waking man." Perhaps most of us would give a more practical definition because we think of hope as a strong support to cling to in time of trouble. But the victims of multiple sclerosis would embrace both definitions. For these MS victims are afflicted with a disease of the central nervous system for which no cause or cure is known. They pin their hopes on medical and scientific research that has solved so many medical mysteries in the past. Through funds supplied by you to the MS HOPE CHEST, they believe that the answer to the riddle of MS will be found in the laboratory. Most of the hundreds of thousands of MS victims are young adults in the 20-to-40 age group. When a progressive, disabling disease strikes down a man or woman in that age group, it places heavy burdens on everyone in the family. Normal family life is disrupted. That is why these victims say, "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." You can help conquer multiple sclerosis by giving to the MS HOPE CHEST. Please do it today. Give to the MS HOPE CHEST nearest you...or mail your contribution to: MS, in care of your local postmaster. Thank you.

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(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Have you said "yes" to the MS HOPE CHEST? Hundreds of thousands of young Americans between the ages of 20 and 40 hope that you have. These victims of chronic, crippling multiple sclerosis want you to know that they are counting on the MS HOPE CHEST to support medical and scientific research to find the cause and cure of this mysterious, disabling disease of the central nervous system. Many of these MS patients are severly handicapped...but because so many of them are parents of young children, they try desperately to carry on. Just imagine how difficult it is for the victims of multiple sclerosis to try to perform their duties as homemakers and bread-winners while in a wheelchair. They need help because "Home is where the hurt is...when MS hits." Hope lies in research...the means is through the MS HOPE CHEST...the contributions must come from <u>you</u>. Won't you give all the help you can by contributing to the MS HOPE CHEST today? There's one near you...but if it's more convenient, you may send your contribution. Just address it to: MS, in care of your local postmaster. Thank you.

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1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

MS...what does it stand for?...what does it mean? MS stands for multiple sclerosis...multiple sclerosis means many scars. It is a mysterious disease of the central nervous system...chronic, crippling, disabling...and its cause and cure are still unknown. It can strike anyone...anywhere...but it hits hardest at young adults in the 20-to-40 age group. Its victims number in the hundreds of thousands...many in wheelchairs, seriously disabled. The impact of this disease on the home and community is tragic. Everyone agrees that something must be done about multiple sclerosis...and, of course, something is being done about it. Through the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, medical and scientific research is being conducted to solve the mystery of MS. This important work is financed by funds voluntarily contributed to the MS HOPE CHEST. When you give to the MS HOPE CHEST, please remember that..."Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits."...and give as generously as you can. If you prefer, mail your contribution to: MS, in care of your local postmaster. Thank you.

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1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

This is the season to give to the MS HOPE CHEST. And this is the reason for giving: Multiple sclerosis numbers its victims in the hundreds of thousands...and is the greatest cause of chronic disability among young adults. "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits" because every member of the MS family shares in the hardships of this chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system. Children suffer when their father is stricken with MS and their mother is forced to become the family breadwinner. Multiple sclerosis puts a strain on every family it strikes because it often puts its victim in a wheelchair...and when it comes, it comes to stay. The hope of conquering this baffling disease lies in the medical and scientific research that is being conducted to find its cause and cure. The MS HOPE CHEST supports this research...and that is why it is so important to support the MS HOPE CHEST. Please give all you can to help. Contribute to the MS HOPE CHEST nearest you...or send your contribution to: MS, in care of your local postmaster. Thank you.

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1960 MS HOPE CHEST

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

(1-minute)

(SKLER-O-SIS)

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., ORegon 4-4100

Home...that is a word that has a special meaning for everyone. It is the abiding place of the affections. That is why when one member of a family is afflicted, all are affected. That is why "Home is where the hurt is...when multiple sclerosis hits." MS stands for multiple sclerosis, a chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system that is the greatest cause of disability among young Americans. Once MS strikes, it usually stays for life - and that spells hardship for the entire family. The cause and cure of multiple sclerosis are not yet known, but a worldwide research effort against MS is now under way, seeking the cause and control of this disease. This is the work that is supported by the MS HOPE CHEST. The dollars you contribute to the MS HOPE CHEST give encouragement and hope to those afflicted and those affected by MS. Please give as generously as you can to the MS HOPE CHEST. Do it today. Drop your contribution in the MS HOPE CHEST...or send it to: MS, in care of your local postmaster. Thank you.

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Natl Paper + Twine
Eng dec

August 12, 1960

ROBERT L. BEDA
NATIONAL PAPER AND TWINE
1240 EAST 55 STREET
CLEVELAND
OHIO

VERY MUCH REGRET I AM UNABLE TO ACCEPT YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION TO SPEAK AT PAPER AND PACKAGING TRADE SHOW DUE TO PRIOR COMMITMENTS IN NEW YORK

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-70

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

NT341 BED311
DE CLB370 LONG NL PD CLEVELAND OHIO 11 1960 AUG 11 PM 5 57
EDW R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
CBS NYK
WOULD IT BE AT ALL POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO ADDRESS A MEETING OF 1,000 MANUFACTURERES BUSINESS AND CIVIC LEADERS OF NORTHERN OHIO SEPTEMBER 13 OR 14 HOTEL CARTER CLEVELAND OHIO. THE MEETING IS PART OF A TRADE SHOW FOR THE PAPER AND PACKAGING INDUSTRY. THE NATIONAL FIRMS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WILL BE PRESENT SUCH AS CROWN-ZELLERBACH, OLIN-MATHIESON, KIMBERLY CLARK, GENERAL ELECTRIC. SUBJECT MATTER WILL BE YOUR CHOICE AND ALL ARRANGEMENTS AT YOUR CONVENIENCE. WE REALIZEYOUR HEAVY SCHEDULED BUT YOUR PRESENCE WOULD BE A COMPLIMENT
TO THE TRADE AND THE PEOPLE OF CLEVELAND. THE SHOW IS PRESENTED BY NATIONAL PAPER AND TWINE. RESPECTFULLY
ROBT L BEDA FOR NATIONAL PAPER AND TWINE 1240 EAST 55 STREET

END 7

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

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DE CL13 370/2

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CLEVELAND 3 OHIO.

1960 AUG 11 PM 5 57

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Nat'l Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults

February 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Foss:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 29th inviting Mr. Murrow to serve as a National Sponsor of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

I regret very much that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for several months more before returning to the States, he will not be able to accept.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Joseph J. Foss, President
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults
2023 West Ogden Avenue
Chicago 12, Illinois

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS

2023 WEST OGDEN AVENUE • CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS • CHesapeake 3-8400

DEAN W. ROBERTS, M. D., Executive Director

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Hartsville, South Carolina

Secretary
Miss Daisy Byler
Chicago, Illinois

January 29, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the officers and trustees of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, it is my privilege to invite you to serve as a National Sponsor of our nationwide work for the crippled during the year 1960.

Your acceptance involves a willingness on your part to join with other prominent Americans in publicly identifying yourself with the Easter Seal Society as one who believes in and stands for its objectives as carried out by its nationwide family of societies for crippled children.

If you are willing to make a public statement for press or appear on television or radio on behalf of the Society, we will be grateful. We would use such a statement during our 1960 Easter Seal Appeal to the public which will take place beginning March 17 through April 17. We will make public announcements of our list of National Sponsors in our own publications and in releases to the press.

The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults is accredited by the National Information Bureau and included in its "Givers' Guide," and is approved by the Advertising Council. A list of trustees as well as those who served as National Sponsors last year are included in the copy of our 1959 Annual Report, "Search," which is enclosed with this.

We sincerely hope that you will wish to serve America's crippled children and adults as a National Sponsor of our Society. May we ask for your reply by March 1?

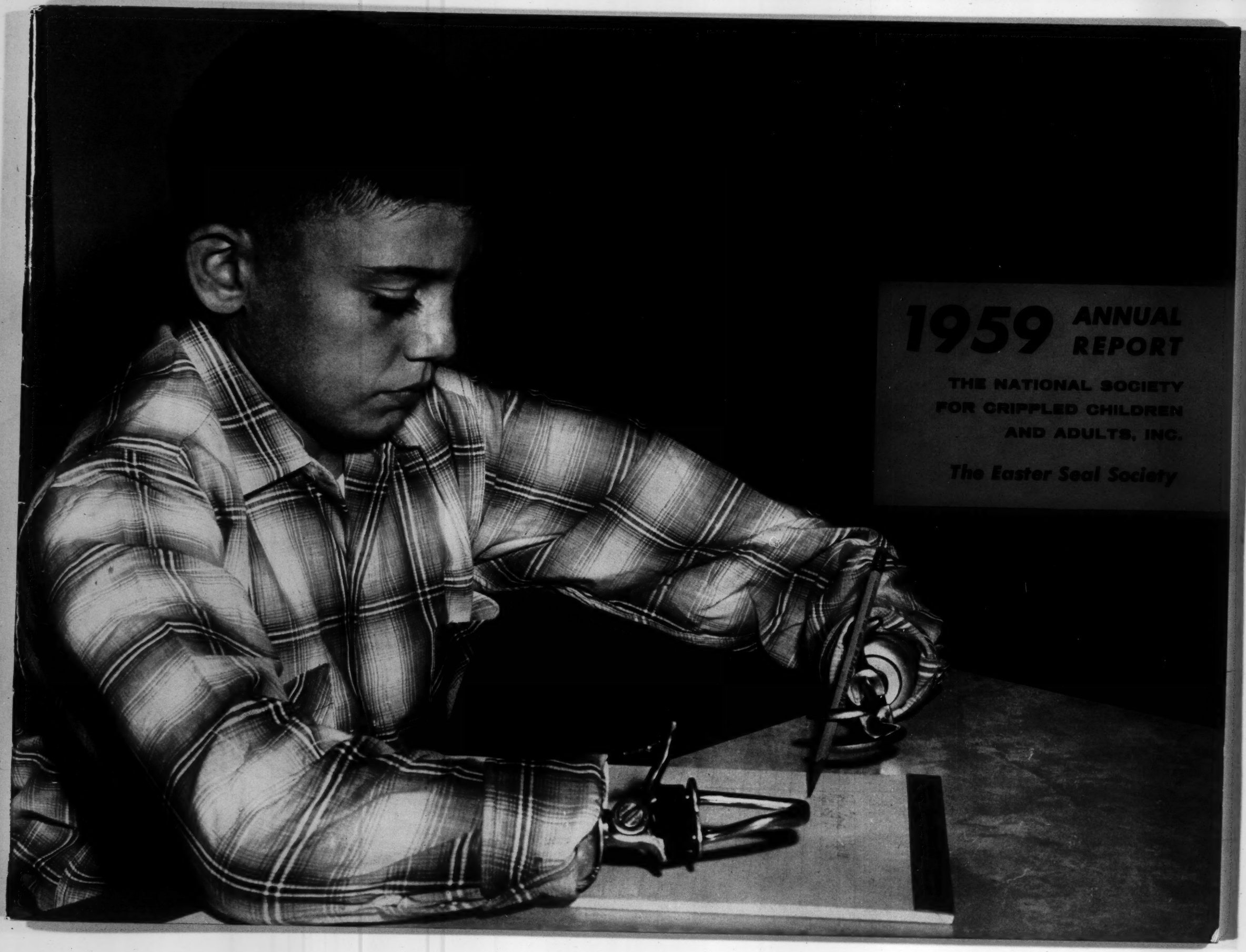
Sincerely,

Joe Foss

Joseph J. Foss
President

JJF:ma
Enclosure

8th World Congress, International Society for Welfare of Cripples
Annual Convention — National Society for Crippled Children & Adults, Inc.
New York City Waldorf-Astoria Aug. 28 — Sept. 2, 1960



1959 ANNUAL REPORT

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
AND ADULTS, INC.

The Easter Seal Society

FOREWORD

JOHN J. LEE, Ph.D.

If anything is sacred, the human body is sacred.
—Walt Whitman

In their search for better ways of carrying out their purpose of helping the crippled, the national, state, and local societies for crippled children and adults are motivated by the belief that the human body, no matter how scarred or poorly formed, is sacred—that the human being housed within that body has a mission to fulfill. Our responsibility as fellow human beings is to make fulfillment possible.

To carry out that responsibility and to achieve their purpose, the societies provide many kinds of services which affect the crippled person himself, his community, and his role in it.

They continue to search for greater knowledge and understanding and for greater skill in their work, looking for solutions to the problems of the crippled in research; in developments in medicine, education and the therapies; in business and industry; in the home and parents, and in the strength and support of the public. The search will go on as long as there are crippled children and adults who need help.

As the president of a national voluntary organization reflects upon the past year's activity of that organization and the progress which is being made, there come naturally to mind thoughts of its history, philosophy, and structure. In the almost four decades since our founding in 1921, the society has carried on with the singleness of purpose which was the distinguishing characteristic of its founder, Edgar F. "Daddy" Allen. That purpose was and is to draw the crippled and their needs into the light of public attention and to bring about the services which can help them. In serving this purpose, the society has been an expression of the American conscience and our tradition of doing the things which need to be done to solve a demonstrated problem.

Starting with the Ohio Society, which was founded in 1919 and led the way to the establishment two years later of the national organization, the Easter Seal Society, stimulated by state and national effort joined with that of local leadership, has grown from community to community until it spans the continent. Today we are essentially a federation of state and local agencies—nearly 1,700 in number—a composite of citizen groups dedicated to helping the crippled. Our concept of service is broad, and communities develop their programs in accordance with local need, within the framework of a concern for all the needs of the crippled and for the many different kinds of crippling conditions.

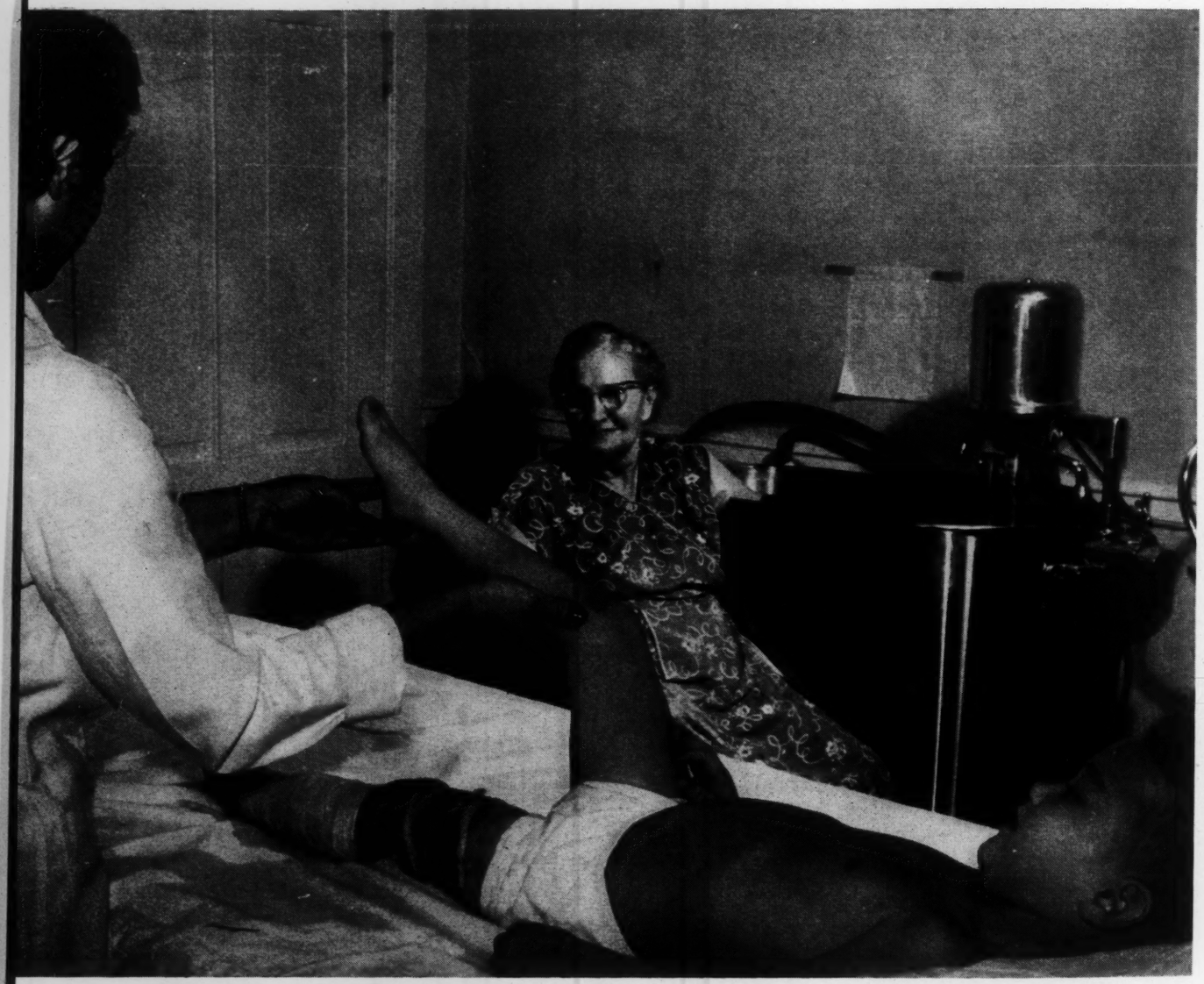
Local societies are banded together in state societies, whose programs are geared to statewide needs in care and treatment, education, and community organization. State societies in turn are members of the national organization whose role involves leadership and consultation, the establishment of standards, and meeting nationwide needs in education and research. Together, the local, state and national societies have exerted a tremendous force on behalf of the crippled over the years.

Since our founding, many things have changed. Extensive government programs have been inaugurated and have advanced. Other voluntary agencies with a concern for the problem of the crippled or a segment of it have flourished. Programs must adjust to each other in the light of these changes. Our society was founded in the belief that it requires all of the resources, public and private, which can be mustered to achieve our objective for the crippled. Today, with the development of greatly expanded resources which can be brought to bear on the problem, we believe that the importance of cooperation among those resources is increasingly urgently needed. The society is committed to the policy and practice of working with others to determine the needs and of collaborating when that is the best way to meet those needs.

With this philosophy, organization, and program, the society has accomplished much and has demonstrated the effectiveness of the role which can be played by a voluntary organization, committed to no single activity but so flexible that it can do whatever needs to be done.

We have indeed made progress during the years. Some of it is told in the pages of this 1959 report, SEARCH. More lies ahead—a challenge to us to press forward even more diligently.

John J. Lee
President



To the child, to those in their mature years, experienced Easter Seal services are available nationwide.

The Easter Seal societies are flexible and their programs are adapted to need and to the community. Their services reach out in many directions and take many forms. Treatment and rehabilitation of the crippled, their education, employment, and recreation, receive the major emphasis. These are called "direct" services. Easter Seal societies own and operate 600 substantial facilities, services, and projects, and support 78 others. Many of these expanded, and new facilities were constructed during the past year. These major programs, with hundreds of others, less extensive but nonetheless meeting real needs, last year directly served 227,007 crippled persons, of whom 195,534 were children.

Direct services are supplemented and strengthened by services for parents, by programs of recruitment, training, and education of professional personnel, by public education, and research.

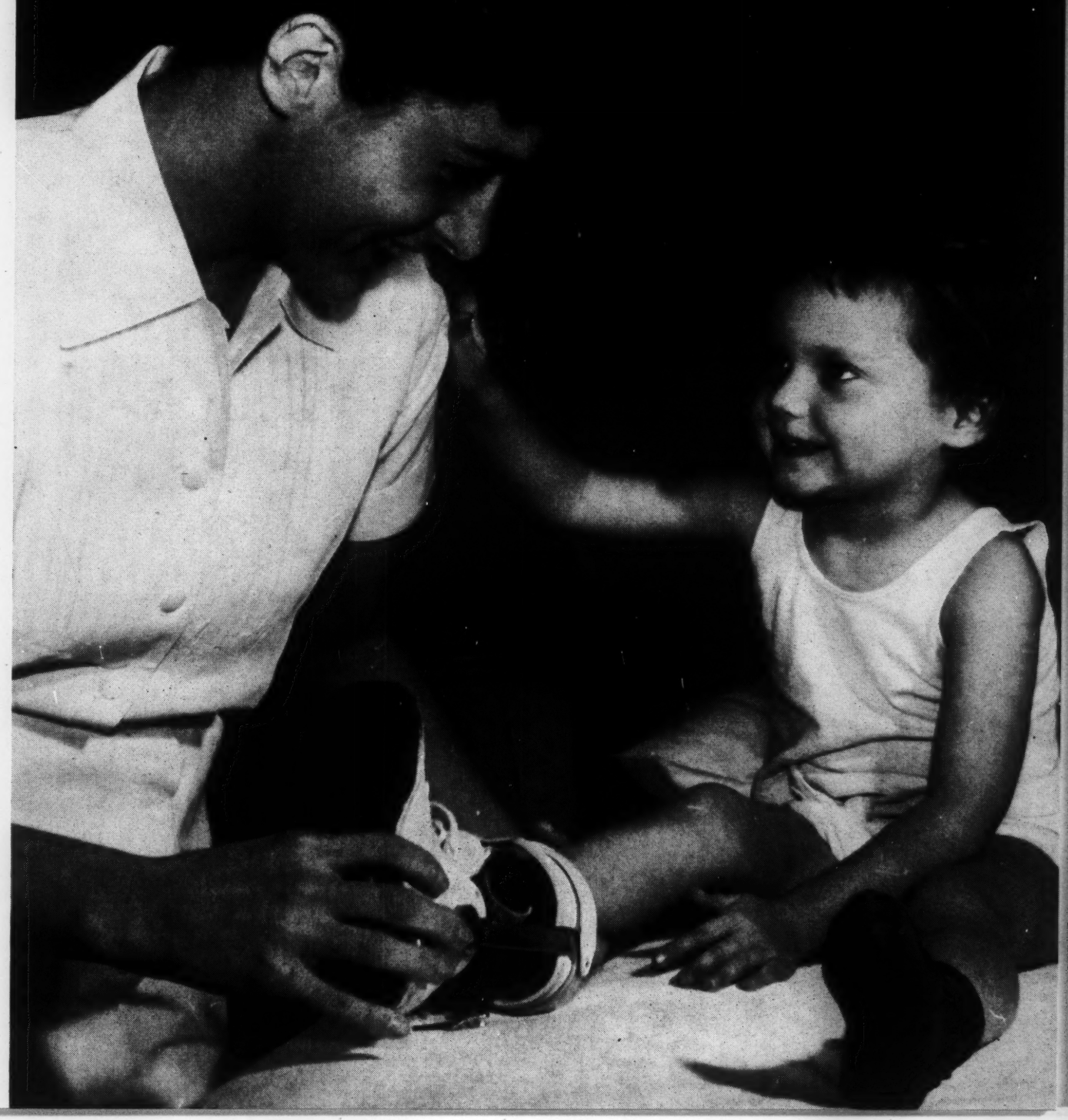
All of these comprise the programs of the local, state, and national societies on which we report in SEARCH.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Danny was eight years old before he learned to sit down in a chair like other boys and girls; eight years old before he could go to school with the other children in the neighborhood. Why? Because Danny was born without legs. He had other problems, too, including a left elbow with almost no motion. So, for Danny there was no crawling, no exploring of his world to help him grow physically and intellectually—nothing but four walls seen from flat on his back unless an adult carried him about. Danny's parents were poor and had other children so they could not afford specialized care or expensive treatment. Nevertheless, today at age 10, Danny is on his feet and walking, going to school, and taking part in many of the other normal activities of boys his age. All this came about because of the rehabilitation services of an Easter Seal center.

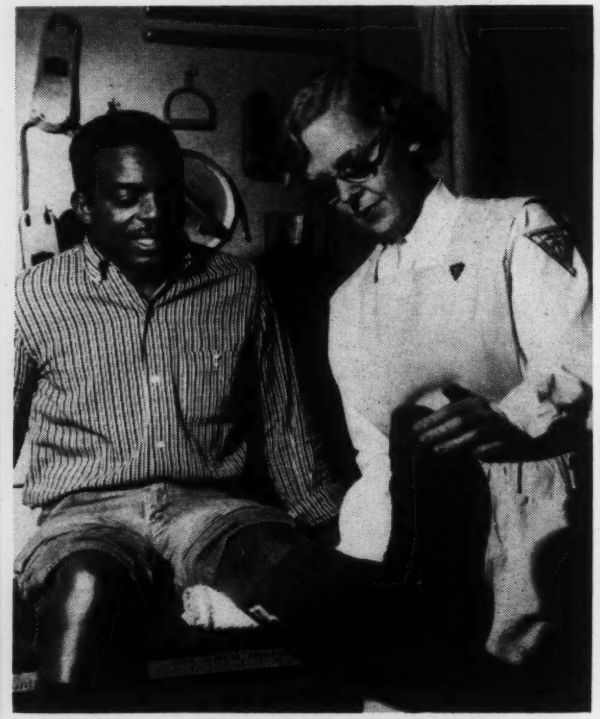
The center's medical consultants, therapists, social service workers, and nursery school teacher watched Danny's development from infancy so when he came to the center they were ready to give him his first legs. By the time Danny was three and a half, he had progressed to his third pair of legs. Today, after years of help from the center's consultants and staff Danny is virtually independent. Like other boys, he goes to public school in his neighborhood all by himself, learning how to spell and divide and multiply, how to get along with other children. He is ready for tomorrow and a responsible part in the busy world about him.

Danny stands as the symbol of the crippled children and adults who have benefited from



Speech disorders represent an important segment of Easter Seal services. All treatment is prescribed and administered by medical and professional personnel, can be carried on in a variety of situations.

Occupational therapy makes play of learning activities of daily living.



The skilled hands of a physical therapist check muscular progress during treatment program.

the treatment services of the Easter Seal Society. The majority of our current resources are channeled into providing for professional staff, for equipment, and for the operation of facilities where such treatment is given.

Treatment, by which we mean the application of scientific knowledge to disease, or to the residual effects of disease or injury, in order to achieve the maximum restoration of capacity in a crippled person, is the basic element in the Easter Seal program. Treatment can be carried out in a variety of situations. It always involves medical and other professional personnel.

Treatment services of the Easter Seal societies are provided to those in need regardless of race, color, or creed, and are available to those who can benefit from them, regardless of the particular diagnostic condition for which the treatment is indicated. The following breakdown of persons served last year by kind of crippling condition illustrates the scope of program:

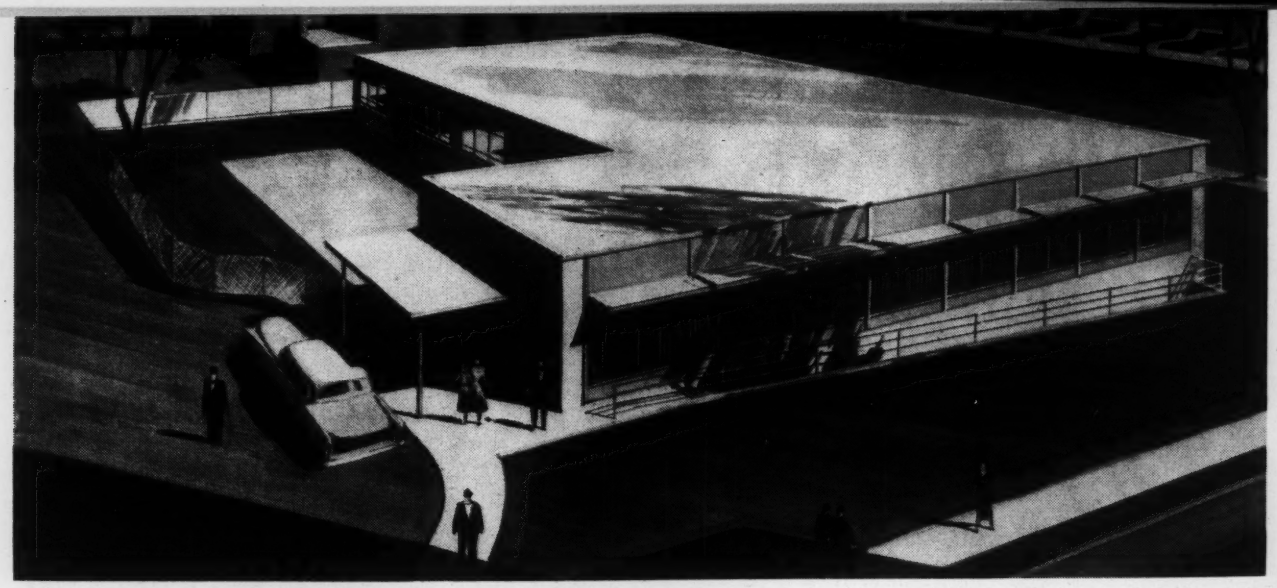
Diagnostic Group	*Percent of Total Served*
Arthritis	1.8
Cerebral Palsy	13.4
Multiple Sclerosis	0.8
Muscular Dystrophy	1.0
Poliomyelitis	5.9
Other Orthopedic	21.2
Speech Disorders	13.8
Other Conditions	15.2
Preventive Programs	27.0

Treatment Centers

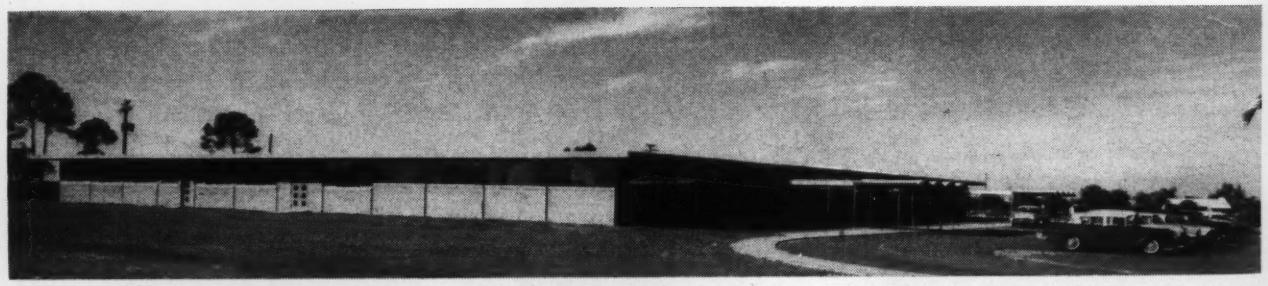
One of the first needs of a crippled child or adult, after medical diagnosis and care, is frequently that for therapy on prescription and under medical direction. Filling this need for crippled children of a community often sparks the development of an Easter Seal treatment center. Physicians, parents, and other interested members of the community may get the center started with Easter Seal support, sometimes on a very small scale, perhaps in the basement of a church or other contributed space. A single professional staff member in the person of a therapist is employed to perform under the direction of doctors, one of the essential tasks of training patients to walk, to talk, and to care for themselves.

With the availability of the service, it is sought by greater numbers of children and adults. More patients are referred by their physicians. The need has been shown. The community has become conscious of what can be done, and supports the work more generously. Staff is expanded to become a team providing physical, occupational, and speech therapies, and often pre-school educational training. New quarters are purchased or built, and a full-scale treatment center is under way.

Such treatment centers constitute the largest single category among Easter Seal facilities. In addition to the kinds of services already mentioned, they may also provide diagnostic,



With contracts awarded, May 1960 should see expanded services to crippled in District of Columbia.



The new Happiness House, Easter Seal center at Sarasota, Florida. Complete services include schooling.

Dedicated early in March was the new Easter Seal Rehabilitation Center at Little Rock, Arkansas.

social, and psychological services. They draw widespread community support, not only financially, but also in terms of volunteer interest which shows itself in all kinds of assistance—from the labor union members who contribute their skills in building and renovating quarters, to the therapy aides, to the leading citizens who sit on boards and committees, to the physicians who serve as advisors and many, many others.

Often as treatment centers grow, other community agencies join in their support. On the other hand, if a center has been started under other auspices, the Easter Seal Society may channel some of its resources to that activity.

Easter Seal societies operated 189 treatment centers last year and supported 63 additional centers by grants.

In these centers, 68,153 children and adults received treatment, an increase of almost 4,000 over the previous year.

Comprehensive Rehabilitation Centers

We have learned from experience that it is unreasonable to expect the severely handicapped person to go from physician to psychologist, to treatment center, to vocational counselor, or other professional workers for the wide range of services required for his rehabilitation. Successful rehabilitation of this hard core of severely handicapped individuals requires a concentration under a single roof of a wide range of diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and personnel. Such a concentration of resources is known as a *comprehensive rehabilitation center.*

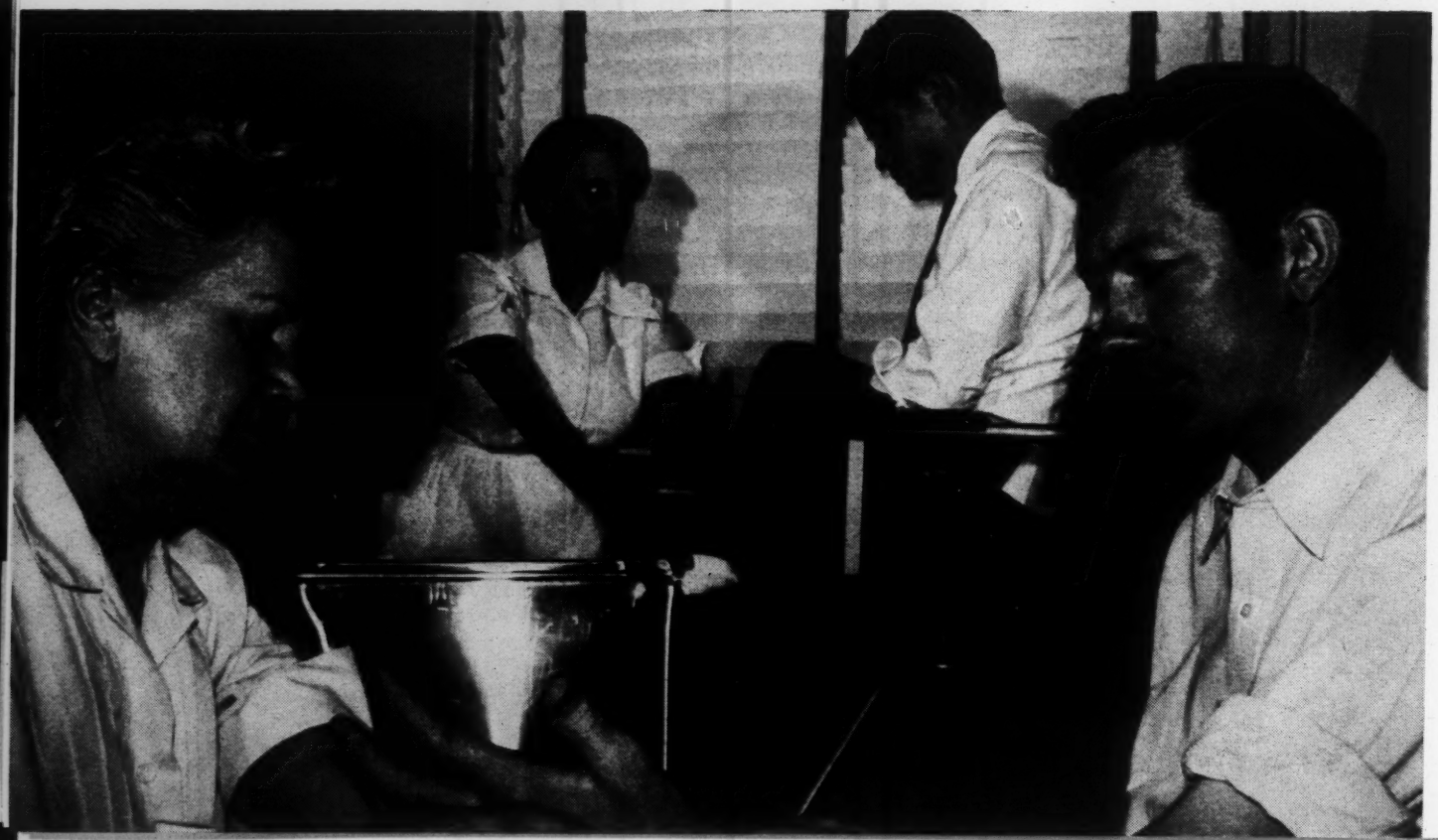
The process of community recognition of the need for the service may be gradual, growing out of successful experience of a treatment center and resulting in its expansion. Or, one agency or group of agencies may undertake an educational program to demonstrate the need, resulting in the initiation of a rehabilitation center as the first such service in the community. Whatever the process, the resulting facility is one which brings together in one place all the different kinds of specialized help which can be brought to bear upon the problems of a severely crippled person. A comprehensive rehabilitation center has been defined as "a facility which offers highly concentrated, intensive services in four basic areas on the basis of individual need—medical, psychological, social, and vocational."

The keystone of these services is medical evaluation. They also include most or all of the following: physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, medical social service, vocational counseling, and psychological evaluation and counseling. If the center provides beds for patients, nursing care is added. Children's rehabilitation facilities provide for pre-school education.

Danny is an example of what these services mean for a crippled child: individual care and attention to his particular condition and his potentialities; provision of artificial limbs, braces, crutches, or other special equipment, and training in their use; preparation for education, and for life with his fellows. For an adult they mean all of these services necessary, plus training for a job.

As with the smaller treatment center, the comprehensive rehabilitation facility depends heavily upon volunteer support. It is through the efforts of dynamic board members and other volunteers that funds are raised to build and equip the substantial installations required to house the services. The interest and participation of other community agencies and the public is essential to successful operation.

Easter Seal societies operate thirteen comprehensive rehabilitation centers, and



support five others. The children and adults served in these centers last year totalled almost 10,000, an increase of 72.2 per cent over the previous year.

Other Approaches to Treatment

Easter Seal societies offer treatment services in many settings other than in centers. It is one of the marks of their true flexibility that they are not committed to any one type of service in a given locale. These other approaches are designed to fit special community or statewide needs.

In rural and sparsely populated areas mobile units provide a type of service that would otherwise be inaccessible. These units are usually station wagons specially equipped as small treatment centers with one or more therapists. They make a regularly scheduled round of small communities where the therapists hold treatment clinics and work with parents. In other instances, the physical or speech therapist may travel alone. In this case, she follows a regular itinerary, holding treatment clinics in schools, churches, or other available meeting places. She may frequently stop at remote homes to treat an individual child or help a homebound adult. Mobile units or travelling therapists usually cover a substantial section of a state, or an entire state.

Marcelle S. Montgomery, RPT, packs portable equipment, other supplies and aids, for busy trip from Portland headquarters to homes in eastern and northwestern Oregon taking therapy services to the crippled. At lower right she shows mother of crippled boy how to care for and adjust braces, and outlines home care therapy program.

The Easter Seal societies operate 39 travelling treatment programs, of which ten are statewide. Last year 8,239 persons received services through them.

While medical advances have, generally speaking, decreased the need for convalescent facilities for children who have undergone surgery or need long-term treatment, nursing, and bed care away from home, there are still some communities where this is the kind of service needed. Easter Seal societies have five such facilities. Two societies operate crippled children's hospitals, built to fill a demonstrated gap in local resources.

The case load in these seven residential facilities, including their out-patient services, increased to 5,749 from 1,800 the preceding year.

A number of our societies have found that special summer sessions provide an excellent opportunity to continue therapy begun during the school year, or to demonstrate the need and value of therapy, which can then be followed up during the rest of the year.

Forty-nine of the 50 summer therapy programs of the Easter Seal societies last year were in speech. They served 3,870 persons.

Florida's answer to Cape Canaveral need was immediate mobile therapy service. Out of this undertaking grew a permanent Easter Seal center.

Education

Every crippled child who can benefit from an education has a right to such education at all academic levels. Many crippled children can attend regular schools and classes if there are slight modifications of the physical arrangement. The societies work toward placing the child in contact with normal school experiences whenever possible. Other children need enough special attention and equipment to require special classes. Still others may make their best progress in special schools.

Whatever the extent of special services required, they are an indispensable part of the rehabilitation process. The Easter Seal societies believe that the provision of educational opportunity for the crippled is basically a responsibility of the public school system, and great advances have been made in that direction by federal, state, and local governments.

Easter Seal societies maintain nursery and pre-school classes in ten communities. These give many crippled children their first disciplined group approach to learning and their first chance to be with others.

The extent to which the problem has been met varies widely from state to state, and Easter Seal societies throughout their history have worked to bring about acceptance of special education as a public responsibility.

We have done this principally through programs interpreting the need and urging action and through demonstration by the establishment of special classes, or through assistance such as the provision of the salary for special teachers, surrendering those projects when the local board of education was able to take them over. In some areas, this kind of program still fills a need.

Some of our societies provide teachers to carry on the education of children who are homebound or hospitalized.

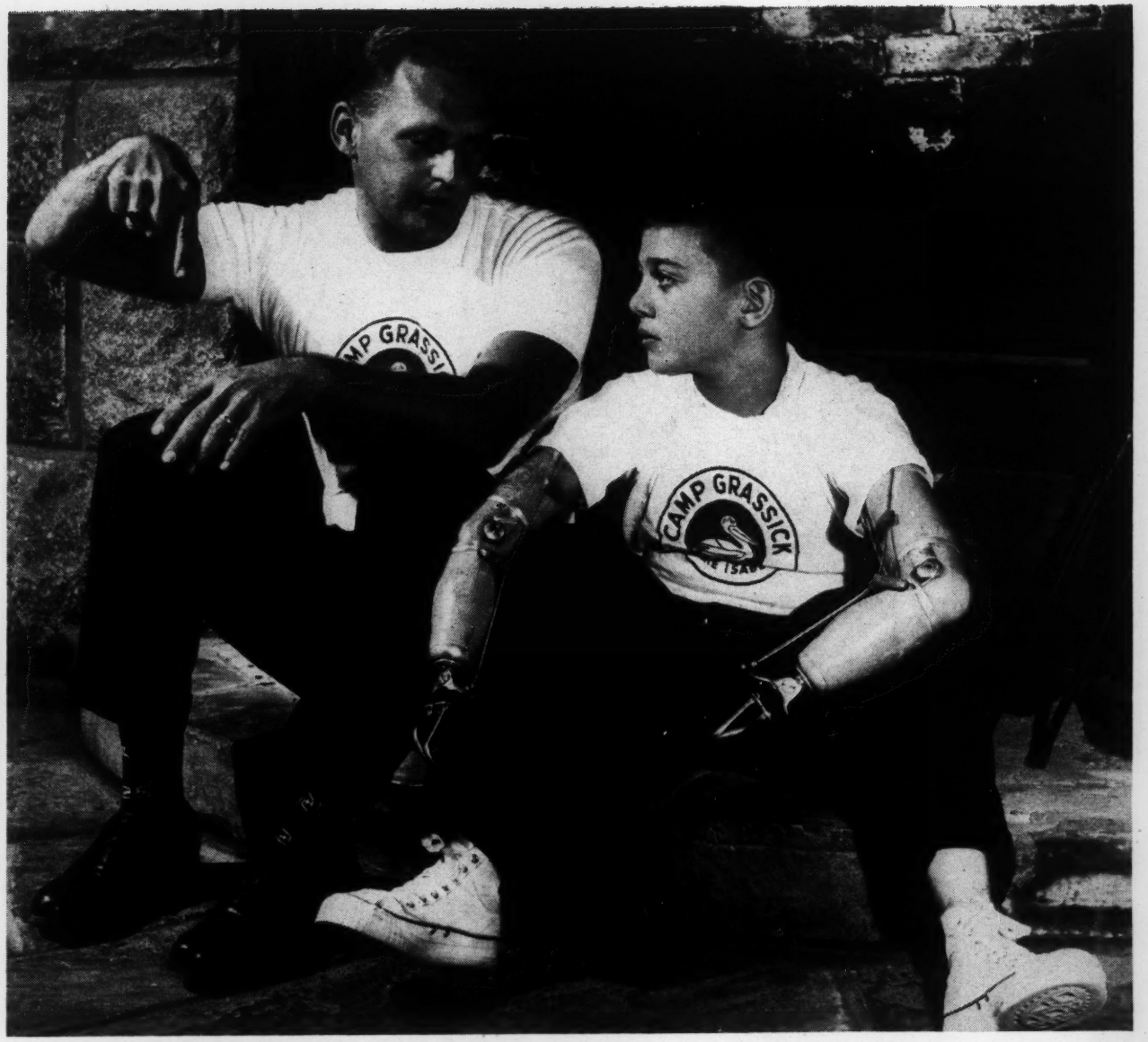
There is still a need for classes for pre-school age children who must have skilled teaching and guidance if they are even to go into the special education classes of the public school. Easter Seal societies maintain nursery and pre-school classes in ten communities. These classes serve children with a variety of crippled conditions, giving them their first disciplined group approach to learning and their first chance to be with others away from the protective environment of home.

Camping and Recreation

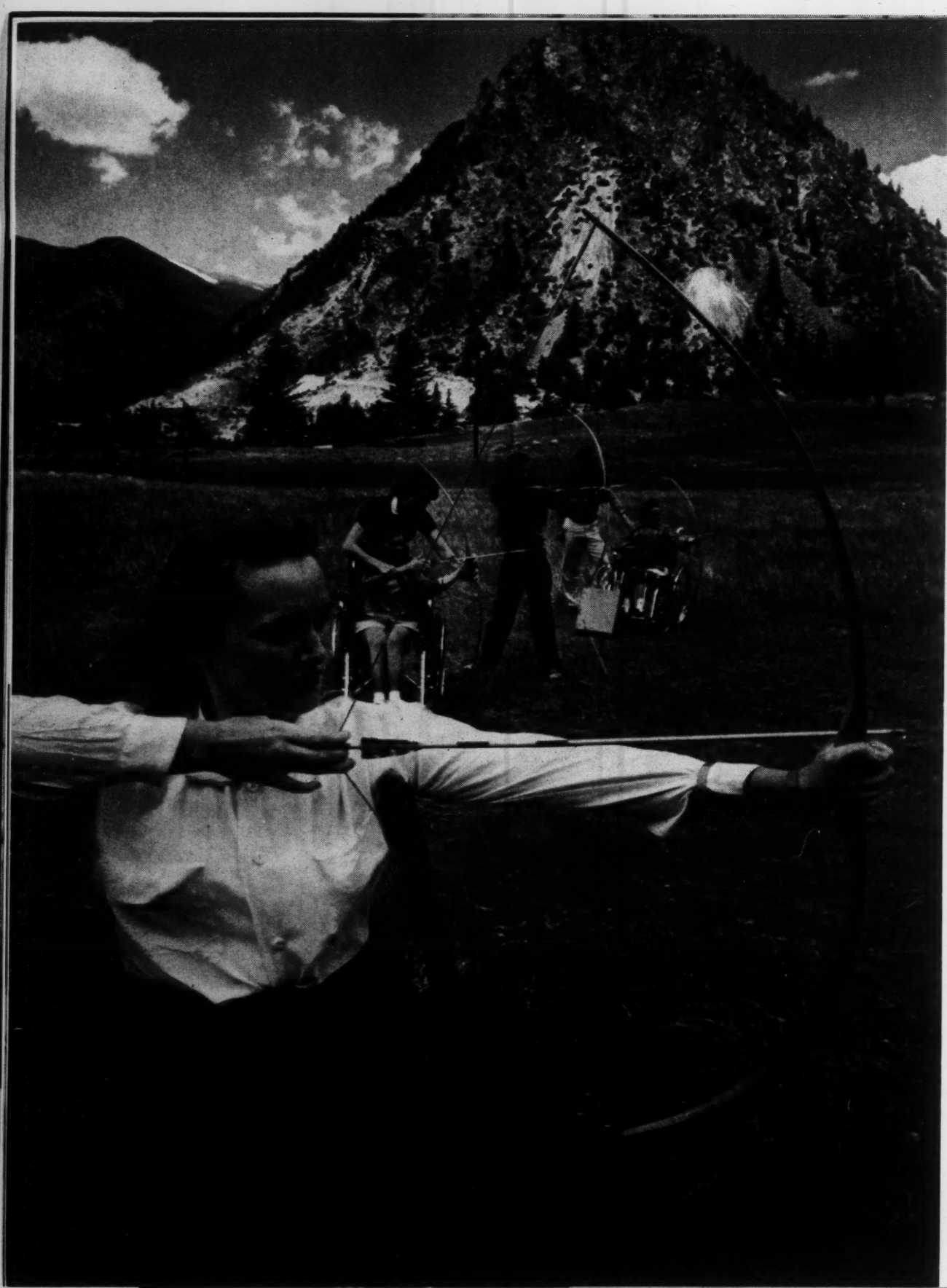
All too often the handicapped child leads a sheltered life with inadequate social contact with other children. In school his handicap may block participation in games and sports, and he may suffer rejection and abuse by thoughtless children. The personality defects that may result from the abnormal social and play life of a crippled child may later emerge as a more serious handicap than the physical crippling itself.

Outdoor camping with other crippled children has been a most effective tool for cutting apron strings, resolving hostilities, and releasing the wholesome personality which may have been obscured by fears and feelings of inadequacy. Easter Seal camps designed, equipped, and staffed in accordance with the highest standards to meet the special requirements of crippled children provide experience which is the stepping stone to a wider world, to the formation of new friendships, to independence, and to learning how to live successfully away from home and family. Johnny is a good example of what Easter Seal camps have meant for thousands.

Johnny was born a quadruple amputee—both arms ending above the elbow, one leg above the knee and the other just below. How-



Johnny, a quadruple amputee, gets pointers from counselor at Easter Seal camp. Johnny actively participates in many sports, earns spending money carrying papers, rates high scholastically and with friends.



ever, that was the only way in which he was different from other boys. He loved sports and the outdoors. He liked people. He was eager to be part of the normal daily activities of his family and his neighborhood. But, until Johnny went to an Easter Seal camp for a six-weeks' stay, he had no way of learning how to participate in the games and the everyday boyish fun of the youngsters on his block. At camp, Johnny had concentrated physical therapy to teach better use of his prosthetic arms and legs. Skilled instructors taught him how to swim, how to play baseball, how to use his hooks for crafts work. Johnny lost his shyness and self-consciousness almost immediately in association with other children. He became more self-confident and less dependent on others for help in little everyday jobs such as dressing himself. He went on cook-outs, studied nature, and participated eagerly in all of the camp projects. Before the end of the camp season, leadership qualities began to emerge. Johnny went home and, in the fall, to regular school. He joined a Cub Scout pack, took on a Sunday paper route. He is one of the kids.

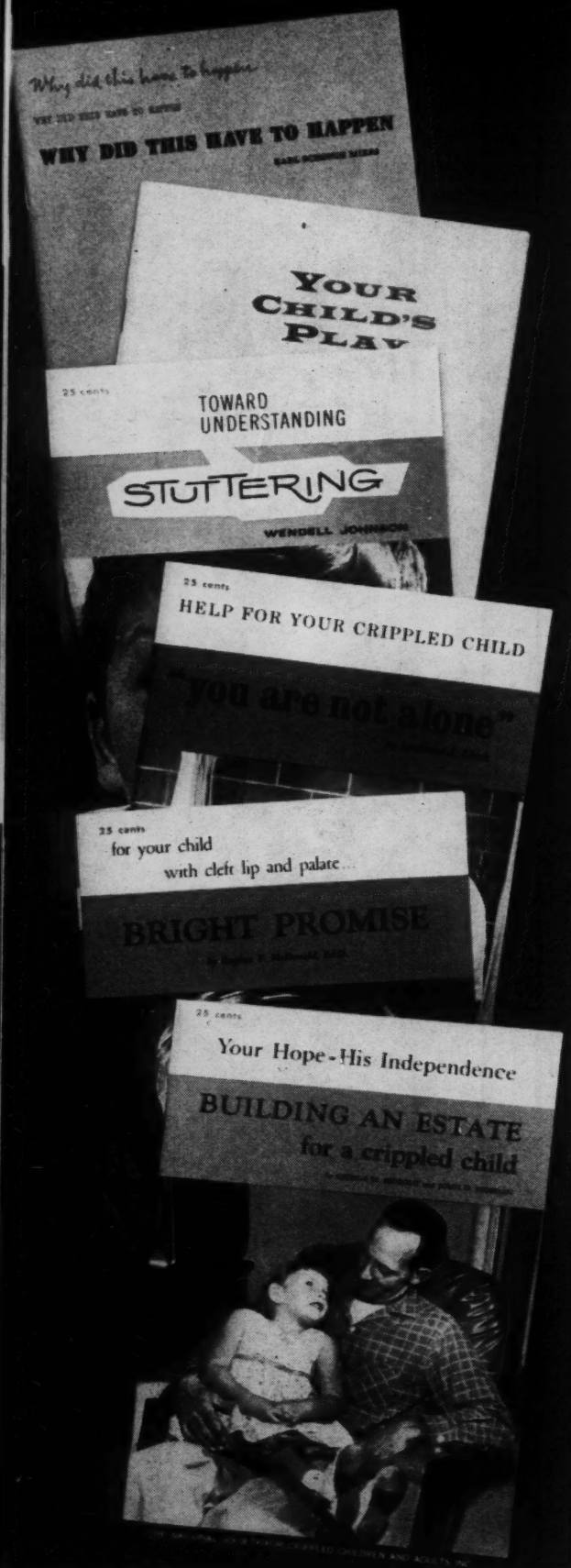
Easter Seal societies last year operated 58 resident camps like the one Johnny attended, where there are rustic cabins for housing, swimming pools, staff to teach and supervise sports and crafts, and the outdoors for nature study. Activities are directed by experienced personnel, and medical and nursing care is available at all times. Some 7,398 children attended these camps for periods of from two to eight weeks each.

While the camping program is chiefly for crippled children, growing numbers of young adults are being included. Last year 1,245

went to Easter Seal resident camps. Special periods of time were designated for the adults, and activities re-oriented to their interests.

In parks and playgrounds in cities throughout the country, Easter Seal societies operated 75 day camps, which provided a program of outdoor activities during the summer daytime hours. During the year 3,610 children participated in these activities, returning to their homes at night, having benefited from at least some of the kinds of experience which the resident camps offer.

Other recreational projects are conducted year-round, including young people's clubs and drama groups, swimming programs, and a wide variety of group activities such as excursions and attendance at public events. These round out the recreational programs which provide opportunity for socialization and help to broaden horizons for the crippled child or adult.



Parents

Out on the Western desert, forty miles from the nearest town, a mother works diligently to exercise the leg muscles of a small crippled son and drills him in correct formation of vowel and consonant sounds and in the proper use of his tongue, his lips, his breath in making words. She works with calm, self-confidence because she has found not only the methods to help her child, but she and her husband have also found understanding of their misgivings and answers to many of their worries.

This has come about in the course of regular visits of an Easter Seal physical therapist and a speech therapist. When their lessons and exercises are completed, they give the mother a program of follow-through home exercises which will maintain gains until the next visit. But both parents are given something more: counseling which makes it easier for them to accept and adjust their family relationships to their crippled child and confidence in the knowledge that they are not alone.

When their child is born with a crippling condition, or becomes crippled as a result of disease or accident, parents face problems which are new to them and which are serious ones, different from those which all parents share. The first may well be that of accepting the crippled child, of meeting the shock of his birth, illness, or injury. Then comes the need to have him fit into the pattern of normal family life. Concurrently, there is the responsibility for finding the right treatment for the child, educating him, and preparing him for as full and useful a life as possible. If the child is severely handicapped, there is another problem which causes parents concern—that of providing financially for the future.

Most parents need professional help and authoritative information in meeting many of the problems of emotional and family adjustments, in day by day training for the child at home, and in making realistic plans for his future. In addition, when they can share their problems and the solutions which they have developed with other parents it is very helpful.

These problems and needs are of great concern to the Easter Seal societies, and they have created techniques and tools which can be used both by the parents themselves and by professional workers when they consult with parents. Many societies have statewide advisory committees on parent education and services. Parent study groups with planned programs of reading, discussion, and guidance have been stimulated and organized by many societies. Professional advisors and staff meet with parent groups, speak at conferences and conventions, and counsel with individual parents on aspects of their children's emotional and physical development. Therapists train mothers to follow through on treatment with exercises in the home.

A recent development is the family camp. A number of our societies set aside a weekend or longer period as a time for entire families—father, mother, the crippled child, and his brothers and sisters—to spend together at an Easter Seal camp. Children and adults alike enjoy the recreation and socialization, while the parents themselves devote several hours each day for discussion groups on mutual problems and for counseling with professional staff.

These kinds of services are supplemented by the extensive materials published by the society, and by films, film strips, and other

audio-visual aids produced to facilitate parent education programs.

An important addition to the material written specifically for parents on the problems which they face is the *Parent Series* initiated by the National society in 1958. Pamphlets in this series published during the year include:

Toward Understanding Stuttering, by Wendell Johnson, Ph.D. of the University of Iowa —a study and guide on how parents can help their children avoid or overcome stuttering; *Building an Estate for A Crippled Child*, by George M. Rideout and John D. Riordan of Babson's Reports—a practical handbook on providing financially for the future of the severely handicapped child; *You are Not Alone*, by Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director of the National Association for Mental Health—a sympathetic discussion of parents' problems and the people, professions, and organizations that can help them and their crippled children; *Bright Promise*, by Eugene T. McDonald, Ph.D., Pennsylvania State University which tells in text and pictures how child with cleft lip and palate may be helped.

Other booklets in this series are in preparation and will be ready for production in the near future. Among them are those on the home care of the cerebral palsied child, by Meyer A. Perlstein, M.D., well-known specialist in the field, and on home aids and equipment for both child and adult, by George G. Deaver, M.D., authority in physical medicine.

These activities and materials aim not only to help parents with their problems, but also to make it possible for them to assume the indispensable role which they must play in the rehabilitation of their child, fortified with knowledge and understanding that will enrich both their children's lives and their own.

Employment

Hans, 48, crippled and out of work, had tried desperately to find employment within his limited capabilities but had failed. He had become more and more worried and bitter, for Hans had a wife and two young children dependent upon him, and public assistance barely met their minimum needs. Because of his foreign background, Hans had a language barrier to surmount. Because of a crippled right leg resulting from a childhood illness, he could not use his legs or feet in a job. After a long period of months, he became morose and anti-social.

Hans' wife heard of the Easter Seal rehabilitation center and asked if he could get help there, despite the family's lack of funds. When the answer was "yes," Hans went in for an interview. He returned for psychological tests and again for exhaustive prevocational appraisal. His aptitudes, interests, and skills were evaluated; he was given the opportunity to sample various suitable jobs in the center's sheltered workshop. His eye-hand discrimination and coordination were tested and finally, he was given his choice of a number of jobs to be performed in the sheltered workshop. He went to work tempering large metal plates used for cutting blades in lawn mowers.

Finally, because of his eagerness for outside employment, the Easter Seal staff, working with a counselor assigned by the state office of Vocational Rehabilitation, found Hans a job in an industrial plant. But he failed. Too anti-social, too selfish and too demanding of his fellow-employees was the word from his employer. Back in the Easter Seal workshop, Hans was given more strenuous job preparation. He was helped to see his own part in a

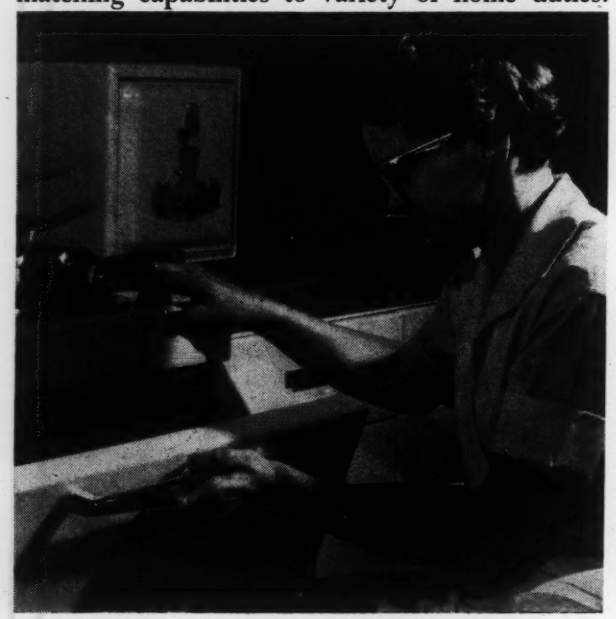
The sheltered workshop provides work and work environment to help crippled persons attain an independent, economically useful role in society.

production line setup as one of many. After four months, Hans was believed ready for another trial in competitive industry, and is still on the job in which he was placed.

Sheltered workshops are a major activity in the Easter Seal program to meet the needs of the adult crippled for help in securing productive employment. The crippled worker may have hurdles to surmount in finding a job. Many employers are still resistant to employment of the physically handicapped or unwilling to make adjustments in the working situation to accommodate the person on crutches or in a wheel chair. It may require skilled help for the crippled adult to determine the job or kind of job which he can perform. He may need special training in that particular job before he can compete in the business or industrial world. Or it may be necessary for him to continue work in protected environment.

Essentially the sheltered workshop is a place where work itself and all of the aspects of a work environment are used to help a crippled person reach the point where he can play some economically useful role in society. When associated with a rehabilitation center, the sheltered workshop has access to staff and services for appraisal and evaluation of the work potentialities of the crippled man or woman, as well as to techniques and equipment which enable him to select from among many kinds of operations the ones which he can perform. The workshop itself provides the situation in which the individual becomes familiar with a working environment and the requirements and expectations of a job from the points of view of production and relationships with other workers. Work is so organized as to give the individual the skills which will make him a good employee. Finally, when it is possible, the individual is assisted to find suitable employment in business or industry.

A major activity of the Easter Seal program for adult crippled is help and training toward productive employment and to assist homemakers in matching capabilities to variety of home duties.



The workshop also provides for employment for those whose handicaps make it impossible or impractical for them to work elsewhere. Work done in the workshop often is on contract from business or industry. Workers are paid in accordance with the terms of those contracts, which are secured by workshop personnel.

Easter Seal societies operate 25 sheltered workshops and support 9. These facilities served 1,583 persons during the year.

While we are training the crippled for work in industry, we are also educating employers to the valuable resources they can find in the crippled worker. Working with the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped and others, we have sought to change the attitude of employers by demonstrating that the trained and properly placed handicapped worker is an excellent employee, with a superior attendance record, and an on-the-job accident rate lower than that of other workers.

For the adult crippled whose disabilities are so severe that they cannot work outside their own homes, eight Easter Seal societies provide homebound employment programs. Trained staff go into the home, help the crippled person learn to perform jobs within his strength and ability, and secure contracts for work. This kind of program has sometimes led to the development of small businesses in the home such as a mail order service for magazine advertisers, a phone answering bureau, typing or small parts packaging, or the production of unusual handicraft items.

By providing transportation, Easter Seals bring services to a larger group of crippled persons.

Important Other Services

In the foregoing sections we have grouped together those Easter Seal activities and services which account for major expenditures of time and money. However, not infrequently the provision of some minor service may have great significance.

For example, in some communities diagnostic, treatment, and educational facilities may be available in the cities but there may be no provision for transportation from surrounding rural areas. By providing transportation, Easter Seals make the service available to a larger group of crippled persons.

In some communities there are so many different agencies serving the handicapped that both the doctor and the family may need help in locating the particular service needed. Easter Seal social workers may serve such a community well by maintaining up-to-date information on services and referring patients to the proper agency.

Many of our societies find that an equipment loan pool answers the need for many crippled persons in their communities. This service makes it possible for an individual to borrow for whatever length of time necessary any of a number of kinds of specially designed equipment, including wheel chairs and crutches. When the need is served the equipment is returned to the pool and is available for use by someone else.

Our societies maintain 134 of these equipment lending services, which were used by more than 5,000 people during the past year.

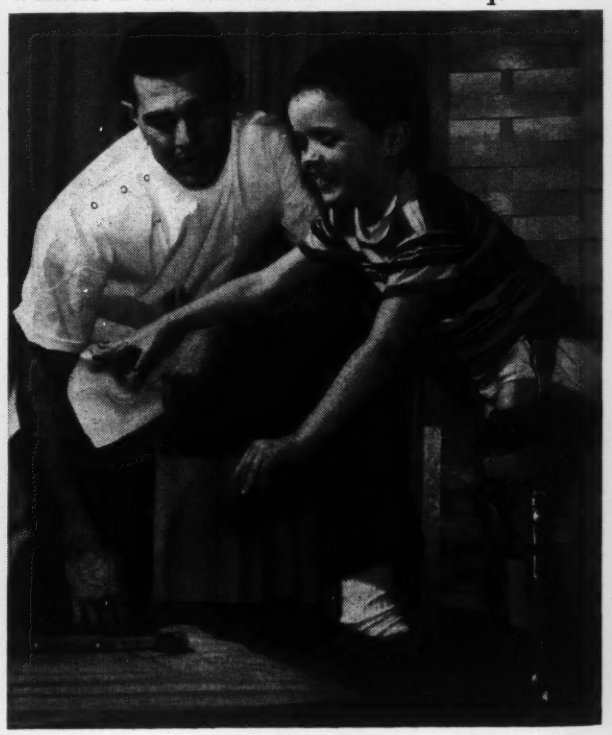
Public programs for the handicapped have developed very unevenly across the country. Some state programs have broad legislative authority and are adequately financed. Others have narrowly defined programs, restrictive regulations and inadequate funds. Sometimes it is necessary for the Easter Seal society to fill in some of the gaps in the public program. For example, some types of crippling such as cleft palate, may be excluded from the public program, or a child may have recently moved and may not meet the residence requirement, or dental service for a cerebral palsied child may not be provided, or funds for braces may have been exhausted. The needs of a crippled person are highly specific, and to that person are tremendously important. As a voluntary agency, the Easter Seal society is flexible in its use of funds and can provide or purchase those services which are necessary for rehabilitation.

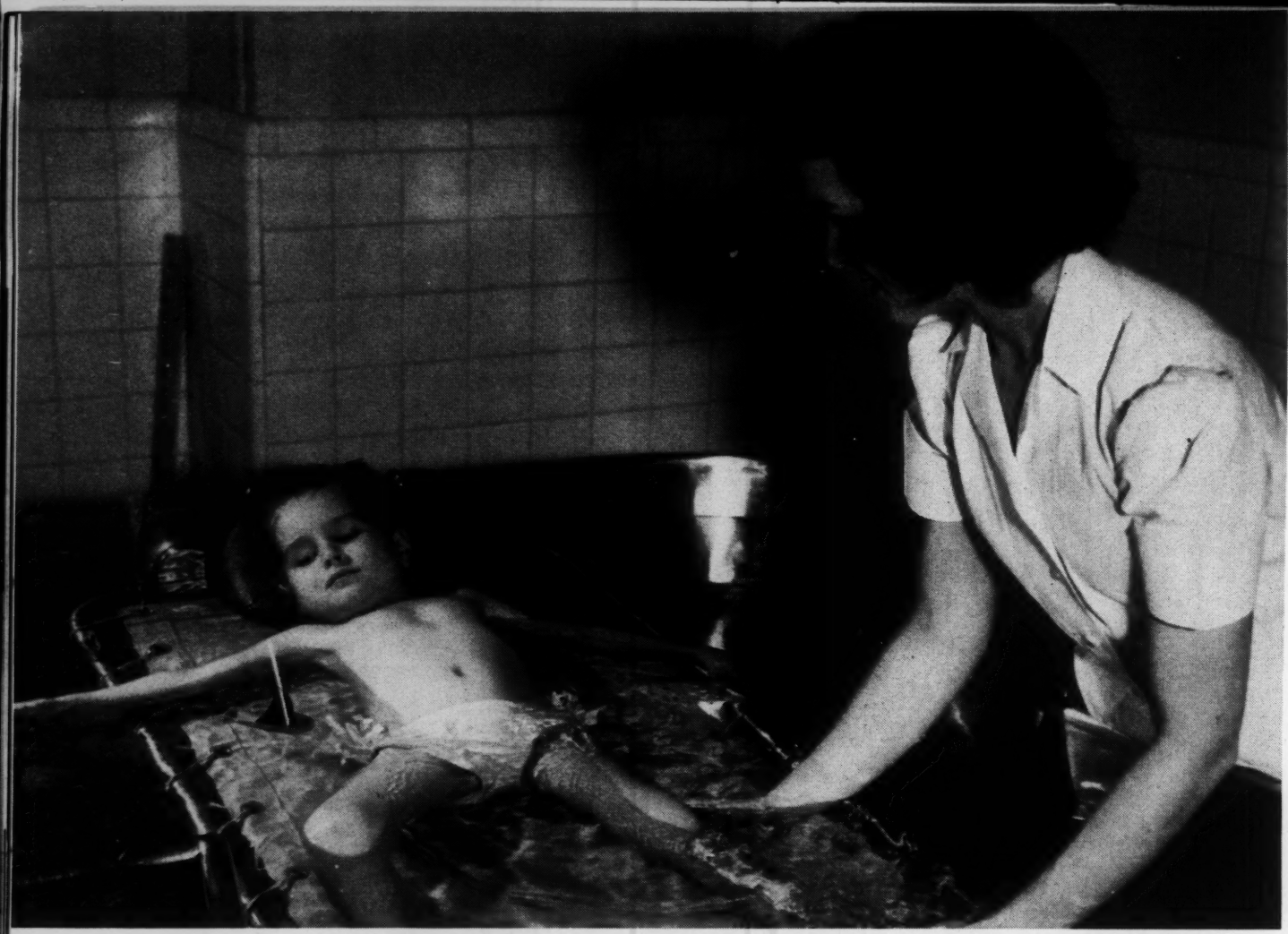
Professional Personnel

Professional personnel—the key to rehabilitation—are today one of the greatest single needs of the crippled. In the face of mounting numbers of crippled children and adults in our population, shortages of physicians specializing in rehabilitation, physical, occupational, and speech therapists, and social workers continue to be critical.

For all of the agencies in the rehabilitation field, a total force of about 22,000 is estimated to be available to fill some 54,000 positions. It is obvious that thousands of crippled children and adults are going without the services they need and that they will continue to go without help until many more specialists can be trained.

To meet service needs many more professional workers in the rehabilitation field are required.





As the largest single employer of such professional persons in the voluntary agency field, we have felt the shortages keenly, despite the fact that last year our own force of professional workers increased to 2,500 from 1,750 in the fall of 1956.

To help in the nationwide effort to meet this emergency the National society works closely with other agencies, high schools and colleges, and professional groups.

Our program has three major objectives:

to provide opportunities for training; to produce educational materials to better inform and increase the effectiveness of personnel already engaged in rehabilitation work; and to recruit young people for careers in the rehabilitation field.

Easter Seal society participation in the training of professional workers involves scholarship and fellowship programs at the national, state, and local levels. Those at the national level are carried out with the support of Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Gamma Delta, and Kappa Delta Phi (national women's fraternities) and over the past ten years have made 406 awards for training of physicians in short-term specialized courses, of physical, occupational, and speech therapists in both undergraduate and graduate programs, and of counselors of the severely handicapped.

Special institutes for in-service training of professional workers are also sponsored by the Easter Seal societies. These have included two national institutes on rehabilitation, three on standards, goals, equipment, and programs for camping personnel, and many on methods and techniques for helping parents. In 1960 the society will sponsor the first Institute on Social Work in Rehabilitation in cooperation with the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago. The societies support and participate in numerous summer training sessions at several colleges and universities.

Each year members of the professional staff of the Easter Seal societies visit the major institutions training therapy personnel, to provide information on careers in rehabilitation, and to recruit for the field. The National Personnel Registry and Employment Exchange is a resource for public and private agencies and institutions employing professional personnel. A quarterly bulletin lists available positions throughout the country and is widely used.

If the shortages of personnel are to be alleviated in the future, more and more young people must be reached when they are in elementary and high schools to stimulate their interest in taking up a career in rehabilitation. At the present time, Easter Seal societies cooperate with state and local health careers committees and with the Health Careers Commission of the National Health Council in their attack on the problem. The societies participate in "career days" in schools and elsewhere, provide periods of work observance and practice in Easter Seal centers, and prepare and distribute literature for teachers, counselors and young people themselves.

Through the monthly journal, *REHABILITATION LITERATURE*, and its other services, the Library of the National society provides a distinguished and well-recognized resource for professional personnel in the field of rehabilitation. Technical information is

widely scattered in a number of journals and other publications and texts, making it difficult for a person working in the field to keep abreast of developments, and heightening the problem of lag between the development of new techniques and their being put into use in treatment and care of the crippled. The twenty-year-old library abstracting bulletin, *REHABILITATION LITERATURE,* was expanded to an interdisciplinary technical journal in January 1959 as one approach to keeping the professional worker informed. A typical issue includes an article of the month, book reviews, digests, abstracts, and comments, of interest and value to the professional worker and student. Contributors are accepted authorities in their respective fields, and editorial policy encourages the free expression of ideas and opinions. During the year, 1,170 books, pamphlets, and periodical references were reviewed, abstracted, or digested.

Last year the library prepared 3,200 packets of general literature on rehabilitation for workers in all parts of the world and provided some 550 special technical packets for advanced students. From its reference collection of 3,000 bound volumes, 35,000 reprints and pamphlets, and 600 periodicals, the library frequently loans materials to professional persons unable to find authoritative materials in their own communities. In addition to professional workers, the library serves volunteers, the handicapped and their families, educational institutions and libraries, and voluntary and public health and welfare agencies.

As a further contribution to professional education, the National society published two important professional monographs during the year: *A Handbook on Stuttering for Professional Workers,* by Oliver Bloodstein, Ph.D., and *Language Disorders in Children,* by Nancy S. Wood, Ph.D.

Public Education

The very existence of the Easter Seal societies is a force for the education of the public on the problems of crippling: the kinds of crippling conditions; what a crippling condition means to the person and to his family; what can be done to alleviate the effects of crippling; what the present resources for rehabilitation are and the need for increasing those resources; what rehabilitation means in human and economic terms to the individual and to society. In more personal terms, the Easter Seal societies contribute to the education of the public on responsibility for the prevention of crippling accidents; the role of the doctor, the therapist, the psychologist, the social worker and others when a member of the family is crippled, and where to find help when it is needed.

As a result of this education, not alone by the Easter Seal societies, but by many other agencies, there has been within the life span of most adults a marked, although gradual change in the attitudes of the public toward the crippled child or adult. This is most important, for it is of no avail to achieve rehabilitation if the crippled individual is not accepted by his friends and associates, by employers, and by the public in general.

Evidence of change in attitudes can be seen in the increasing amount of public and private financial support for rehabilitation services and for research, and in the growing numbers of employers who hire the physically handicapped. It can also be seen in the acceptance of public responsibility for the education of crippled children, and in the growing numbers of colleges and universities which provide for and welcome the young crippled person to their campuses.

There are many ways in which public education is accomplished. Actual services and activities bring the story forcibly to public attention. Our thousands of volunteers in their personal contacts perform a most important function in this regard. Interpretation through the media which reach large numbers of the public—the newspapers, magazines, radio, television, films—has a very definite role to play. Institutes, meetings, and conventions contribute to education of the public. All of these are part of the program of our societies.

Changes in public attitudes create a climate of receptivity for further advances. For example, for many years, those most immediately concerned have been aware that action was needed to arouse the interest of the public in the problems which the crippled have in gaining access to public buildings and using their facilities. Many such buildings, including government offices, schools, churches, museums, offices, and apartments are constructed with long flights of steps and other barriers to access by a person on crutches or in a wheel chair, and the interiors do not meet his special needs. It now appears that the time has come when there is hope for success for an all-out program to abolish such barriers.

The National society is proud to co-sponsor with the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped a program of research and education on this problem. The program will involve a study under the auspices of the American Standards Association for the purpose of devising adaptations for existing buildings and standards for those to be constructed in the future. Specifications will be drafted for stairways, entrances, interior doors, elevators, rest rooms, drinking fountains and telephone booths. When the study is completed, it is anticipated that the standards will be adopted by the American Standards Association.

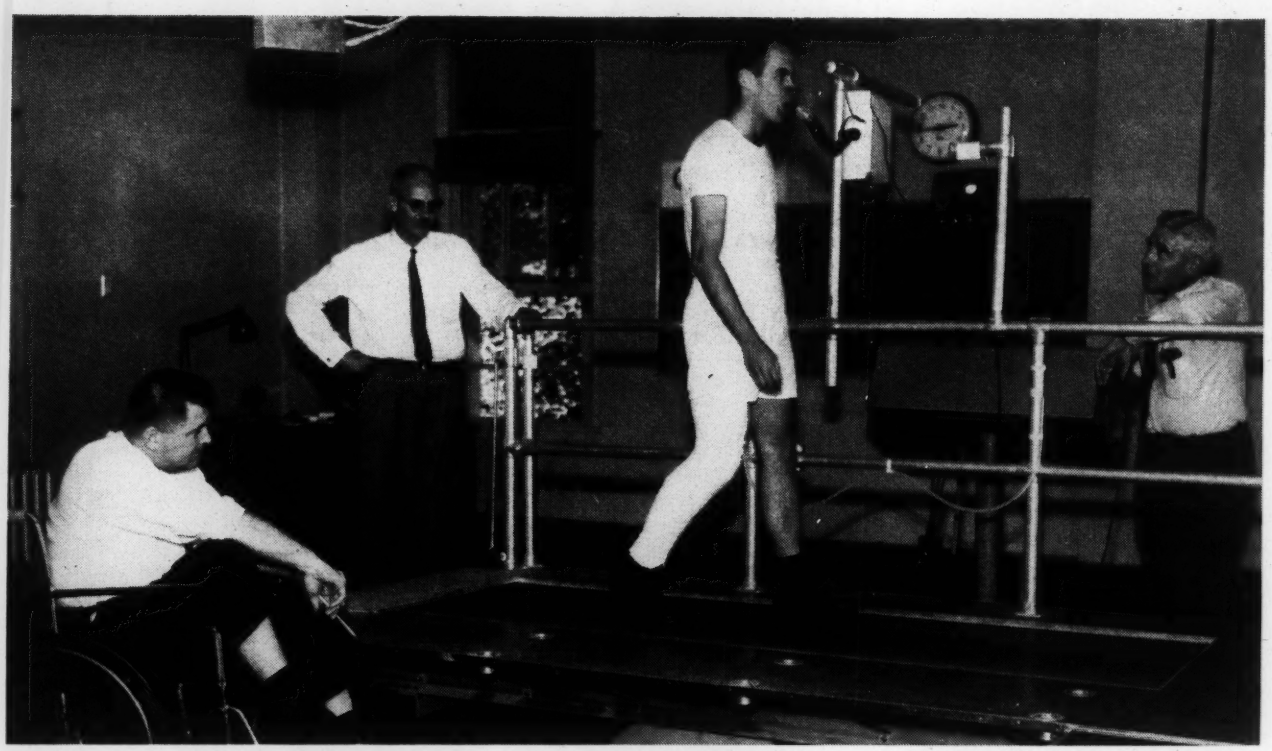
Operating room at University of Iowa Medical Center during surgery in which ultra-high frequency sound waves are used in treatment of Parkinsonism. Dr. Russell Meyers, chairman of neuro-surgery at the university, collaborates with physicist William J. Fry, University of Illinois, in the new surgical technique.

Research

Alice was born with spina bifida, a condition in which a portion of the spinal cord is exposed and which causes paralysis of the lower body and legs. The opening was surgically closed when she was 2½ days old, but little hope was held out by the doctors that she would live. Even that little hope was tempered by the prediction that if Alice did survive, she would be confined to a wheel chair. However, six major operations later and after months of therapy to learn to stand and walk, Alice is very much alive and a part of her world. True, she has no feeling in her right leg and only slight sensation in the left and suffers frequent muscle contractions. But Alice is walking, with bilateral braces and crutches. She is going to school, playing and studying with other children.

Michael was born with a cleft lip and palate. In his case, too, surgeons made a remarkable repair, closing the disfiguring facial opening and the deep cleft in the roof of his mouth and palate. Still Michael's speech was unintelligible. A speech therapist has taught him how to breathe, how to form sounds despite the handicap of scar tissue. Practice goes on daily, and Michael is learning.

Mary Lynne came into the world with both hands and both legs severely affected by cerebral palsy. Her speech was later found to have been slowed by the brain damage that occurred either before or during birth. Today, heavily braced and using elbow crutches, she is in public school—absorbing knowledge like any eight-year old. With continuing physical therapy her leg and trunk muscles were developed, and she learned to walk. Occupational therapy strengthened her hands for use in such seemingly simple tasks as buttoning her coat or holding her fork. Speech therapy helped her learn to speak with confidence.



Pilot study in brace research conducted at University of California Medical Center in San Francisco. At right is Dr. Verne T. Inman, chairman, department of orthopedic surgery. At left, William Henderson, research engineer and project assistant, with Howard D. Eberhart, professor of civil engineering and one of two principal investigators, watching tests.

These are only three—all of them patients in Easter Seal centers—of millions who together pose one of the greatest mysteries confronting mankind. Why do these things happen? What are the factors that cause babies to be born with spina bifida, cerebral palsy, cleft lip and palate, congenital absence of limbs and other crippling conditions?

Answers to these and other questions—or even clues to the answers—are sought by the National society through the Easter Seal Research Foundation.

Last year the number of grants-in-aid for investigations into the prevention and treatment of physical and associated disabilities and rehabilitation made by the Foundation brought the total to 58 since its founding in 1956. The Foundation has awarded $545,086 to research scientists in many fields, at 35 universities and institutions for 43 basic and clinical research projects.

Although focused on the overall problem of crippling, the Easter Seal Research Foundation's projects fall into five broad areas of

(Please turn to page 22)

Easter Seal Research Foundation Grants

Institution and Principal Investigator	Title of Project	Status	Grants
Albany (N.Y.) Medical College Crawford J. Campbell, M.D.	A Comparative Study of Xeroadiographs and Roentgenograms in the Interpretation of Normal and Abnormal Joints	Completed	$2,113.91
American Academy for Cerebral Palsy— Brain Registry, M. A. Perlstein, M.D.	Correlation Between Clinical and Pathological Findings in Cerebral Palsy	Renewed	$3,000.00
American Academy for Cerebral Palsy— Committee on Evaluation of Treatment	Research Conference on Management in Cerebral Palsy	New	$2,500
American Academy for Cerebral Palsy— Webb E. Haymaker, M.D.	A Fellowship in Neuropathology of Cerebral Palsy at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology	Completed	$5,000.00
American Academy for Cerebral Palsy— Research Committee, Chester A. Swinyard, M.D.	Research Institute on the Role of Kernicterus in Cerebral Palsy	Completed	$750.00
Bay State Rehabilitation Center, Springfield, Mass. Isidor W. Scherer, Ph.D.	The Prediction of Academic Achievement in Brain-Injured Children	Renewed	$7,650.00
University of California, Los Angeles Medical Center, Marshall R. Urist, M.D.	Studies on the Normal and Pathological Physiology of Bone (with special reference to Osteoporosis)	Renewed	$30,000.00
University of California, San Francisco Medical Center, Verne T. Inman, M.D.	Pilot Study in Brace Research	New	$30,000.00
University of Chicago, Department of Medicine (Section of Medical Psychology), Ward C. Halstead, Ph.D.	The Methodology for Objective Evaluation of Psychometric and Biological Intelligence of Handicapped Children, including Cerebral Palsy	New	$7,486.50
Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, C. Andrew L. Bassett, M.D.	Basic Mechanisms of Bone Formation	Renewed	$31,855.00
University of Colorado, School of Medicine, John H. Githens, M.D.	The Study of the Carrier State in Hemophilia	Renewed	$21,009.00
Eugene duPont Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Arthur J. Heather, M.D.	To Perfect the Prototype of a Hydraulically Operated Mechanical Hand	New	$9,500.00
University of Florida, College of Medicine, James G. Wilson, Ph.D.	An Embryological Study of Experimentally Produced Malformation	Completed	$13,282.00
Georgetown University Medical Center Francis M. Forster, M.D.	Study of Brain Injured Patients with Sensory Defects	Completed	$11,323.65
University of Illinois, College of Dentistry, Maury Massler, D.D.S., M.S.	Tooth Ring Analysis of Handicapped Children Growth Arrest Lines in Teeth of Handicapped Children	New	$4,140.00
University of Illinois, College of Medicine, Francis L. Lederer, M.D.	Vestibular Studies in Cerebral Palsy	Completed	$7,521.37
International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, Wallace W. Taylor, Ph.D., Isabelle W. Taylor, Ph.D.	Comparative Study of Special Education Services for Handicapped Children in Europe	Completed	$3,600.00
University of Iowa Wendell Johnson, Ph.D.	Effect of Induced Tetany on the Speech of Stutterers, Normal Non-Stutterers and Patients	Completed	$7,525.00
Massachusetts General Hospital Melvin J. Glimcher, M.D.	Bone Formation. A study of the Molecular Mechanisms Involved in Calcification	New	$15,000.00
University of Mississippi Medical Center William F. Enneking, M.D.	Histologic and Immunologic Investigation of Homogenous Bone Transplants	Renewed	$23,782.00
New York Medical College Alvin F. Coburn, M.D.	Clinical Assay of an Egg Yolk Factor in the Prevention of Rheumatic Diseases	Renewed	$25,200.00

Institution and Principal Investigator	Title of Project	Status	Grants
University of North Carolina, School of Medicine, Mary B. Arnold, M.D.	The Role of the Parathyroid Hormone in Metabolic Bone Diseases: 1. Development of a New Method for Parathyroid Hormone Assay	Renewed	$11,040.00
University of North Carolina, School of Medicine, Judson J. Van Wyck, M.D.	Metabolic Factors in the Causation of Osteoporosis	Renewed	$48,340.00
University of North Carolina, School of Medicine, T. Franklin Williams, M.D.	Studies of Phosphorus Metabolism with Particular Reference to the Renal Mechanisms of Reabsorption and Excretion of Phosphate under Various Conditions	Renewed	$13,570.00
Northern Illinois University, Department of Speech, Louis Lerea, Ph.D.	A Comparative Analysis of the Language Development of Normal and Hard of Hearing Children	New	$2,500.00
The Ohio State University, College of Medicine, William S. Smith, M.D.	Changes in the Acetabular Development. Anteversion of the Neck of the Femur, and Growth of the Femur Following Experimental Dislocation of the Hip	Renewed	$11,727.00
University of Oklahoma, School of Medicine, William N. Harsha, M.D.	A Study of Static Distracting and Oscillating Distracting Forces Applied Across the Epiphyseal Plate of Growing Long Bones	Renewed	$17,486.20
University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Casimer T. Grabowski, Ph.D.	The Relationships of Embryonic Oxygen Deficiency and the Development of Congenital Malformations	Renewed	$13,550.00
Medical College of South Carolina Isabel Lockard, Ph.D.	To Determine Certain Neurovascular Relationships in Central Nervous System in Health and Disease	Renewed	$22,379.00
Southern Illinois University, Department of Design, Harold L. Cohen	Research Institute on Equipment Design	Completed	$5,000.00
Southern Regional Education Board William C. Geer, Ph.D.	A Study of the Educational Needs of Cerebral Palsied Children in Southern Region as Related to the Total Medical, Educational and Rehabilitation Program for These Children	New	$9,950.00
University of Tennessee, College of Medicine, Division of Pediatrics, James N. Etteldorf, M.D., and Harris L. Smith, M.D.	Agar Substrate for Study of Skeletal Muscle in *vitro*	New	$4,668.29
Vanderbilt, University, School of Medicine, Randolph Batson, M.D.	A Study of Body Temperature Responses to Environmental Changes in Normal Children and Children with Central Nervous System Lesions	New	$8,280.00
Medical College of Virginia Earnest B. Carpenter, M.D.	The Pathologic Physiology of Fracture Healing as Related to Cerebral Cortical Stimulation	New	$3,450.00
Medical College of Virginia Herbert W. Park, M.D.	Research Institute on Bracing for Children	Completed	$10,000.00
Wayne State University Mary A. Krider, Ph.D.	The Comparative Study on the Self-Concepts of Crippled and Non-Crippled Children	Completed	$3,469.65
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Terry F. Lunsford	Study of Western Region's Needs and Resources in the Field of Training Teachers for Handicapped Children	Completed	$7,500.00
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Phillip Sirotkin, Ph.D.	Preparation of Teachers for Handicapped Children in the Western States	Completed	$3,265.00
Western Reserve University, School of Medicine, Charles H. Herndon, M.D.	Studies in the Immunological Factors in Homogenous Bone Transplantation	Renewed	$39,115.00
University of Wisconsin, Lawrence Rarick, Ph.D., Marie L. Carns, M.D. and Ruth Glassow, M.A.	Growth and Development of Basic Motor Skills	New	$2,288.00

investigation: congenital crippling and malformation; bone and joint formation, malformation, and healing; the relationship between injury and disease; improved educational methods and appliances for the crippled; and research professorships.

As a case in point, suspicion points today to pre-natal oxygen deprivation, illnesses, emotional conditions or poor nutrition of the mother as possible reasons for malformation or crippling such as cerebral palsy present at birth. Some of the Easter Seal research projects are endeavoring to find the part these factors may play. Still others look for the causes and prevention of diseases such as rheumatic fever and hemophilia.

Basic to future methods of treatment of crippling is the knowledge of how bones are formed, how they are injured by disease or accident and the way in which healing takes place after such accidents. Hence, certain projects are studying transplantation of healthy bones to replace diseased bone; the molecular basis for bone formation; artificial stimulation of bone growth; and the role of hormones in malformation of bones and joints.

Studies of the relationship between injury and disease include those on stuttering and sensory defects, the growth and development of basic motor skills, brain structure, and the importance of body temperature in children with central nervous system damage.

While trying to gain information about crippling conditions, their causes, and possible means of prevention, we are not forgetting those who are already crippled. New kinds of appliances, such as improved artificial limbs and braces are on drawing boards; new educational methods are under study; and more effective means of vocational and physical rehabilitation are being sought.

Thus the Easter Seal society looks for progress, for solutions to problems, in the laboratory, in the hospital operating room, in the physician's office, and in the scientist's study. All are aimed at a better, fuller life for the crippled; another step toward broadening the horizon of knowledge and understanding.

William T. Sanger, Ph.D., *Chancellor Emeritus* at the Medical College of Virginia and *President Emeritus* of the National society, is chairman of the board of trustees of the Easter Seal Research Foundation. The trustees are:

Pearce Bailey, M.D. *director,* National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Maryland
Crawford Bost, M.D., pediatrician, San Francisco, California
Leroy T. Laase, Ph.D., Department of Speech and Dramatic Art, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
John J. Lee, Ph.D., *chairman,* Department of Special Education and Vocational Rehabilitation, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
Leonard Mayo, S. Sc.D., *executive director,* Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, New York, New York
Alfred R. Shands, Jr., M.D., *director,* Alfred I. du Pont Institute, Wilmington, Delaware
Harold D. West, Ph.D., *president,* Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee

William Gellman, Ph.D., is *director* of the Foundation.

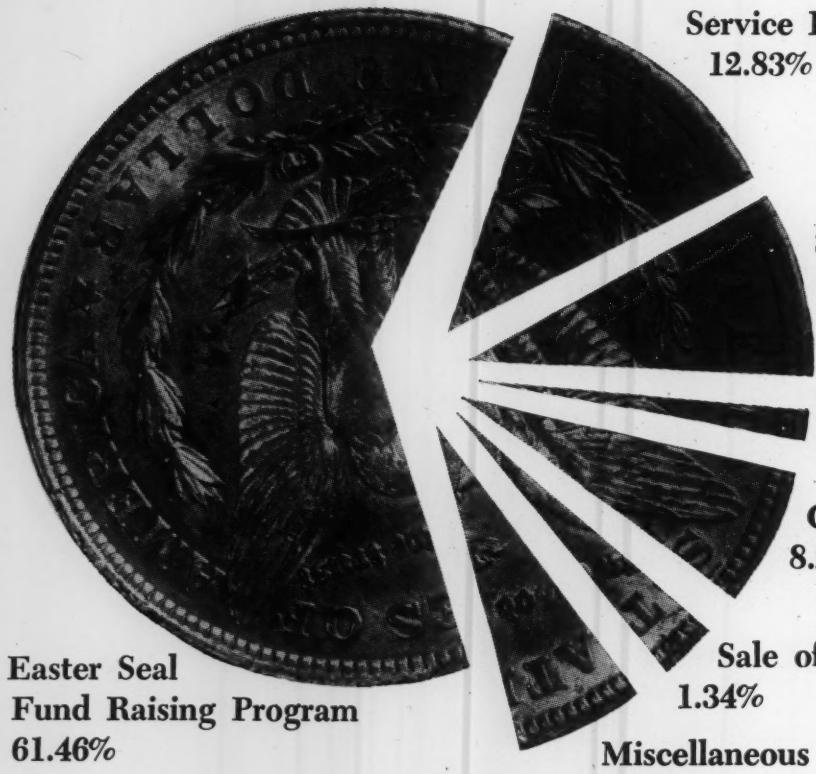
In their nearly four decades of work for the crippled, the Easter Seal societies have each year received greater financial support for an expanding program of services. This support comes from many sources—individuals, business, industry, foundations—the small and large givers. Each of the Easter Seal societies, whether national, state, or local, recognizes and accepts the responsibility for conducting all fund raising efforts in conformity with accepted standards of ethical fund raising, for handling funds in accordance with standard accounting principles, and for reporting regularly to the public on the use of the funds so generously contributed.

Our societies' affairs are subject to annual financial scrutiny by independent public accountants. State members file with the National society annual reports of income and expenditures for their operations and those of their local affiliates. From those reports, there has been prepared the consolidated summary which is shown in the "dollar" charts. These show that income for the Easter Seal societies nationwide for the last reporting year was $16,791,850, 62 per cent of which was raised through the Easter Seal campaign. The total represents an increase of more than $2,000,000 over the previous year. Subsequent pages contain the annual audit of the National headquarters operation for the year ending August 31, 1959.

The Easter Seal campaign in 1959 again had outstanding leadership from throughout the country which gave the impetus to the drive which impelled it to success.

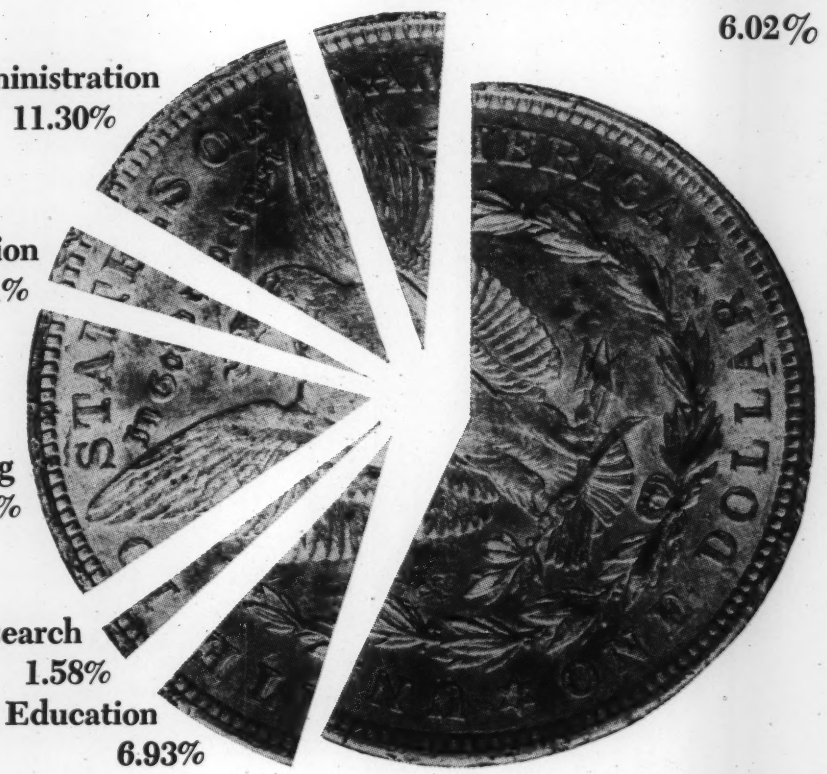
INCOME AND EXPENSE

All State and Territorial Societies and
The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.



SOURCES OF INCOME
$16,791,850

HOW INCOME IS USED
$16,791,850



FINANCIAL POSITION

Balance Sheet—August 31, 1959

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3

To the Executive Committee of the
Board of Trustees,

The National Society for Crippled
Children and Adults, Inc.,

Chicago, Illinois:

We have examined the balance sheet of THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC. (an Ohio corporation not for profit) as of August 31, 1959, and the related statements of income and expenses, and changes in fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statements of income and expenses, and changes in fund balances present fairly the financial position of The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc. as of August 31, 1959, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, and were prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Arthur Andersen & Co.

Chicago, Illinois,
October 23, 1959.

EXHIBIT 1

ASSETS

OPERATING FUND				
Current assets—				
Cash			$242,130	
U. S. Government securities, at cost			297,323	
Due from state societies			114,972	
Other receivables			11,678	
Inventory of 1960 Easter Seal supplies, books and pamphlets, at cost			55,684	$ 721,787
Other assets—				
Advances to state societies			$ 8,000	
Prepaid expenses			14,896	
Fixed assets—				
	Cost	Reserve for Depreciation		
Land	$ 23,807	$ —		
Furniture and other equipment	71,798	37,432		
Building	570,227	9,484		
	$665,832	$46,916	618,916	641,812
				$1,363,599
EASTER SEAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION FUND:				
Cash			$172,076	
U. S. Government securities, at cost			395,676	
Due from state societies			45,527	613,279
Total assets				$1,976,878

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

OPERATING FUND:		
Current liabilities—		
Accounts payable	$ 38,354	
U. S. Government grant for special study (Note 1)	2,513	$ 40,867
Fund balances		
Special funds—		
Henry Bascom student loan fund	$ 5,000	
Scholarship and fellowship	3,509	
General fund, including building fund deficit of $197,884, and $672,411 held principally for 1960 national level operations	1,314,223	1,322,732
		$1,363,599

EASTER SEAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION FUND:		
Balance at beginning of period	$ 547,889	
Contributions received during year	251,283	
Interest income	8,282	
Grants awarded	(183,393)	
Expenses	(10,782)	613,279
Total liabilities and fund balance		$1,976,878

NOTE 1

During the year, an extension of the grant awarded to the Society by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was secured, together with additional funds of $10,571.10, which had been received as of August 31, 1959. This grant is restricted for two general purposes: (1) The development of a standard system of statistical and fiscal reports for rehabilitation centers, and (2) the preparation of a detailed study of operating costs and income of rehabilitation centers as related to the program. Under the terms of the grant, the Society is required to appropriate from its own funds an additional amount of $8,950. The project terminates on January 31, 1960. As of August 31, 1959, the unexpended amount of the grant received was $2,513.

Purchase commitments at August 31, 1959, for 1960 Easter Seals and supplies approximated $319,000.

EXHIBIT 2

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1959

INCOME:		
Receipts from state societies (8.3% of gross receipts of $10,645,133 of The Easter Seal Nationwide Fund Raising Program)		$883,546
Net sales of Easter seals and supplies	$654,034	
Less—Cost of Easter seals and supplies	645,687	8,347
Magazine subscriptions and pamphlets		16,781
Donations for general purposes		16,322
Discounts and interest earned		5,894
Other income		10,910
Total income		$941,800
EXPENSES (see Exhibit 4):		
Care and treatment		$191,082
Public relations		210,712
Research		40,002
Fund raising		90,178
Personnel and reporting (including national personnel registry)		102,149
Library		56,129
Comptroller's office		40,773
General administration		127,652
Field offices		71,389
Total expenses		$930,066
Excess of income over expenses		$ 11,734

EXHIBIT 3

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1959

		General Fund		
		Building	Other	Total
BALANCE AUGUST 31, 1958	$1,234,950	$(62,922)	$1,295,422	$1,232,500
ADD OR (DEDUCT):				
Donations received, exclusive of donations for general purposes	91,489	63,871	–	63,871
Excess of income over expenses	11,734	–	11,734	11,734
Scholarships and grants awarded	(15,441)	–	–	–
Transfers to building fund	–	7,518	(1,400)	6,118
Expenditures in connection with new building	–	(206,351)	206,351	–
BALANCE AUGUST 31, 1959	$1,322,732	$(197,884)	$1,512,107	$1,314,223

	Special Funds			
	Henry Bascom Student Loan Fund	Scholarship and Fellowship Fund	Memorial and Bequest Fund	Library Fund
BALANCE AUGUST 31, 1958	$ –	$ 2,450	$ –	$ –
ADD OR (DEDUCT):				
Donations received, exclusive of donations for general purposes	5,000	16,500	1,118	5,000
Excess of income over expenses	–	–	–	–
Scholarships and grants awarded	–	(15,441)	–	–
Transfers to building fund	–	–	(1,118)	(5,000)
Expenditures in connection with new building	–	–	$ –	$ –
BALANCE AUGUST 31, 1959	$5,000	$ 3,509		

EXHIBIT 4

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1959

	Total	Care and Treatment	Public Relations	Research	Fund Raising	Personnel and Reporting	Library	Comptroller's Office	General Administration	Field Offices
Personal services	$559,134	$130,608	$ 94,961	$20,453	$59,158	$ 78,665	$29,519	$31,885	$ 69,283	$44,602
Travel expense	55,061	21,348	2,021	–	11,912	2,988	92	754	7,787	8,159
Magazine printing and distribution	60,950	1,412	42,319	–	548	1,966	11,515	693	2,496	1
Conventions and conferences	33,061	3,045	10,516	–	3,066	417	5,118	–	10,896	3
Insurance and taxes	52,834	12,643	9,503	761	5,240	6,168	2,398	2,421	8,506	5,194
Supplies, postage and freight	47,389	8,538	17,750	–	4,076	4,431	3,018	1,960	5,799	1,817
Telephone and telegraph	17,347	3,659	2,664	–	1,867	1,975	719	747	1,762	3,954
Organizational dues and support	31,926	632	9,889	17,727	105	96	159	39	3,148	131
Depreciation of furniture and fixtures	5,932	769	1,620	–	382	589	690	427	726	729
Occupancy (including depreciation on building of $9,484)	38,704	7,231	7,973	1,061	3,348	3,864	2,124	1,543	5,072	6,488
Exhibit and promotion expense	11,811	11	9,544	–	17	–	266	–	1,973	–
Miscellaneous	15,917	1,186	1,952	–	459	990	511	304	10,204	311
	$930,066	$191,082	$210,712	$40,002	$90,178	$102,149	$56,129	$40,773	$127,652	$71,389

A Look To The Future

This report is called "SEARCH" as a way of describing the approach taken by the nationwide family of societies for crippled children and adults to the problem with which they have been concerned during a long career on the American scene. The story has been told in terms of services, activities, and programs, with, we hope, enough philosophy to make clear the factors involved in our approach.

From this review, many gains appear. The Easter Seal societies are providing more extensive rehabilitation services. Our professional work force has been augmented, although shortages still exist. The concept of total rehabilitation is gaining ground throughout the Easter Seal organization. Investigations under way in our research program are encouraging and hopefully will, within the foreseeable future, bring concrete solutions to some problems. Increased financial resources indicate greater public interest and support.

This progress is gratifying. It has its source in the thousands of volunteers who represent the foundation and strength of this voluntary agency, in the efforts of total staff, and in the cooperation and assistance of federal and state agencies and other voluntary agencies interested in various aspects of rehabilitation of the crippled.

While we take pride in the advances which have been and are being made, we are aware that there are many questions relating to continuing progress which lie in the future. These are questions not alone for the National society, but for all those interested in rehabilitation. For example, we know that rehabilitation is expensive. An informal survey of comprehensive service in Easter Seal rehabilitation centers shows that the cost per person per year ranged from $1,000 to $3,000. A research study of rehabilitation center costs in relation to program, carried out by the National society and supported by a grant from the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, is yielding data which seems to indicate that few if any of the comprehensive rehabilitation centers in this country have yet arrived at a satisfactory basis for financing these costs. We know that the full backing and support of all community resources are necessary for such a facility to carry on successful operations. How to obtain maximum effectiveness in the operation and financing of rehabilitation services will require much further study and attention.

Another concern for the future is how best to meet the rehabilitation needs of the growing numbers of aged in our population.

How the many voluntary agencies can among themselves mesh their programs effectively for the greater benefit of the crippled and relate these programs to those of federal and state governments is a question for all concerned to explore in depth.

We look ahead with confidence to future growth and to working on these and other problems within the Easter Seal organization and with other agencies.

Dean W. Roberts, M.D.

Executive Director

Her future – brighter through Easter Seals.

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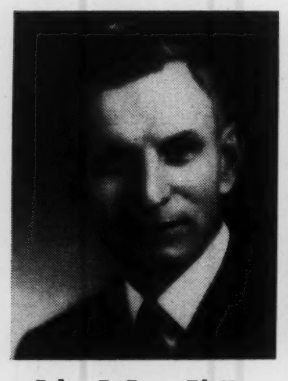

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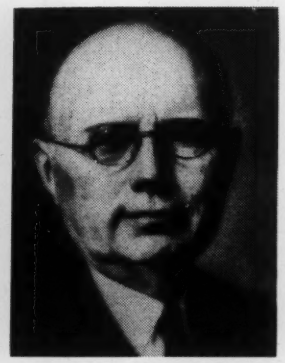

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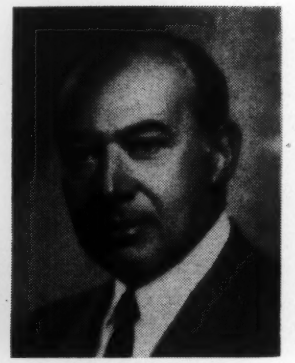

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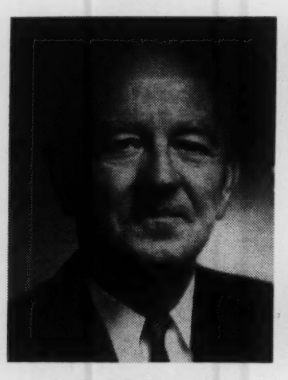

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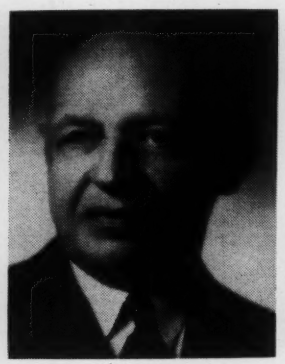

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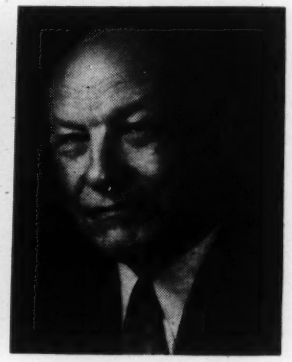

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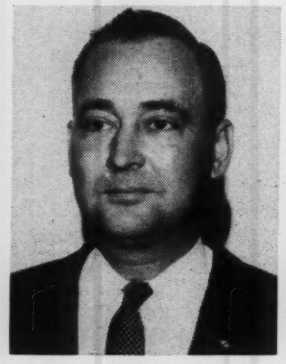

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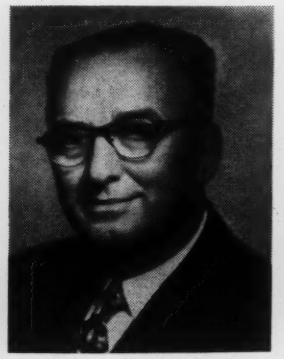

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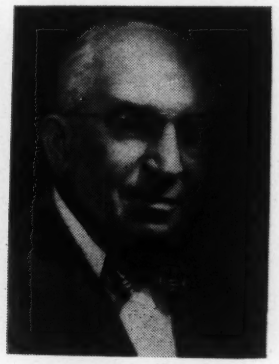

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Climaxing the "C.P. Forecast" session at the Dallas convention these panelists, all past presidents of the American Academy for Cerebral Palsy, were cited by the National Society for leadership provided as counselors to the Easter Seal program. Honored for their more than 10 years of service were Drs. Leslie B. Hohman, Meyer A. Perlstein, Winthrop M. Phelps and George G. Deaver.

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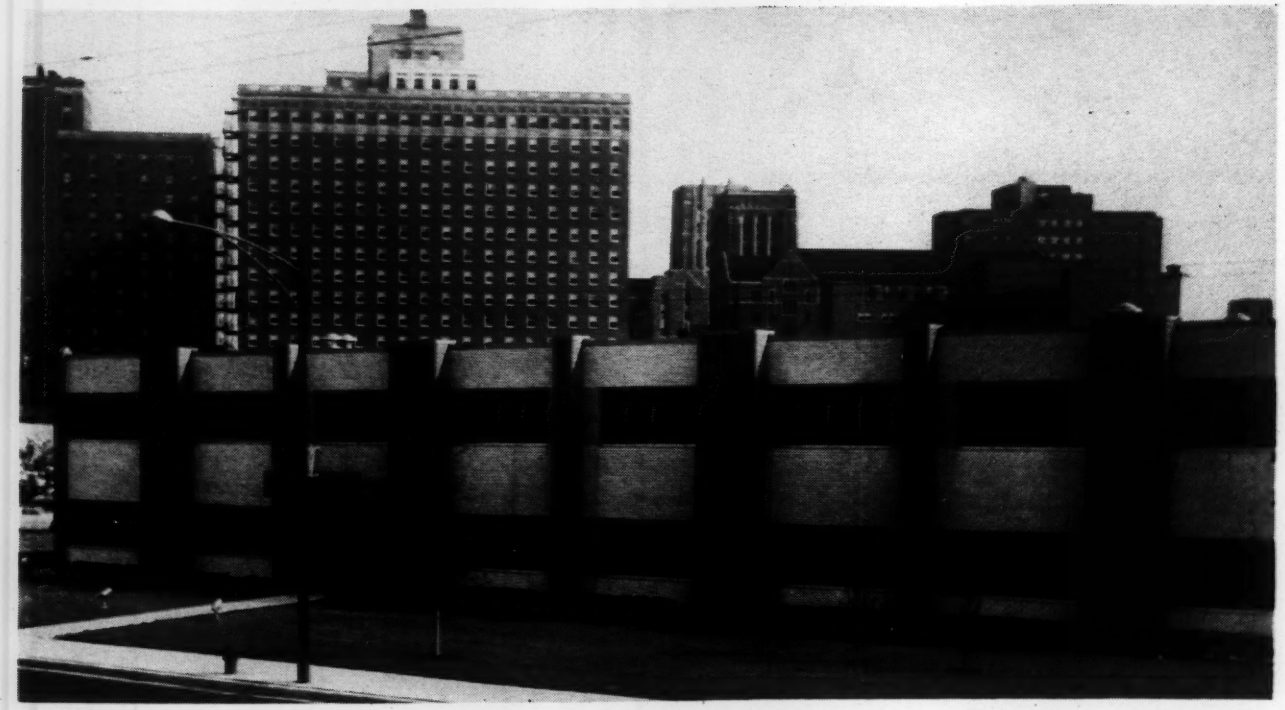

Full year in new national headquarters was marked in October. Guests registered from all states, many nations.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS
2023 West Ogden Avenue Chicago 12, Ill.

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c/o Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

Western Region
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Legacies and bequests to crippled children continue to increase in number and amount. Persons who wish to name the National Society as a beneficiary may use the following form:

"I give and bequeath to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized under the Laws of the State Ohio and having it principal office at 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12, Ill., the sum of..... dollars, to be used for the general purposes of such corporation."

A similar form may be used in naming any affiliate or chapter as beneficiary, substituting the corporate name and address of the state or local Easter Seal society for that of the national organization. It is recommended, however, that individuals check with their Easter Seal society and attorney, since laws in various states differ slightly.

Funds may be bequeathed for specific program purposes. It is suggested that persons wishing information about such bequests telephone or write the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults or their local society.

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Pennsylvania Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.—Executive Director, George E. Reimer, 1107 North Front St., Harrisburg.

Puerto Rico Chapter, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults—Executive Secretary, Mrs. Angeles R. Gandia, Ave. Eduardo Conde No. 2273, Santurce.

Rhode Island Society for Crippled Children and Adults—Executive Director, Mrs. John Langdon, 333 Grotto Ave., Providence 12.

Crippled Children Society of South Carolina, Inc.—Executive Director, Mrs. T. Jackson Lowe, 1517 Laurel St., Columbia.

South Dakota Society for Crippled Children—Executive Secretary, Miriam Dewell, 366½ South Pierre St., Pierre.

Tennessee Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.—Executive Director, J. Hank Smith, 119 17th Ave. South, Nashville 4.

Texas Society for Crippled Children, Inc.—Executive Director, M. M. Ricker, 4429 North Central Expressway, Dallas.

Utah Society for Crippled Children and Adults—Executive Director, Lyman S. Shreeve, Box 2540, Fort Douglas Station, Salt Lake City.

Vermont Association for the Crippled, Inc.—Executive Secretary, Dorothy Smithson, 88 Park St., Rutland.

Virginia Society for Crippled Children and Adults—Executive Director, W. C. Chapman, P. O. Box 1788, Roanoke 8.

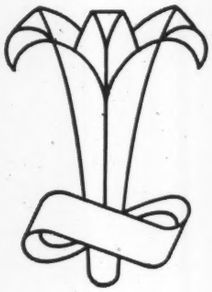
Washington Society for Crippled Children and Adults—Executive Director, W. J. Bryan Hankins, 302 Alaska Building, Seattle 4.

West Virginia Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.—Executive Director, O. W. Hawes, 612 Virginia, Charleston.

Wisconsin Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.—Executive Secretary, Kenneth L. Svee, 119 East Washington Ave., Madison 3.

Wyoming Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.—Executive Director, Miss Marge Hurst, Gottsche Rehabilitation Center, P. O. Box 1088, Thermopolis.

THE EASTER SEAL SOCIETY



NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., 2023 WEST OGDEN AVENUE, CH

E, CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

National Youth Assoc.

May 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Sturz:

Many thanks for your letter of May 4th inviting Mr. Murrow to join a committee, which will formulate a program for a possible National Youth Foundation.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is presently on a year's leave of absence. He has been traveling abroad and will not be returning to his office until the beginning of July. I regret therefore, that it will not be possible for him to participate in your project.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Herbert Sturz
252 Fisher Place
Princeton, New Jersey

May 4, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

About two weeks ago I was approached by William Stuart, Director of the College Scholarship Program administered by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J. Dr. Stuart had heard about the study of national purpose and of the values of young people in America that I have been conducting for Boys' Life Magazine over the past six months. Various Foundations had queried him, he said, about areas in which they might spend money and do some good. Did I have any ideas, he wondered.

Yes, one idea: a National Youth Foundation that would be primarily concerned with communicating and informing.

Toward this end we are forming a feasibility committee to decide whether we can come up with a program and a set of purposes which justify approaching a Foundation for a grant. Would you be a member of this committee? It would meet only once -- a luncheon conference the 16th of June in New York City. So far we have been fortunate enough to get Margaret Mead, Harrison E. Salisbury, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Dorothy Gordon and Eric F. Goldman. We are also inviting Senator Aiken, New York Police Commissioner Kennedy, Governor Meyner and General Gruenther.

We are asking the Sloan Foundation for a modest grant to cover the expenses of the participants at the June meeting.

Enclosed are two statements:

1. the shorter is a statement of purpose and possible programs.
2. the longer contains a few ideas which occured to me about youth, adults, and their relation to a National Youth Foundation.

The enclosures are intended merely as an intellectual hare to start ideas running -- something to argue against and build from.

I am sending the statements to each member of the feasibility committee with the request that he criticize the proposal. Suggestions of further purposes and programs are very much in order. I would hope to receive these ideas by the 19th or 20th of May.

This will permit time to incorporate the suggestions into a new statement and return this new statement to each member of the committee prior to the June meeting.

If the committee advises going ahead, we would then re-work the second statement in the light of ideas generated at the meeting for presentation to a Foundation in September.

Because of the tight time schedule involved, I wonder if you would let me know as soon as possible whether or not you wish to be a member of the feasibility committee.

I want to make clear, by the way, that although I am an Associate Editor of Boys' Life Magazine this idea of a National Youth Foundation is not related to the Boy Scouts of America.

Yours sincerely,

Herbert Sturz

Herbert Sturz

Encl.

252 Fisher Place
Princeton
New Jersey

PROPOSAL TO SET UP A NATIONAL YOUTH FOUNDATION

One of the vital problems facing the United States in these complex and difficult times is the search for ways to identify, develop, and nurture the talents of all our young men and women, and to strengthen the opportunities for them to grow to their full potential as individuals in a free society. Toward this end a privately supported non-profit National Youth Foundation is proposed. The Foundation would be dedicated to the proposition that youth, in its own right, has a responsible role to play in the political, economic, and social processes of American democracy.

The purposes of the National Youth Foundation as presently conceived are the following:

1. to focus attention of the American public on youth, its place in society, its problems in finding a place in society, and in helping young people find themselves.
2. to create an awareness on the part of youth of the stultifying, neutralizing forces in society that tend to becloud important national and international issues and that increase wide-spread apathy on the part of the society in general.
3. to stimulate an awareness on the part of youth of the crises in moral and ethical values on the national and international scene; the processes by which values are transmitted, formulated and reformulated; and the role youth might play in these processes.

4. to foster cooperative youth-adult activities.
5. to advise local, state and federal agencies on matters pertaining to youth.

Suggested programs might include:

1. setting up a national youth magazine which in time would be self-supporting.
2. radio and television series directed toward youth, adults, or both.
3. youth taking part in regional discussion forums.
4. lecture series.
5. special publication series -- some using comic technique.
6. film strip series.
7. central clearing house of information about various agencies and services for youth.
8. development of programs to motivate young people to aspire to higher education.

SOME IDEAS BEHIND THE PROPOSAL

It is widely recognized that there is much undiscovered ability, much wasted talent among our youth. In a time of grave and complex problems, when free peoples are struggling for survival, this waste of talent and skill becomes a matter of pressing concern. We cannot requisition the talents of youth any more than we can commandeer the services of adult citizens. We must proceed in our own way, searching for a means in keeping with our democratic institutions, which tell us that the release and utilization of this potential is as much for the fulfillment and happiness of the individual as for the purposes of the society. We must keep our sights fixed faithfully on liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The general objective of the National Youth Foundation would be to help make young people aware of their place in a free society. We have all doubtless bumped up against the wall which certain of our young people — most particularly teen-agers — raise between themselves and the adult world. This barrier often goes beyond the normal withdrawal or the deepening of reserve needed by the adolescent to establish his independence and find his way to maturity, and leaves him feeling that he has no relation to society, but that of combating it or exploiting it. He may often view himself, not as one growing toward the adult world, as one who will inherit that world for better or for worse, but as a being apart. Those of us who have tried on occasion to penetrate that peculiar blank mask of the teen-ager -- all too often without success -- will understand the force of this isolation. It might be said that the teen-ager who wears this mask is caught between over-conformity and aimless rebellion; his conflict lessens his capacity to spread his individual wings; joy is hamstrung by hostility, and the ability to further the common good is impaired.

We cannot compel the teen-ager to take off his mask or to uncover his identity to the sunshine; we can perhaps create conditions in which he would be able and willing to do this for himself.

On the other side of the wall adults are contributing their share of bricks and mortar and working with all their might (though often quite unconsciously) to keep the barrier standing. Youngsters may mistrust adults in various ways. They may feel that adults don't practice what they preach. Some find that material things are offered as a bribe, or in place of love and attention. Or the attention may be of a negative kind, as when the child discovers that he can arouse interest only by behaving badly. It may happen that the young are unable to form a clear image of maturity because adults fail to provide that clear image.

Young people hold adults accountable -- and rightly -- for inhospitable conditions of life; that is, for unstable family relations, inadequate housing, discrimination, poor schools, and slum conditions. They also blame their elders for the kind of emotional impoverishment which may blight even the most prosperous home.

This is not to decry our young people as a whole or to give the impression that the young cannot flourish in our country. There are thousands of decent, dedicated boys and girls in all parts of the United States. What wants emphasizing is simply that democracy can better fulfill its promise; and that, indeed, it must do so in order that the well springs of creativity may flow as freely and as fully as our expanding and increasingly complicated society and our place in the world demand.

We have just had a White House Conference on Children and Youth. There have been numerous reports, surveys, and resolutions. There are youth boards, physical fitness committees, and studies. These are all to the good. A multitude of problems are uncovered, some light is shed, enthusiasm is generated, reports are made and some are published. But what comes of it all?

We still have the wall between generations. How does one go about taking it down? How does one interpret the world of youth to the adult world, and vice versa? It is said that our young people are soft, that they should toughen up. In what way should they toughen up and for what? How can a young person actively participate in the on-going processes of American democracy? What role can a young person play in solving civic problems such as air and river pollution, slum clearance, and conserving our natural resources? How can our traditions of law and justice be made meaningful to the young when all too often parents and cops are figures of repression? How can the young gain insight into the limitations and fears of the adult group -- and the other way around? What distinguishes the leader from the bully? Is a brave man always brave? Is a coward always cowardly? What do we in a free society mean by failure? By success?

The National Youth Foundation would concern itself with communicating and informing. There would be no attempt to further any political, social, or economic philosophy; there would be a concern with portraying our heritage of liberty and how it must be cared for and kept alive in succeeding generations. The importance of curiosity and dissent would be emphasized. Without a clash of ideas society becomes over-conservative and stultified and will wither.

Naval War College

January 21, 1960

Dear Admiral Ingersoll:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 15th inviting Mr. Murrow to participate in a panel discussion to be held on April 21st.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Vice Admiral S. H. Ingersoll, U.S.N.
President, Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NEWPORT, R. I.

JAN 15 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

During the period 21-22 April the Naval War College will conduct a public relations study utilizing panel discussions, seminars and lectures. I am inviting leading figures from newspapers, magazines, radio, television and movies to conduct a panel discussion on the afternoon of April 21, 1960, commencing at 2:00 p.m. You are most cordially invited to participate as a panel member.

This discussion has as its purpose the development of an appreciation of the importance of public relations to the military establishment and the acquisition of an understanding of the techniques of such relations. It is envisaged that the panel discussion will cover operations of mass and selective communications media, including comments on the utilization of newspapers, magazines, radio, television and motion pictures in the public relations programs of the Navy with an examination of the problems peculiar to or arising from such public relations programs.

The audience will consist of approximately four hundred members of the staff and student body of the Naval War College, primarily naval officers in the ranks of lieutenant through captain, but including a small group of officers of comparable ranks from the other services and a few representatives from other governmental agencies.

In accordance with policy, I am authorized to provide an honorarium of one hundred twenty five dollars to defray expenses incident to this service.

We would be privileged and honored if you could accept this invitation to be our guest here at the Naval War College in the spring.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart H. Ingersoll

S. H. INGERSOLL
Vice Admiral, U. S. Navy
President, Naval War College

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
285 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Navy League of the U.S.
Dec

October 21, 1960

Dear Admiral Bergen:

Thank you for your gracious letter of October 13th. I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to be a Dais Guest at your 58th Anniversary Dinner on October 27th and very much regret that I cannot accept. Unfortunately, I have a previous commitment which prevents me from attending.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Rear Admiral John J. Bergen, USNR (Ret.)
General Chairman-58th Anniversary Dinner
Navy League of the United States
410 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

ERM:gw

S.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK COUNCIL

Operation Polaris

58th Anniversary Dinner

The Waldorf-Astoria October 27, 1960

RADM. JOHN J. BERGEN, USNR (RET.)
General Chairman, Dinner Committee

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General Chairman
410 Park Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

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CDR. DAVID A. STRETCH, USNR (RET.)

October 13, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

There is enclosed herewith an invitation to the Operation Polaris - 58th Anniversary Dinner of the Navy League of the United States, New York Council, to be held in the Grand Ballroom of The Waldorf-Astoria on 27 October.

The Dinner Committee is delighted to extend to you an invitation to be a Dais Guest on that evening.

Your lady is also invited as a guest of the Dinner Committee.

Sincerely,

John J. Bergen
Rear Admiral, USNR (Ret.)
General Chairman
Dinner Committee

Navy League of the United States
(New York Council)

cordially invites you
to attend

Operation Polaris
58th Anniversary Dinner

to be given in
the Grand Ballroom of

The Waldorf-Astoria

on Thursday, October twenty-seventh
Nineteen hundred and sixty
Seven O'clock

Formal Dress
Uniform Optional

$20.00

R.S.V.P.
R. Adm. John J. Bergen, U.S.N.R. (Ret.)
General Chairman, Dinner Committee
410 Park Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

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Operation Polaris

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Guest of Honor

VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. RABORN, JR., USN

Special Project Officer
Office of the Secretary of the Navy

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Near East College Assoc.

Christmas Greetings

ANATOLIA COLLEGE

ATHENS COLLEGE

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS

ROBERT COLLEGE OF ISTANBUL

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Dear Friends:

In sending our Christmas Greetings to you who have so generously and faithfully upheld the work of the Near East Colleges, we are happy that we can bring good tidings.

One of our Presidents wrote sadly in 1914, "Will there ever be a time when we don't need money!"

Two wars and forty-six years later we have learned that in the face of demands of modern education, the dangers of a world in flux and the urgent need for enlightened leadership, we have just begun to spend. But we have learned and a sturdy beginning has been made, with the Trustees of the Colleges approaching their new opportunities and obligations with the determination of their pioneer predecessors.

In Turkey, Robert College and the American College for Girls have combined in one corporation with one Board of Trustees for greater efficiency of operation. During the past three years a reorganization of programs has been effected and faculties improved. Girls' College remains a four year secondary school and junior college and Robert will admit women to its college programs. The Master's degree is now granted in Engineering at Robert College and a new School of Business Administration and Economics was opened this year.

In Lebanon and the Middle East the rapid advancement in educational development led the American University of Beirut to undertake a re-evaluation of its future role, looking toward higher standards of undergraduate work and greater emphasis on graduate studies. While this planning is in process the University is improving its plant in preparation for future program requirements. At International College steps have been taken to establish its activities independent of the University, preparatory to the eventual move to its own campus for which plans are now being drawn. With the expansion of the University and the College this move is advantageous to both institutions.

In Greece, the new President of Athens College, Charles M. Rice, welcomed an increased American staff and the College's largest enrollment, made possible

by completion of the fourth dormitory. Anatolia College celebrated opening day by laying the corner stone of a new science-administration building to house laboratories, classrooms, and a practical chemical institute to serve the Thessaloniki area. Both Anatolia and Athens Colleges have made great advances in restoring war-devastated plants and in program development.

New construction is in process at all of the Colleges. This includes the new building at Anatolia, a fifth dormitory at Athens College, an engineering and science building at Robert, faculty housing at Girls' College, preparation of the campus for International College, and four new buildings nearing completion at the American University of Beirut.

This is healthy progress but money still is needed. To secure the outstanding educators who are the heart of an educational institution we must raise salary standards. To develop talented youth we must give scholarship assistance. To maintain libraries, provide teaching aids and adequately represent American standards we must have increased funds for operations.

These are minimum requirements. The men and women who had the vision and courage to found the Near East Colleges would be the first to insist upon the expenditures required to meet the needs of 1960. They established the high academic standards which we must maintain and which will determine the future influence of the Colleges.

In 1860 the Near East was a slumbering giant that would one day be a friend or enemy. Thanks to the wisdom that created our Colleges their century of service has brought a rich harvest of friendship. May we count on your help so that they may continue to interpret to their 7,600 students ideals that can create a better world for all mankind?

In wishing you a Happy New Year we hope that it will include a visit to our new offices which now are conveniently located for out of town visitors as well as more efficient operations.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Quaintance

Richard E. Quaintance
American Director

Near East College Association, Inc.

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548 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y.

Contributions are deductible
for income tax purposes.

Nativity Mosaic from Daphni
Byzantine Enamel, courtesy of
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
Gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, 1917

N. J. Industrial Editors' Assoc.

April 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Gottschalk:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 19th inviting Mr. Murrow to speak before the New Jersey Industrial Editors' Association on November 16th.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and has been traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the office for several months, and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to consider any engagements.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Jack A. Gottschalk
Institute Co-Chairman
New Jersey Industrial Editors' Association
Military Park Hotel
Newark, New Jersey

NEW JERSEY
INDUSTRIAL EDITORS' ASSOCIATION

MILITARY PARK HOTEL
NEWARK, N. J.

April 19, 1960

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Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The New Jersey Industrial Editors' Association which is composed of house magazine editors and personnel, industrial and public relations people from New Jersey firms will hold its 16th Annual Institute in the Military Park Hotel in Newark, New Jersey on November 16th, 1960.

During the day long program we conduct workshop sessions covering various phases of the employee and public relations job. The high-light of our Institute will be the luncheon which features an address by a leader in the field of journalism.

Your background as an outstanding journalist and news analyst makes you the perfect speaker for our group.

Realizing that you have a very full schedule, I am writing at this early date with the hope that you will be in a favorable position to accept. In previous years we have heard Victor Riesel, the labor columnist and John T. Cunningham, New Jersey historian and newspaperman. Our attendance at the Institute luncheon usually numbers about 200 persons.

As I have stated previously, your experience makes you the perfect speaker for our group. I certainly hope that you will accept our invitation.

Very truly yours,

Jack A. Gottschalk
Institute Co-Chairman

JAG:lk

New York's United Labor Day Parade
Aug. Dec.

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

President

Morris Iushewitz

Secretary

and

Fellow Officers

request the honor of your presence

at

New York's United Labor Day Parade

of the

N. Y. C. Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO

Monday, September 5, 1960

Beginning at 10 A. M.

Reviewing Stand

New York Public Library

42nd Street and Fifth Avenue

New York City

Rec'd RSVP card.

R.S.V.P.

Eug. Dec.
Newport News Ship-
building Co.

The Newport News Shipbuilding
and Dry Dock Company
requests the honor of your presence
at the Christening of the
Aircraft Carrier
ENTERPRISE
at Newport News, Virginia
Saturday, September the twenty-fourth
Nineteen hundred and sixty
at ten-thirty o'clock A.M., E.S.T.
and at the Luncheon at the
Chamberlin Hotel
at twelve-thirty o'clock P.M., E.S.T.

Sponsor: Mrs. William B. Franke

Please reply
Newport News Shipbuilding
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INFORMATION

CHRISTENING USS ENTERPRISE

SEPTEMBER 24, 1960

CEREMONIES WILL BEGIN AT 9:45 A.M., E.S.T. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT GUESTS ARRIVE AT THE SHIPYARD NO LATER THAN 9:30 A.M., E.S.T., AND ENTER BY AUTOMOBILE EITHER THROUGH THE GATE AT 54TH STREET AND HUNTINGTON AVENUE OR THE GATE AT 37TH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE.

ANY HOLDER OF A RESERVED AREA CARD (WHITE OR GREEN) WILL BE PERMITTED TO DRIVE INTO THE SHIPYARD AND PARK WITHIN A REASONABLE DISTANCE OF THE VIEWING AREA.

(OVER)

ADMITTANCE CARDS WILL BE MAILED UPON RECEIPT OF ACCEPTANCE.

UPON CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONIES, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT GUESTS ATTENDING THE LUNCHEON AT THE CHAMBERLIN HOTEL DEPART THROUGH THE GATE ENTERED, LEAVE THE CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS BY DRIVING EAST ON 39TH STREET, ROUTE 351, AND UPON REACHING ROUTE 258, TURN RIGHT THEREON TO OLD POINT COMFORT (TOTAL DISTANCE ABOUT 10 MILES).

THE UNIFORM PRESCRIBED FOR NAVAL OFFICERS AT THE CEREMONIES WILL BE FULL DRESS WHITE.

(OVER)

Newsweek

April 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Muir:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 31st inviting Mr. Murrow to attend Newsweek's annual cocktail party at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, April 25th.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to accept your invitation, since he is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Malcolm Muir
Newsweek
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Newsweek

NEWSWEEK BUILDING · 444 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

MALCOLM MUIR
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
AND EDITOR IN CHIEF

March 31, 1960

Dear Ed:

The Editors of Newsweek and I are giving our annual cocktail party at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, April the twenty-fifth, to welcome the newspaper editors and publishers who will be in New York to attend the National Convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

I sincerely hope that you and Mrs. Murrow can be with us on this occasion, as I feel sure you will enjoy meeting our newspaper guests.

We are holding our party in the Louis XVI Suite of the Waldorf from five to seven-thirty.

With kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

Malcolm

R.S.V.P.

North Car. Literary & Historical Assoc

May 25, 1960

Mr. Christopher Crittenden
The North Carolina Literary & Historical Association, Inc.
P.O.B. 1881
Raleigh, N.C.

Dear Mr. Crittenden:

I am replying to your letter of May 20 to Mr. Murrow, as he is not in New York at present.

It is most kind of you to invite him to be your main speaker next December 2. However, he has unfortunately had to make it a general rule not to accept speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, because of the pressure of his broadcasting commitments.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Incorporated

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
POST OFFICE BOX 1881
Raleigh, N. C.

May 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, I am writing to invite you to be our main speaker at the 60th annual meeting of this group on Friday evening, December 2, 1960.

As you may know, the Literary and Historical Association has been active in the affairs of North Carolina for a long period. It was the main force in establishing the State Department of Archives and History, the State Library, the State Art Society, and the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. It has sponsored many projects in the literary and historical fields and has conducted literary competitions for North Carolina authors for 47 years.

The annual meeting is held in Raleigh and is attended by about 500 people. The general theme this year is "The Fabulous Fifties of the Nineteenth Century," but it will not be necessary for you to use this if you do not wish. We know that anything you have to say will be of interest to our group and that you will have a good audience not only because you are world reknowned but also because you are one of North Carolina's favorite native sons.

We are enclosing copies of Carolina Comments which tell something of the past few years' annual meetings.

We realize this is well in advance of the meeting to be inviting you, but we also realize how very busy and how much in demand you are and we want to be sure you can come. We offer $300 for honorarium and expenses.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Christopher Crittenden
Secretary

CC:gm
enclosures

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LUTHER H. HODGES
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

PRESIDENT
HUGH T. LEFLER

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MRS. R. O. EVERETT
PAUL GREEN
MRS. QUENTIN GREGORY
MRS. JOHN W. LABOUISSE
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CAROLINA COMMENTS

VOLUME VIII JANUARY, 1960 NUMBER 5

CONFEDERATE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The 1959 General Assembly enacted a bill providing for a Confederate Centennial Commission to make plans for the commemorative period from 1961 to 1965. This Commission is to continue and expand the work already begun by the Association's Civil War Centennial Committee and was established largely through that Committee's efforts. Three of the members of the Commission serve ex officio: the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Director of the Department of Conservation and Development; and the Director of the Department of Archives and History.

Other members, appointed by the Governor, are as follows: Colonel Hugh Dortch, Chairman, of Goldsboro; Mrs. E. A. Anderson of Charlotte; Judge W. H. S. Burgwyn of Woodland; Mrs. D. S. Coltrane of Raleigh; Mrs. G. W. Cover of Andrews; Mr. Burke Davis of Greensboro; Mrs. Bettie Sue Gardner of Reidsville; Mr. Robert Garvey of Winston-Salem; Dr. W. S. Jenkins of Chapel Hill; Dr. Frontis W. Johnston of Davidson; Mr. H. Fitzhugh Lee of Goldsboro; Dr. Hugh T. Lefler of Chapel Hill; Mr. James S. Lewis, Jr., of Goldsboro; Mrs. Mary Jane McCrary of Brevard; Mr. Hector MacLean of Lumberton; Judge R. Hunt Parker of Raleigh; Mr. John R. Peacock of High Point; Mr. R. F. Hoke Pollock of Southern Pines; Judge William B. Rodman, Jr., of Raleigh; Mr. Reed Sarratt of Winston-Salem; Senator James G. Stikeleather, Jr., of Asheville; Dr. Henry S. Stroupe of Winston-Salem; Mr. Glenn Tucker of Flat Rock; Dr. Robert H. Woody of Durham; and Mr. Thomas H. Wright, Jr., of Wilmington.

The first meeting of this group was held on October 28 at the Hotel Sir Walter in Raleigh. The guest speakers were Mr. Edmund Gass, representing the United States Civil War Centennial Commission, from Washington, D. C., and Mr. James Geary, representing the Virginia Civil War Centennial Commission, from Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Gass stated that the North Carolina group was one of the most able of the 37 State commissions which have already been set up. He emphasized that the purpose of the United States Commission was to coordinate and publicize the work of the States, but that the latter were to make their own decisions and plans. He showed a movie which told what the United States Commission and the National Park Service are doing in preparation for the centennial.

Mr. Geary spoke of the plans already under way in Virginia. They received a $25,000 annual appropriation from the Virginia legislature for their first two years' operating expenses and they plan to ask their General Assembly for $1,300,000 for the next two years. Virginia is planning to emphasize scholarship among other projects and a commemorative volume of the personal papers and wartime letters of General Robert E. Lee will be published during the observance.

The members of the North Carolina Commission were asked for suggestions and a great many constructive comments were made. Within the next few weeks, the Commission is expected to request operating funds from the Governor and the Council of State, as authorized by law, and will formulate the plans necessary for commemorating the Centennial.

The Executive Committee was appointed and consists of Chairman Hugh Dortch, Secretary Christopher Crittenden, Mrs. E. A. Anderson, Mrs. D. S. Coltrane, Mr. Hector MacLean, Senator James G. Stikeleather, Jr., Dr. Henry S. Stroupe, and Mr. Thomas H. Wright, Jr.

DONORS

Below are listed those who have made loans or gifts to the Department of Archives and History during the four-month period from August 15 to December 15:

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Mrs. W. Harold Williamson, Washington, D. C.
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HALL OF HISTORY

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CAROLINA COMMENTS

VOLUME VIII JANUARY, 1960 NUMBER 5

Published by the State Department of Archives and History, Box 1881, Raleigh, N. C.

Issued to Members of The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Incorporated, to Public Libraries, and to Individuals.

GRACE B. MAHLER, *Editor*

CAROLINA CHARTER TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

The 1959 General Assembly authorized the Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, to consist ex officio of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Director of the Department of Conservation and Development, and the Director of the Department of Archives and History and also 22 members to be appointed by the Governor. These have now been appointed, as follows: Mr. Francis E. Winslow of Rocky Mount, Chairman; Mr. Henry Belk of Goldsboro; Mr. Winston Broadfoot of Hillsboro; Dr. H. H. Cunningham of Elon College; Mr. Chalmers G. Davidson of Davidson; Mr. Lambert Davis of Chapel Hill; Mrs. Inglis Fletcher of Edenton; Mr. Paul Green of Chapel Hill, Mr. Grayson Harding of Edenton; Mrs. William Daniel Holmes, Jr., of Edenton; Mrs. Robert Grady Johnson of Burgaw; Mrs. Kauno A. Lehto of Wilmington; Mrs. Harry McMullan of Washington; Mr. James G. W. MacClamroch of Greensboro; Mr. Ben Dixon MacNeill of Buxton; Dr. Paul Murray of Greenville; Dr. Robert H. Spiro, Jr., of Black Mountain; Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson of Pendleton; Mr. George M. Stephens of Asheville; Mr. David Stick of Kill Devil Hills; Mrs. J. O. Tally, Jr., of Fayetteville; and Senator J. E. Winslow of Hertford.

The Commission held its first meeting on October 15 at the Carolina Hotel in Raleigh. The guest speaker was Mr. Alonzo T. Dill of West Point, Virginia, who gave the background of the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the settlement at Jamestown, which he helped plan and conduct.

Following Mr. Dill's comments, every member of the Commission voiced his or her opinion of the purposes and projects that might be fulfilled during the commemorative period.

An executive committee was appointed by Chairman Winslow to serve with him: Mr. Henry Belk, Dr. H. H. Cunningham, Mr. Lambert Davis, Mr. David Stick, Mrs. Robert Grady Johnson, and Dr. Christopher Crittenden as Secretary.

The executive committee met in Raleigh on December 11. A budget was requested from the Governor and Council of State, from the Contingency and Emergency Fund (as authorized by law), which would cover the operating expenses and the salaries of a director and a secretary for the five-month period from February, 1960, to June, 1960. Necessary office space was also requested.

Also approved at this meeting of the executive committee was the motion that one of the main emphases of the Tercentenary Commission should be to work for a new building to house the Department of Archives and History and that this structure might properly be called the Carolina Charter Building since that document belongs to the State of North Carolina and is now on display in the Hall of History. Dr. Crittenden and Mr. Winslow were authorized to bring this unanimously supported motion to the attention of the Governor and the Council of State and the Commission on Reorganization of State Government.

Definite plans will be made within the next few months as to the conduct of the Tercentenary celebration.

(Hall of History Photo)

Participants in the 1959 annual meeting of The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association in Raleigh included the above speakers. l. to r. Dr. Robert B. House of Chapel Hill; Dr. David J. Rose of Goldsboro; Mr. Henry Belk of Goldsboro, and Mrs. Belk. Other speakers not shown are Professor Richard Walser of Raleigh who made the presidential address, and Dr. John A. Krout of New York City who made the main address.

NEW MEMBERS

At the annual meeting in Raleigh on December 4, Mr. Herbert O'Keef, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that the Association's membership numbered 1361. This was an increase of 311 over 1958, and is a very promising sign. We are very glad to welcome all these new members, and we are listing below the 100 who joined The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association in the period August 15 to December 15:

Miss Ruth C. Aleshire, Black Mountain
Mrs. Loraine Anderson, Wilmington
Mrs. L. Y. Ballentine, Raleigh
Mrs. H. Bascom Baucom, Monroe
Mrs. E. K. Bell, Wilmington
Mr. W. Graham Bland, Wilmington

Mrs. R. W. Borchers, Raleigh
Mrs. Graham Barden, New Bern
Mrs. Eleanor Bower, Santa Barbara, California
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Brandt, Raleigh
Mrs. Ethel Blue Britt, Southern Pines
Mrs. William G. Broadfoot, Wilmington
Mr. Leslie H. Brown, Jr., Wilmington
Dr. William M. Brown, Elon College
Miss Mary L. Cantwell, Wilmington
Mr. Ernest James Clark, Jr., Mebane
Mr. A. E. Coon, Lenoir
Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten, Chapel Hill
Mr. Jack Crane, Fayetteville
Miss Lettie Elizabeth Crouch, Mayodan
Mrs. Nancy S. C. Dawson, New York, New York
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Colonel Rex Dowtin, Vandenberg, California
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Miss Esther Evans, Durham
Mr. and Mrs. W. Ney Evens, Washington, D. C.
Miss Virginia C. Farinholt, Greensboro
Miss Elizabeth C. Field, Asheville
Mrs. Perry H. Gaston, Salisbury
Miss Margaret Ann Goodman, Wilmington
Mr. Jessie C. Griffin, Buies Creek
Mrs. Carl Hagar, Havelock
Miss Ann M. Hargette, Wilmington
Mrs. John W. Harrelson, Raleigh
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Harris, Raleigh
Mr. Robert J. Harris, Jr., Raleigh
Mrs. Georgia Pearsall Hearne, Greenville
Mrs. Cecil C. Hine, Greensboro
Mrs. Julian A. Hooper, Elizabeth City
Mr. and Mrs. Nelson F. Howard, Tarboro
Mrs. A. F. Hughes, Fayetteville
Mrs. Hill McIver Hunter, Greensboro
Mrs. Benjamin R. Huske, III, Fayetteville
Miss Mildred Johnson, Wilmington
Mr. Bobby F. Jones, Chapel Hill
Mr. Robert Justice, Asheville
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Layfield, Raleigh
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Levings, Raleigh
Mr. Horace B. Lindsay, Durham
Mrs. Nina Long, Burlington
Mr. George D. Lynch, Asheville
Mr. Crawford B. MacKethan, Fayetteville
Miss Mignon MacMillan, Red Springs
Miss Jane Manning, Raleigh
Mrs. Raymond Maxwell, Raleigh
Miss Betsy Brooks McGee, Wingate
Mr. Henry Bacon McKoy, Greenville, South Carolina
Mr. J. E. Mewborn, Snow Hill
Mrs. Vann Miller, Lexington
Miss Fannie Y. Mitchell, Durham
Mrs. Edward Mordecai, Raleigh
Mrs. R. V. Moss, Raleigh
Mrs. George Newman, Greensboro
Mrs. Margarette H. Old, Norfolk, Virginia
Mrs. Ann Lewis Orgain, Durham
Mr. David L. Palmer, Lawrence, Kansas
Mrs. Josephus Parker, Elm City
Judge and Mrs. R. Hunt Parker, Raleigh
Dr. and Mrs. George W. Paschal, Jr., Raleigh
Mrs. Worthy W. Pendergrass, Moncure
Mrs. I. M. Porter, Jr., Murphy
Miss Annie S. Ramsey, Raleigh
Miss Anne G. Robeson, Salemburg
Mrs. Terry Sanford, Fayetteville
Miss Ruth C. Saunders, Wilson
Dr. W. C. Sealy, Durham
Mrs. Charles Lee Smith, Raleigh
Mr. William D. Snider, Greensboro
Miss Helen F. Taylor, Winnabow
Miss Nettie S. Tillet, Chapel Hill
Mr. S. A. Troy, Jr., Wilmington
Mr. J. E. L. Wade, Wilmington
Mrs. Sidney Ward, Sr., Plymouth
Mr. Alex Warlick, Jr., Jacksonville
Miss Mary Cline Warren, Wilmington
Mrs. William Watson, Raleigh
Mrs. Charles F. Williams, Raleigh
Mr. John Williams, Ashland, Kentucky
Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Chapel Hill
Mrs. Arthur P. Wilson, Kinston

(Hall of History Photo)

Above are three of the recipients of awards presented at the morning session of the 1959 annual meeting. l. to r. Mr. J. A. Kellenberger and Mrs. Kellenberger, winners of the AASLH Award, Dr. Christopher Crittenden, Secretary of the Association and Dr. Frenise A. Logan, winner of the R. D. W. Connor Award.

ANNUAL MEETING

The election of new officers, the presentation of awards, and fine speeches made up the large part of the Association's annual meeting.

New officers elected to serve were as follows: President, Dr. Hugh T. Lefler of the History Department of the University of North Carolina; Vice Presidents: Mr. J. R. Covington of Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company in Charlotte, Mr. Holley Mack Bell of the *Greensboro Daily News,* and Mrs. W. Gettys Guille of Salisbury; Secretary, Dr. Christopher Crittenden of Raleigh. Elected to three year terms on the Executive Committee were Mrs. John W. Labouisse of Durham, and Mrs. Quentin Gregory of Halifax.

Winners of the various awards were Mr. Burke Davis of Guilford College who won the Mayflower Award for his work, *To Appomattox;* Mr. Ernest Frankel of Hendersonville, who won the Sir Walter Raleigh Award for his work, *Band of Brothers;* Mrs. Corydon Bell of Sapphire, who won the American Association of University Women Award for her book *Captain Ghost;* Mrs. Olive Tilford Dargan of Asheville, who won the Roanoke-Chowan Award for her book of poems, *The Spotted Hawk;* Dr. Frenise A. Logan of Greensboro, who received the R. D. W. Connor Award for his article, "The Economic Status of the Town Negro in Post Reconstruction North Carolina"; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kellenberger of Greensboro, who received the American Association for State and Local History Award for the work of the Tryon Palace Commission; and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, which won the Corporate Citizenship Award.

(Hall of History Photo)

North Carolina's First Lady, Mrs. Luther H. Hodges, unveiling the portrait of Governor Hodges at the 1959 annual meeting in Raleigh.

PORTRAIT

Below is quoted a statement made by Dr. Christopher Crittenden, Director of the State Department of Archives and History, on the occasion of the presentation of the portrait of Governor Luther H. Hodges to the people of the State. The unveiling took place at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association on December 4.

Dr. Crittenden first summarized the act passed by the General Assembly of 1955, and then went on:

"This Act, as you will see, was passed during the administration of Governor Luther H. Hodges, and he was the first Governor whose portrait was painted under the provisions of this law.

"The Department of Archives and History, in accordance with the provisions of its basic law, authorizing it to set up advisory committees for the various purposes within its general field of operation, appointed an Advisory Committee on the Governor's Portrait, as follows: Honorable H. Cloyd Philpott of Lexington, member of the House of Representatives; Dr. Robert Lee Humber of Greenville, State Senator; Mr. George Geoghegan of Raleigh; Mrs. Elizabeth House Hughey, our State Librarian; and Mr. Charles Stanford, of our North Carolina Museum of Art. . . .

"The Committee was told at the beginning that the Governor would prefer a North Carolina artist, all things being equal, but he wanted them to have an entirely free hand in the selection of the artist, and it proceeded accordingly. It held several meetings, considering samples of portraits submitted from portrait painters in various parts of the United States. Through a process of elimination, the Committee eventually decided to employ a distinguished portrait painter of national reputation for this purpose, and he was unanimously selected. The Department of Archives and History approved this unanimous recommendation, and a contract was entered into with the artist. We have him here with us tonight, and it will be my pleasure to introduce him to you in a moment.

"We will now have the unveiling of the portrait by the First Lady of North Carolina, Mrs. Luther H. Hodges.

"I am pleased to announce that the Council of State today decided that the portrait will be placed in the Executive Mansion along with the portraits of many of our Governors."

Mrs. Hodges then unveiled the portrait and it remained on display during the rest of the evening's festivities.

The artist, Mr. Albert Murray of New York, was then introduced and he spoke a few words of appreciation for all the cooperation he had received.

CAROLINA COMMENTS

VOLUME VII NOVEMBER, 1958—JANUARY, 1959 NUMBERS 4 & 5

GOVERNOR HODGES

At the evening session of the annual meeting of The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Friday, December 5, Luther H. Hodges, Governor of North Carolina and the Association's Honorary President, in presenting the Corporate Citizenship Award made the following remarks:

"May I congratulate all of the groups, the Literary and Historical Association and all the other Culture Week associations and societies that have met here this week. I think it is a wonderful thing for North Carolina. It means a very great deal to our life and I would just like to say, 'More power to all of those who have been meeting this week and who meet each year in December.'

"I have found in talking to people who may be interested in either moving to North Carolina to live as individuals or moving an industry here, that they are very much interested in education and art and music and antiquities and the preservation of historic shrines—the things that are over and beyond land and water and labor and dollars—and that interest is growing, and I am proud that North Carolina is ready for that kind of corporate citizen who is concerned with these things I have mentioned.

"I have not said this before, but I hope that somewhere along the line, someone, some corporate group, or the State, will create a beautiful building. I hope that it will be in the territory toward where the Governor's Mansion is, in that block of which the State now already owns one-half, and that we will have a beautiful building that will house our Art Museum, our Department of Archives and History, our Museum of Natural History, our State Library, and that all of you people who are here this week and who have been coming here each December for years will have a place of which you will be very proud to go for your meetings. I'm sure we can do it and if anybody would like to make a contribution for the whole building we will be glad to talk about it.

"I mentioned that corporations as well as corporate officers who are interested in this State want to know what we are doing, and because of that development, that new thinking, it seems to me, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the practice that has been begun by this Association of giving a Corporate Citizenship Award is a very fine thing indeed, because if a corporate citizen can tie together the business community and the cultural and educational development of the community, then that means great things in the future for this already great State.

"It is my honor tonight in the name of the Association to make this presentation, and I should like to ask Mr. D. A. Rawley of High Point if he will come forward at this time.

"We are making this award to *The High Point Enterprise* of High Point, North Carolina, a newspaper. Mrs. Terry; their distinguished Editor, Mr. Holt McPherson; and others in that organization have done much to help develop one of the leading schools of journalism in America; namely the University of North Carolina School of Journalism. They have promoted in their communities good understanding. They have promoted European travel by many people so that better understanding may be had between this country and other peoples. In their own community, which is a furniture community, they have had prepared and put on by the High Point College people, a play giving the history of this great industry. They have developed and maintained racial relations of a very high order in this community of North Carolina and it gives me very great pleasure, Mr. Rawley, in behalf of the Literary and Historical Association, to present this Corporate Citizenship Award to *The High Point Enterprise* for distinguished service to the people of the community and of the State during the past year."

This issue of *Carolina Comments* incorporates two issues in one. They are Numbers 4 and 5 of Volume VII, November and January.

NEWS AND FEATURE STORIES

As is known, Culture Week this year aroused more interest and was more widely attended than ever before. One of the reasons for this was the fine publicity and coverage given to all the groups by newspapers, radio and TV organizations in the State. The news media were able to do this because advance information was supplied them with copies of speeches, pictures, and background data.

If any of your historical societies—county or local—have items of general interest it will be appreciated if you will send the stories to Box 1881, Raleigh, with accompanying photographs, and this office will in turn relay the information to the AP and UPI. Examples of stories which may be used are restorations, pageants, museum displays, and items of like nature.

CAROLINA COMMENTS

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GRACE B. MAHLER, *Editor*

DONORS

Below are listed those who have made loans or gifts to the Department of Archives and History during the four-month period from August 15 to December 15.

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HALL OF HISTORY

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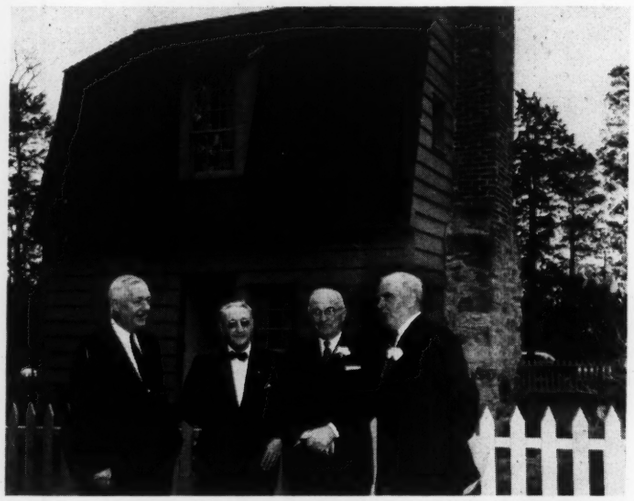
Mr. Kirby S. Gupton, Louisburg
Mrs. L. P. McLendon, Greensboro
Mr. J. E. Mewborn, Snow Hill
Mr. Kennon W. Parham, Raleigh
Mrs. Clarence Poe, Raleigh
Miss Mabel Pugh, Raleigh

CULTURE WEEK

Culture Week, 1958, was the best attended and it attracted the most attention since the "Week" was begun in 1913 when the Folklore Society joined with The Literary and Historical Association in holding their annual meetings concurrently. Previous to that time, the Literary and Historical Association, since 1900, had held their meetings alone. The North Carolina State Art Society came into the week in 1926, The North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities in 1939, The North Carolina Symphony Society in 1945, The North Carolina Society of County Historians in 1947, the Society of Mayflower Descendants in North Carolina in 1948, The Roanoke Island Historical Association in 1951, The North Carolina Poetry Society in 1954, The Historical Book Club of North Carolina in 1955, and The North Carolina Federation of Music Clubs in 1957. From time to time other groups have also met concurrently.



Hall of History Photo

Standing before the Andrew Johnson Birthplace, located in Pullen Park, Raleigh, are from left to right: William G. Enloe, Mayor of the City of Raleigh, E. C. Daniel of Zebulon, President Harry S. Truman, and Governor Luther H. Hodges.

Each year the interest in Culture Week has been more widespread and its worth more noted. Some of the highlights which brought members and friends to Raleigh over and above interest in the speeches are the following:

The Southern premiere of Hunter Johnson's "Trio for Flute, Oboe, and Piano" was performed before the Federation of Music Clubs on Tuesday, December 2. Mr. Johnson is a native of Benson in Johnston County. He has won the Prix de Rome and twice has won Guggenheim Fellowships. His most recent award came last spring when the National Institute of Arts and Letters awarded him a grant of $1,500 for "distinguished service to American creative music." His work was well received and he, as an internationally recognized North Carolinian, was honored by the group.

The presentation of the Purchase Awards to

North Carolina artists by the North Carolina Art Society is an event which annually attracts attention. There were more than 350 entries and of these some 49 were chosen to go on display at the Museum. Four painters and one sculptor won the 1958 competition. The winners were James Bumgardner of Winston-Salem, John Gordon of Greenville, Robert A. Howard of Chapel Hill, and Anne Mercer Kesler of Greensboro.

The awarding of the Cannon Cups by The North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities to those who had performed great service in the field of preservation during the year was looked forward to with great interest and the following North Carolinians were the recipients: Mr. and Mrs. William D. Campbell of Southern Pines, Mr. and Mrs. Gettys Guille of Salisbury, Governor and Mrs. Luther H. Hodges of Raleigh, James G. W. MacClamroch of Greensboro, and D. Hiden Ramsey of Asheville.

Also at the Antiquities meeting was held the first performance of "The Uncommon Man," by Jack Suberman—written in Raleigh about a Raleigh subject; produced and performed in Raleigh by Raleigh individuals—a play about Andrew Johnson, 17th President of the United States, born in Raleigh in 1808. The first act of the production played to a crowded auditorium and was very well received.

Hall of History Photo

North Carolina's First Lady, Mrs. Luther H. Hodges, and President Truman are shown receiving at the Governor's tea on December 5.

Friday, December 5, had as two of its highlights the reception for members of the various societies at the Governor's Mansion in the afternoon and the address by President Harry S. Truman (to be included in the April issue of *The North Carolina Historical Review*) at the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium at the evening session of the Literary and Historical Association. Both were well attended. Some 600 people were received at the Mansion by Governor and Mrs. Hodges, President and Mrs. Truman, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Daniel of Zebulon,

Hall of History Photo

Members of the various societies are shown in the main hall of the Governor's Mansion during the afternoon tea.

and the heads of the twelve societies participating in Culture Week.

At the evening session more than 3,000 members and friends came to hear President Truman make an address on "The Most Mistreated of Presidents," Andrew Johnson.

Also on Friday the annual meeting of the North Carolina Folklore Society presented a program of Scottish music and dancing to a capacity crowd.

Saturday's events highlighted the awarding of the Smithwick cup for the best newspaper article on a historical subject to F. C. Salisbury of Morehead City and the Hodges Cup for the high school student writing and publishing the best article on a historical subject to David C. McLenmore of Garland. These awards were made at the meeting of the North Carolina Society of County and Local Historians.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH COMMISSION

At the Friday morning session of the Literary and Historical Association, Dr. Robert Lee Humber reported briefly for the Sir Walter Raleigh Commission. He stated that a campaign to raise funds to erect a statue to Raleigh in North Carolina's Capital City had been launched early in the present century by General Julian S. Carr of Durham; that several thousand dollars had been collected, largely the contributions of school children; that much of this sum had been lost in a bank failure during the depression of the 'thirties; that a new campaign a few years ago had raised several thousand dollars more for the purpose; and that we now have on hand a total of some $7,000. Dr. Humber reported that the Commission had recently been reactivated and had held a meeting and that plans were in the making to carry this long-delayed project through to successful fruition.

NEW OFFICERS

The election of new officers for 1959 was held at the annual business meeting of the Association. At that time Professor Richard Walser of the English Department of North Carolina State College was elected as President.

Professor Walser is the editor of four collections, *North Carolina Poetry, North Carolina in the Short Story, North Carolina Drama,* and *The Enigma of Thomas Wolfe.* He is the biographer of Inglis Fletcher and Bernice Kelly Harris and author of numerous articles and booklets on North Carolina writers and writing. He was the recipient in 1957 of a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Our new President has served in many capacities in the Association—as chairman of the Awards Committee for several years, as founder and chairman of the Committee on Unwritten Books, as a vice-president, on the Executive Committee, on the Sir Walter Raleigh Board of Award, and in other capacities. He is also active in The North Carolina Poetry Society and the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina.

Other officers who were elected are:

Vice President—John Fries Blair of Winston-Salem, active member for many years in the affairs of your Association as well as in many other civic and cultural groups, publisher of the works of many North Carolina authors, one of whom, Ben Dixon MacNeill, won the Mayflower Award this year for *The Hatterasman.*

Vice President—Mrs. E. R. MacKethan of Fayetteville, particularly active in the work of our Association and the Cumberland County Historical Association, also in the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. MacKethan is the writer of a weekly column in *The Fayetteville Observer.*

Vice President—Glenn Tucker of Flat Rock, retired newspaperman and feature writer, now an orchard owner and author of several books, one of which, *Tecumseh, Vision of Glory,* won the 1956 Mayflower Award.

Executive Committee—Blackwell Robinson of the History Department of Woman's College in Greensboro, author of *The North Carolina Guide* and *William R. Davie.*

Executive Committee—Mrs. R. O. Everett of Durham, past president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and active worker in the field of history throughout the State.

Secretary—Christopher Crittenden of Raleigh, Director of the Department of Archives and History and secretary-treasurer for this Association for 23 years.

1958 AWARDS

At the annual meeting of the Association seven awards were announced.

The second annual presentation of the Corporate Citizenship Award was made by Governor Hodges to *The High Point Enterprise* and was received by Mr. David A. Rawley, President of that company. The Association makes this award to a North Carolina business firm which is adjudged to have made the greatest contribution to cultural activities in the State during the year. The 1958 Board of Award consisted of Samuel M. Berry, Atlanta, Georgia, of the National Association of Manufacturers; Fred L. Rath, Jr., Cooperstown, New York, of the American Association for State and Local History; Lester Flesner, Washington, D. C., Chamber of Commerce of the United States; John G. Barrett, Lexington, Virginia, of the Southern Historical Association.

Other awards presented through the Association were as follows:

The R. D. W. Connor Award given for the best article on a North Carolina subject included in *The North Carolina Historical Review* was presented to H. H. Cunningham of Elon College. The award is made annually by The Historical Society of North Carolina and was presented by Marvin L. Skaggs of Greensboro, Secretary of that society. The award-winning article is "Edmund Burke Haywood and Raleigh's Confederate Hospitals," in the April, 1958, *Review.* The judges for this year's contest were Harold Parker of Duke University, James W. Patton of the University of North Carolina, and Marvin L. Skaggs of Greensboro College.

The American Association for State and Local History Award was presented by Herbert O'Keef of Raleigh to the Goldsboro Junior Tar Heels. Close to 100 students were on hand to receive the award. It was made to them for the very fine work their group has done in the field of State and local history in the past year.

The American Association of University Women Award for juvenile literature was presented to Mrs. Ina B. Forbus of Chapel Hill by Dr. Leslie Syron of Raleigh, North Carolina President of the A.A.U.W. Mrs. Forbus received the award for her book, *The Secret Circle,* published by Viking Press. The judges for this award are the same as those who judge the Roanoke-Chowan and Sir Walter Raleigh Awards and are as follows: Frontis W. Johnston and James Purcell of Davidson College; Mrs. Albert Lathrop and Miss Margaret H. Ligon of Asheville; and Graydon P. Eggers of Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone.

The recipient of the Roanoke-Chowan Cup for the best work of poetry by a North Carolinian in the past year was Paul Bartlett of Charlotte for his work *Moods and Memories,* published by Heritage House of Charlotte. Mrs. Gilbert T. Stephenson of Pendleton, one of the guiding lights in the Roanoke-Chowan Group which makes the award, presented it to Mr. Bartlett.

The Sir Walter Raleigh Award for the best work on non-fiction and presented each year by The Historical Book Club of North Carolina was handed by President Truman to Miss Betty Smith of Chapel Hill. Miss Clara Booth Byrd of Greensboro announced that Miss Smith's book, *Maggie-Now*, published by Harper and Brothers, was the 1958 winner.

President Truman also presented the Mayflower Cup to the writer of the best work of fiction of the year, Ben Dixon MacNeill of Cape Hatteras for his book *The Hatterasman*, published by John Fries Blair of Winston-Salem. Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes of Charlotte, Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina, announced the award. The judges of this competition were Lodwick Hartley and Stuart Noblin of North Carolina State College, Gilbert T. Stephenson of Pendleton, Roy Parker, Jr., of Ahoskie, and D. J. Whitener of Boone.

REPORT OF CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

At the morning session Colonel Hugh Dortch of Goldsboro, Chairman of The Civil War Centennial Committee of this Association, read a paper on the objectives and aims of his group. This committee is made up of 56 leading citizens of North Carolina and held its first meeting on October 10 in Raleigh. That meeting was very successful and it elected a slate of ten to serve on the Executive Committee. It was also at that meeting that a resolution was adopted by the Committee to be sent to the 1959 General Assembly. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, that War [the War between the States] was the greatest test our country ever faced, built of the heroism and endurance that were drawn from men and women of both sections by devotion to principles valued more than life itself, and the loss, the gain, and the experience itself are a common national possession, and

"Whereas, our ancestors, having fought to the limit of endurance for four years, when the fighting ended closed ranks and ever since have stood firmly together, fighting side by side, when occasion has demanded, and

"Whereas, it is just and right that the people of the State of North Carolina, remembering the valor and sacrifice of its sons, who fought and died for principles which they believed eternal, and the sons of other states who also made the supreme sacrifice for their convictions, should commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of The War between the States, and

"Whereas, a National Commission has been established to plan for and conduct appropriate programs in connection with the approaching Centennial of the many important events of the Civil War, and

"Whereas, many States of the Union have established agencies to conduct such programs, and

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States has appropriated $100,000 annually, the State of Virginia $25,000 annually, and other states have made comparable appropriations for this purpose, and

"Whereas, the State of North Carolina contributed more men to the Southern cause, and suffered heavier losses, than did any other State.

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved by the Civil War Centennial Committee of The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association:

"1. That it is fitting and proper that the State of North Carolina and its people participate fully in the proposed Civil War Centennial Programs.

"2. That the General Assembly of North Carolina is hereby respectfully requested to authorize the appointment of a state-wide commission for this purpose.

"3. That the General Assembly is respectfully requested to make an appropriation toward this end of $25,000 annually for the 1959-1961 biennium."

The Executive Committee is made up of Colonel Hugh Dortch, Chairman, Goldsboro; Mr. William R. Britt, Smithfield; Mrs. D. S. Coltrane, Raleigh; Mr. Paul Green, Chapel Hill; Dr. Robert Lee Humber, Greenville; Mrs. Ernest L. Ives, Southern Pines; Mr. Hector McLean, Lumberton; Mr. McDaniel Lewis, Greensboro; Mr. Herbert E. O'Keef, Raleigh; and Mr. J. R. Peacock, High Point.

Colonel Dortch's report at the annual meeting went on to tell some of the practical and definite ways that the Centennial can be commemorated in this State. They are: 1. By locating and preserving valuable documents. 2. By encouraging and sponsoring research and publication. 3. By developing promotion and publicity. 4. By arranging memorial observances.

He gave two of the purposes for North Carolina's participation in the observances as follows:

"1. To make our people conscious of their great and noble history, to see that they are cognizant of the heritage that is theirs.

"2. To obtain for our State its share of the tremendous tourist business that will develop in connection with these observances. We do not wish in any way to cheapen or commercialize the commemoration but it has been proved by "The Lost Colony," "Unto These Hills," and other similar performances that a high standard of drama and patriotism can be maintained while at the same time large numbers of tourists can be attracted."

Colonel Dortch's complete speech will be included in the April *Review*.

NEW MEMBERS

We are glad to welcome 93 new members who have joined The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association in the period from August 15 to December 15.

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Miss Nettie Grace Abernethy, Washington, D. C.
Miss Stella Anderson, West Jefferson
Mrs. Reuben D. Baughn, Mayodan
Mrs. Carl Brinkley, Lexington
Mr. Sidney D. Britt, Bladenboro
Mr. Roy M. Brown, Chapel Hill
Mr. James F. Chesnutt, Clinton
Mrs. Henry C. Cline, Hickory
Mr. Owen S. Connelly, Jr., Chapel Hill
Mrs. A. M. Cornwell, Lincolnton
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Correll, Raleigh
Miss Nancy Crockett, Lancaster, South Carolina
Dr. Richard N. Current, Greensboro
Miss Gladys Currin, Raleigh
Mr. Claude Currie, Durham
Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh
Mr. Jan Davidson, Murphy
Miss Harriette E. Davis, Kinston
Dr. Rachel D. Davis, Kinston
Mr. and Mrs. Emery B. Denny, Raleigh
Mrs. H. J. Dockery, Wadesboro
Mrs. Harold J. Dudley, Raleigh
Mr. Aaron H. Farnell, Jacksonville
Mr. Joe Lee Frank, Jr., Ahoskie
Mrs. Roger Gant, Burlington
Mr. Willard Gatewood, Greenville
Mr. A. B. Gibson, Laurinburg
Miss Grace Evelyn Gibson, Laurinburg
Mr. Charles F. Gold, Raleigh
Mrs. L. O. Gregory, Raleigh
Mr. E. K. Hartley, Albemarle
Mr. Thomas M. Hearne, Albemarle
Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Hill, III, Brevard
Mrs. Rena Hoover, Boone
Miss Katherine Howell, Wilmington
Judge Howard H. Hubbard, Clinton
Mr. Edwin B. Hunt, Lexington
Mrs. Isaac Hurwitz, Clinton
Institute of Government, Chapel Hill
Dr. Chester F. Lay, Dallas, Texas
Mr. Tucker R. Littleton, Swansboro
Mrs. Edwin R. MacKethan, Fayetteville
Mr. Henry J. MacMillan, Wilmington
Mrs. Maude T. McCormick, McDonald
Mrs. Carl W. McMurray, Marion
Mrs. Sam McPheeters, Goldsboro
Dr. Sam McPheeters, Goldsboro
Dr. William M. Mann, Enfield
Mrs. Joseph C. Mason, Winston-Salem
Mrs. R. M. Middleton, Lexington
Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Farmville
Mrs. Fred W. Morrison, Washington, D. C.
Mr. G. Lynn Nisbet, Raleigh
Reverend and Mrs. A. C. D. Noe, Bath
Dr. and Mrs. J. W. R. Norton, Raleigh
Mr. and Mrs. Doc R. Oliver, Pine Level
Miss Geneva Paxton, Brevard
Mrs. Elbert M. Peel, Williamston
Mrs. Jefferson Penn, Reidsville
Mr. Robert Karl Peterson, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Wade H. Phillips, Lexington
Mrs. Julian C. Powell, Hertford
Mr. Guy W. Rawls and Mrs. Alber A. Rawls, Raleigh
Mrs. Marmaduke Robins, Greensboro
Mr. Conway J. Rose, Goldsboro
Miss Ida Carrie Seale, Bay Pines, Florida
Mr. Fred A. Smith, Raleigh
Major Robert L. Stallings, New Bern
Mrs. T. L. Stephens, Greensboro
Mr. R. L. Stowe, Jr., Belmont
Mrs. J. O. Tally, Jr., Fayetteville
Miss Mary P. Taylor, Wake Forest
Mr. Raymond M. Taylor, Washington
Mr. Glenn M. Tucker, Carolina Beach
Mr. E. R. Tyler, Durham
Miss Evelyn Underwood, Chapel Hill
Mr. and Mrs. Donnell Van Noppen, Morganton
Mrs. Edgar White, Oxford
Mrs. Roy L. Yelverton, Raleigh
Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Zenke, Greensboro

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. Elizabeth Dillard Reynolds, Winston-Salem
Mr. John Dillard Reynolds, Winston-Salem
Mr. William Neal Reynolds, II, Winston-Salem

MAYFLOWER WINNER

Mr. Ben Dixon MacNeill of Cape Hatteras was the recipient of the twenty-eighth annual Mayflower Society Cup for his work of non-fiction, *The Hatterasman*. This cup, which has been awarded by the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina since 1931, was presented to Mr. MacNeill by President Truman. Mr. MacNeill, in accepting the cup, made the following remarks:

"Mr. President, my joy in this golden trophy is heightened by the fortune which permits me to take it from the hand of one of the foremost citizens of the world. To you, sir, to Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, our gracious matron of letters, and to the committee of scholars whose judgement was kind to me, all thanks."

These remarks were particularly appropriate, for on October 18, 1905, the Patterson Cup, the first of the literary awards made through the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, was presented to Mr. MacNeill's uncle, John Charles MacNeill, by President Theodore Roosevelt. The above quotation was taken from John Charles MacNeill's acceptance with the name of the lady being Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, the donor of the Patterson Cup.

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Tentative plans for a conference to be held in Chapel Hill on February 28 have been announced. This conference will deal with the Civil War Centennial commemoration and will be attended by the members of the Association's Civil War Centennial Committee as well as by others from North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

The proposed plans call for an opening address at a luncheon by Dr. Bell I. Wiley, Head of the History Department of Emory University and a leading member of the United States Civil War Centennial Commission. There will then be a panel discussion by the group on various aspects of the proposed observances. This panel will discuss the positive steps that can be taken during the commemoration years in the fields of archives, manuscripts, and the travel industry. The meeting will continue through the afternoon.

COMMITTEE OF 1963

At the morning business session of the Association Dr. Crittenden spoke briefly of the great potentialities of the year 1963, which will mark the 300th anniversary of the granting by King Charles II of England to eight favorites of the charter for Carolina. The area, enlarged by the revised charter of 1665, Dr. Crittenden pointed out, included all the land from Virginia to and including a part of present-day Florida and from the Atlantic Ocean westward to the Pacific. This takes in all or parts of no less than 16 States of the Union, including nearly all of Texas and the southern third of California and also the northern part of Mexico. A great celebration can and ought to be held, and it is planned to ask the General Assembly at its next session to authorize a commission for this purpose.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

At the luncheon session of the Literary and Historical Association on December 5, eight individuals were honored as honorary life members in the Association. The first honorary member was elected in 1907—James Bryce,—but the practice was not kept up in ensuing years. Paul Green, chairman of the honorary membership committee, announced the names of these people who have had so much to do with North Carolina's history, by writing it, by living it, and by making it.

Mrs. Jacques Busbee of Seagrove and Jugtown was present to receive a certificate in recognition of her and her husband's long years of work in keeping alive old crafts and folk arts at Jugtown, as well as collecting and preserving antiquities and books and museum pieces.

Mr. Burnham S. Colburn of Biltmore Forest was not present at the meeting, but Mr. Green commended Mr. Colburn on his work in initiating and making possible the Mayflower Cup for literature which has done much to encourage writing and publishing in this State.

Mr. D. L. Corbitt of Raleigh was present and was so honored by the group for his work as head of the Publications Division of the Department of Archives and History for a third of a century and for his work in the Association, notably his efforts in establishing several dozen local historical societies throughout the State.

Dr. J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton of Chapel Hill was not present but was honored for his more than half a century of service to the State as a teacher, author of many valuable works of history, and as founder and for many years the head of the great Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina. Dr. Hamilton was President of the Association from 1919 to 1920.

Hall of History Photo

Shown above is the annual luncheon of The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. In the foreground are Mrs. D. J. Whitener and Dr. Whitener, President of the Association in 1958.

Dr. Archibald Henderson of Chapel Hill could not be present but Mr. Green listed some of his contributions to the State as a distinguished historian, biographer, mathematician, and literrateur. Dr. Henderson was President of the Association from 1913 to 1914.

Dr. Robert Burton House of Chapel Hill was present and in accepting his certificate rendered a selection of "Old Susanna" for the group on his harmonica, one of his many accomplishments. Some of the services for which Dr. House was honored were his long record as administrator, teacher, archivist, dean, Chancellor at The University of North Carolina, author, and as former head of the State Historical Commission. Dr. House was Secretary of the Association from 1920 to 1926 and was President of the group from 1945 to 1946.

Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson of Greensboro was honored for his work as administrator, inspiring teacher and author and for his work as President of the Association from 1923 to 1924. He was not present at the luncheon.

Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh was not present but Mr. Green listed some of his well-known services to the State as his leadership in agricultural progress, as a pioneer and leader of many forward looking movements in the State, and for his 50 years as Editor of *The Progressive Farmer*. Dr. Poe also served as Secretary of the Literary and Historical Association in the years from 1903 to 1912 and as President of the group from 1914 to 1915.

Hall of History Photo

Richard Sawyer, left, historic sites specialist of the State Department of Archives and History, and Charles Brantley Aycock of Kinston discuss the silver service given the late Governor Aycock by the teachers of North Carolina. The silver service is now on exhibit in the Hall of History.

NEW DISPLAY

On display in the Hall of History is the silver service which was given to Governor Charles Brantley Aycock in 1905 by the teachers of North Carolina. Each piece of the service is inscribed with the words: "Charles Brantley Aycock, The Educational Governor. 1901-1905. From the Teachers of North Carolina," and was presented to him "as a token of the warm esteem which the teaching profession feels for the man who has done so much for the cause of education and the revival of interest in the schools' progress and development."

The service has been given to the State by Governor Aycock's children. The children and the items which they contributed are: Charles Brantley Aycock of Kinston, the coffee pot which he is holding in the picture shown to the left; Mrs. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, the tea kettle; Mrs. William B. Aycock of Raleigh (a member of the family by marriage), the teapot; Mrs. L. P. McLendon of Greensboro, the waste bowl; and John L. Aycock of Evanston, Illinois, the cream pitcher and sugar bowl.

On display in the Ante-Bellum Room of the Hall of History are the fashions of the Victorian era. Nine models are dressed in the bustles and long sweeping trains of the period and the scene is of a salon in which the accessories and styles are displayed. Shown with the dresses are the hats, shoes, jewelry, pocketbooks and gloves that were in vogue at the time.

Also exhibited in this display is a picture, artist unknown, which shows a pastoral scene done with different colors and types of moss. This picture dates also from the Victorian period.

CAROLINA COMMENTS

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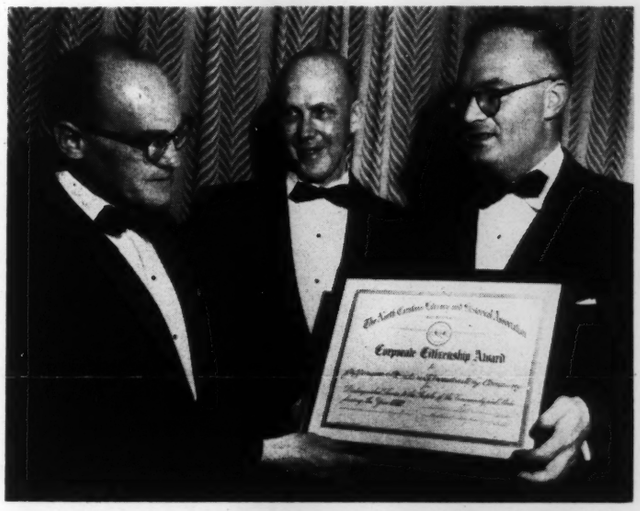

Hall of History Photo

Corporate Citizenship Award. Shown, left to right, are J. R. Covington, receiving the award for Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company; Christopher Crittenden, Secretary of the Association, and Hugh Morton, who presented the award on behalf of the Association.

FIRST AWARD RECIPIENT

J. R. Covington, vice-president of Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company and secretary of the Jefferson Standard Foundation, accepted the first annual Corporate Citizenship Award for his company at the evening session of the Association's annual meeting.

Hugh Morton, real estate and promotion man of Wilmington and Linville, presented the award and gave a brief resume of those things which made the company superior in the judgement of the Board of Award. These included the four-year scholarships extended to two undergraduates in the radio and television fields, one at State College and one at the University; the program of contributions to worthy organizations in Charlotte and the rest of the State; the employee-employer relationship; and the over-all policy of educational and social awareness.

The judges, in choosing Jefferson Standard, pointed out that the choice was difficult since each of the eleven companies make great contributions to their community and also to the State. The choice was a hard one, and it was the consensus of the judges that North Carolina was indeed fortunate to have these corporations and firms located within its boundaries.

OFFICERS FOR NEW YEAR

The Nominating Committee presented a new slate of officers for 1958 to the business session of the annual meeting, and the following were unanimously elected:

As honorary president, Governor Luther H. Hodges of Raleigh.

As president, Dr. D. J. Whitener, a Dean of Appalachian State Teachers College at Boone.

As vice presidents—Mr. Henry Belk, Editor of the Goldsboro *News-Argus;* Mr. Herbert O'Keef, Editor of the *Raleigh Times;* Mrs. Wilma D. Stokely, author, of Asheville.

As secretary-treasurer, Dr. Christopher Crittenden, Director of the State Department of Archives and History.

As members of the executive committee—Mrs. John G. Burgwyn, author, of Jackson; Colonel Hugh Dortch, attorney at law of Goldsboro; Mr. Paul Green, author and playwright, of Chapel Hill.

Mrs. Burgwyn was elected to fill the unexpired term of Thurmond Chatham who was elected for the period 1956-1958 and whose place has been vacant since his death last spring.

Colonel Dortch will be a member of the committee for the years 1958-1960, succeeding Mrs. Lillian Parker Wallace of Meredith College.

Mr. Green will succeed Dr. William H. Cartwright of Duke University for the term 1958-1960.

NEW MEMBERS

We are glad to welcome 18 new members who have joined The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association in the period from October 15 to December 15.

James E. Bristol, Andrews
Mrs. Rufus T. Carr, Lawrence, Long Island, New York
Leonard George Corby, Winston-Salem
Mrs. Braxton Jones, Alexandria, Virginia
Robert A. Jones, Winston-Salem
Mrs. John H. Little, Pinetops
Mrs. Alex D. McLennon, Atlanta, Georgia
James F. Peacock, Benson
Robert M. Peatross, Raleigh
Charles L. Price, Greenville
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri
Mrs. Sarah Jane Starnes, Asheville
William Blount Stewart, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. W. F. Taylor, Goldsboro
Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Van Noppen, Boone
Mrs. Nell Wise Wechter, Greensboro
Mrs. Wesley R. Willis, Farmville

CAROLINA COMMENTS

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Issued to Members of The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Incorporated, to Public Libraries, and to Individuals.

GRACE B. MAHLER, *Editor*

Hall of History Photo

Members of the staff of the Department of Archives and History who served at the annual meeting reception are left to right: Mrs. Earl T. Wilborn, Mrs. Rebecca Knight Clegg, Mrs. Fannie Memory Blackwelder, Miss Barbara Lloyd, Mrs. William Kuhn, and Miss Ann Kilby.

COOPERATION

The Literary and Historical Association was in large part responsible for the establishment in 1903 of the North Carolina Historical Commission (now the North Carolina Department of Archives and History). Now the members of the staff of Archives and History are in large part responsible for the success of the Association's share of "Culture Week." Throughout the year the two organizations are closely allied, and during the Association's annual meeting the cooperation is most in evidence.

H. G. Jones, State Archivist, was in charge of the physical arrangements for the morning meeting. W. S. Tarlton, Head of the Division of Historic Sites, was in charge of the luncheon session. Miss Barbara McKeithan of the Hall of History was responsible for arrangements at the dinner meeting. Miss Beth Crabtree of the Division of Publications was in charge of the evening session. And Mrs. Earl T. Wilborn of the Division of Publications was responsible for the reception. Their efficient planning and execution made it possible for every one of the sessions to begin on time and to end on time, making a busy day less confusing.

CAUSE FOR CELEBRATIONS

One of the resolutions passed by the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association at its annual meeting on December 6 reads as follows: "That our President be authorized and requested to appoint three special committees to plan and work for the following: (a) the celebration in 1963 of the 300th anniversary of the granting of the Carolina charter by King Charles II; (b) the celebration of the approaching Civil War centennials; (c) a new, specially designed building to house our State Department of Archives and History."

The first of these committees is expected to develop a broad program for the celebration of the tercentenary of the granting of the Carolina charter. This anniversary, it is hoped, will mark the climax of a number of historical activities in North Carolina. The year can serve as a target date in that connection. Since the area of Carolina as defined in this charter (and further extended by the new charter of 1665) included South Carolina as well as North Carolina, it is expected that that State will be invited to participate in the celebration. Also included were what is now Georgia, the northern part of Florida, and all territory westward to the "South Seas." This latter takes in all or large parts of the present states of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California (as well as the northern part of Mexico). It is likely that all these States of the Union will be invited to participate.

The second committee will work in the field of the Civil War centennials. Throughout the Nation there is a great deal of interest in these approaching anniversaries, and a series of celebrations will be held over the four-year period. Since North Carolina played such a large part in this conflict, was "first at Bethel, farthest to the front at Gettysburg and Chickamauga, and last at Appomattox," gave more men to the Southern cause than did any other State and suffered the heaviest losses in manpower of any State of the Confederacy, and was the scene of a number of significant battles, there appears to be a broad area for the planning and activities of this committee.

The third committee is expected to work for a new building for the State Department of Archives and History. That Department (formerly the State Historical Commission, established in 1903) was first housed in the State Capitol. In 1914 it moved to the second floor of what is now the Library Building and in 1939 to the first floor and part of the ground floor of what

is now designated as the Education Building. This edifice, designed primarily as an office building, is not suited in all ways to the special needs of the Department, and maximum services to the public can never be rendered until the Department is housed in a structure specially planned to meet its special needs. The estimated cost of such a building (excluding the necessary land) is $1,500,000.

AUTHORS OF THE YEAR

The 1957 literary awards were presented at the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Association on December 6. Since 1905 there have been only eleven years in which no award has been made through the Literary and Historical Association. In those forty-one years, only one man has won a total of three awards for non-fiction and that man is Archibald Henderson of Chapel Hill who won the Mayflower Cup this year for his work, *George Bernard Shaw: Man of the Century*. Dr. Henderson had been presented the Patterson Cup in 1911 for his volume, *George Bernard Shaw: His Life and Works*, and in 1932 he was awarded the Mayflower Cup for his volume, *Bernard Shaw: Playboy and Prophet*.

Three other men have each received two awards in the non-fiction field—Clarence Poe for *A Southerner in Europe* and *Where Half the World is Waking Up:* Josephus Daniels for *Our Navy at War* and *The Wilson Era: Years of Peace, 1910-1917;* and Jonathan Daniels for *A Southerner Discovers the South* and *The Man of Independence*.

In the fiction field, Mrs. Doris Betts of Sanford won the Sir Walter Raleigh Award for her novel, *Tall Houses in Winter*. She has had a short story collection published in 1953 and is now working on her second novel. This award is relatively new, having been started in 1952 by the Historical Book Club of North Carolina. In the six years it has been presented, Mrs. Frances Gray Patton (twice), Ovid Pierce, Inglis Fletcher, and Paul Green have been the other recipients.

The American Association of University Women award for juvenile literature went to Mrs. Nell Wise Wechter of Greensboro for her book, *Taffy of Torpedo Junction*. This is the fifth annual award for juveniles and former recipients are Ruth and Latrobe Carroll (twice), Mebane Holloman Burgwyn, and Julia Montgomery Street.

For poetry, the fifth annual Roanoke-Chowan Award was made to Mrs. Dorothy Edwards Summerrow of Gastonia for her book of verse, *Ten Angels Swearing*. Those who have received this award before are Frank Borden Hanes, Thad Stem, and Helen Bevington.

For an article on North Carolina history published in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, Richard W. Griffin of Athens, Alabama, and Diffee W. Standard of Chapel Hill won the fifth annual R. D. W. Connor Award for their two-part work, "The Cotton Textile Industry in Ante-Bellum North Carolina." Hugh F. Rankin, Paul Conkin, and H. G. Jones have been awarded this honor in previous years.

VISITING FIREMEN

The visiting firemen of the New Bern Firemen's Museum were at the morning and luncheon session of the annual meeting in full force, along with representatives of the Craven County Commissioners, New Bern Historical Society, New Bern City Schools, Chamber of Commerce, Junior

Hall of History Photo

Members of the group who came to the annual meeting in Raleigh from New Bern in honor of the Firemen's Museum which received the AASLH award. Left to right are L. R. Tucker, Chairman of the Firemen's Museum Committee; Albert W. Brinson, Secretary-Treasurer; C. Walker Hodges, Jr., and John T. Pugh, Committee members; R. L. Stallings, Jr., Mayor of New Bern; and R. Clyde Smith, Committee member.

Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Professional and Business Women's Club, and Tryon Palace Commission, as well as the City Manager, the Mayor, and others. Twenty-one persons from New Bern made the trip expressly for this occasion.

The Museum was awarded the American Association for State and Local History Award for outstanding work in the field of local history.

The Chairman of the Museum Committee, L. R. Tucker, received the award for the Museum. It was presented by W. S. Powell of the University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill, past editor of the American Association for State and Local History *History News*.

NEW MUSEUM

The 54th annual observance of the first flight by the Wright Brothers at Kill Devil Hills was held on December 17. Included among the participants were Peter J. Schenk, president of the Air Force Association, Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, and Christopher Crittenden, Director of the State Department of Archives and History who represented Governor Luther H. Hodges. These men along with others participated in the ground-breaking ceremonies for a visitor center and flight museum in the Wright Brothers National Memorial area. This proposed visitor center and museum will cost approximately $250,000 and should be completed in two years. It will serve to introduce visitors to the history and geography of the area they will visit.

Dare County with Fort Raleigh, The Lost Colony, the Wright Memorial, Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, and other attractions is becoming more popular every year. In the last eleven months 307,509 persons have visited Cape Hatteras. In the same period 98,209 have visited Fort Raleigh and 315,143 have come to the Wright Memorial. The center will be designed to serve these visitors who come in greater numbers every year.

Other features of the celebration were the music of the Elizabeth City High School Band, which has missed only one celebration since 1940; the East Carolina College AFROTC Team in a precision drill demonstration; an aerial tribute by United States Air Force aircraft; and a ceremony in which wreaths from the City of Dayton, Ohio, and from the State of North Carolina were placed at the base of the granite monument.

At the luncheon which followed these ceremonies, Christopher Crittenden and Conrad L. Wirth made talks on the work that is being done to preserve the history of the area.

The presentation of the General Electric Air Trophy to Captain Robert E. Sheridan, Commander of the USAF B-47 which estabilshed a flight record last May, was also made at the luncheon.

DONORS

Below are listed those who have made loans or gifts to the Department of Archives and History during the two-month period from October 15 to December 15.

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HALL OF HISTORY

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J. Virgil Henderson, Monroe
Mrs. Sidney I. Howell, Upper Montclair, New Jersey
Miss Della Mary Lewis, Raleigh
H. R. Wilkins, Spartanburg, South Carolina

North Central College

January 21, 1960

Dear Miss Higley:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 9th inviting Mr. Murrow to deliver the commencement address at North Central College in June of 1961.

I regret that at this time it would be impossible for Mr. Murrow to make even a tentative commitment, since he is spending a year's leave of absence abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Carolyn Higley
Sec'y, Class of '61
North Central College
Naperville, Illinois

North Central College

Naperville, Illinois

January 9, 1960

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you on behalf of the Junior class of North Central College, Naperville, Illinois. As next year is the college's centennial year, our class has been designated to select a commencement speaker of reknowned fame for our graduation exercises. You have been brought to the attention of the class as a possible speaker for this occasion. We would sincerely be honored if you would consider this engagement and find it possible to deliver the commencement address.

North Central is a small liberal arts college affiliated with the Evangelical United Brethren Church. It has an enrollment of approximately 900 students and our class has an enrollment of 180 members. The commencement exercises for our class are to be held on June 4, 1961.

A tentative reply would be very much appreciated. Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

Carolyn Higley

Carolyn Higley
Sec'y, class of '61

Norton Chamber of Commerce

September 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Rouse:

Thank you for your gracious letter of August 30th. Mr. Murrow was approached only a few weeks ago by the Coleman-McLaughlin Artists Bureau in Kansas City to make the recording you describe.

Unfortunately, he had to answer in the negative. His radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that he has had to decide to devote himself to that side of his work and not undertake any extracurricular activities.

Thank you again for asking him.

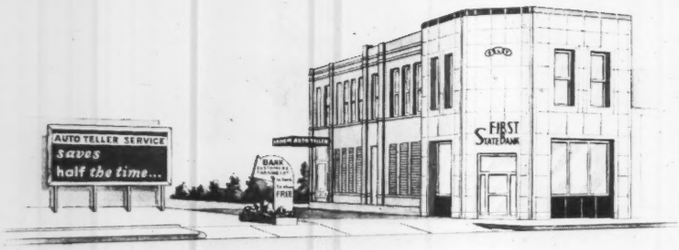
Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. W. W. Rouse, Chairman
Station 15 Committee
Norton Chamber of Commerce
The First State Bank
P.O. Box 31
Norton, Kansas

The FIRST STATE BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



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P. O. BOX 31

Norton, Kansas

August 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your recording used by the Liberty Bell exhibit in Philadelphia impressed my wife and I and others in our group visiting there during a bank convention, and now that I am in charge of a travel attraction project in our town I want very much to obtain such a recorded commentary.

We have rebuilt Station 15, a stagecoach and wagontrain depot midway on the old Leavenworth Pikes Peak Express Company route to the Denver gold fields, and in it we feature a two room scene of the night of May 31, 1859 when Horace Greeley stopped here overnight. Greeley was accompanied by Albert Deane Richardson, a correspondent on The Tribune staff and there were passengers of an eastbound coach here, a detective returning a runaway girl to Indiana parents. The girl had been masquerading as a man, mining at Denver. A dozen costumed manikins represent these and other characters, the stationmaster and wife, stagecoach hands and a young indian woman and child.

Our story, based on Greeley and Richardson writings, is one we know you could narrate effectively. It is now briefly told on a placard at the exhibit and visitors comments are gratifying, but much prestige would be added by a well known voice such as your own telling this story. I so well remember folks at the Philadelphia exhibit whispering, "It's Ed Murrow!"

If you will undertake to cut a record or make a tape, only a minute or two long, please let us know and tell us what the cost may be, approximately.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Rouse

W. W. Rouse, Chairman
Station 15 Committee
Norton Chamber of Commerce

Oberlin College
Eng. Dec.

The Trustees of Oberlin College
cordially invite you to attend
a dinner honoring
President and Mrs. Robert Kenneth Carr
at seven o'clock
on Friday, October twenty-first
Nineteen hundred and sixty
at the Oberlin Inn
Oberlin, Ohio

Please reply on the enclosed card

Informal

Ret'd RSVP card - declining inv.

PROGRAM

Reception for President and Mrs. Carr

PRESIDENT ROBERT K. CARR
"Oberlin Looks Ahead"

WALTER K. BAILEY
National Campaign Chairman
"Plans and Progress"

The inauguration of Robert K. Carr as the ninth President of Oberlin College will take place on Saturday, October twenty-second.

You will receive an invitation to the Inauguration Ceremony and the Inaugural Luncheon. We hope that you will also be able to attend these functions.

ORACLE
eng dec

July 20, 1960

Mr. Maurel Hunkins
ORACLE
Ohio University
Athens, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hunkins:

Thank you for your gracious letter of July 15, which has arrived here during Mr. Murrow's absence in Chicago for the Republican Convention.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow has had to establish a blanket rule against accepting speaking engagements, due to the pressure and uncertainty of his CBS commitments. Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Ohio Regional Association of Concert and Lecture Enterprises

ORACLE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 15, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Ohio colleges and universities represented in the above named organization are interested in the possibility of inviting some outstanding speaker to appear in a number of our schools.

Potentially we think we can offer a series of six to twelve engagements involving very limited travel and other advantages. I have been asked to write you to determine whether we could interest you in such a proposal for the fall of 1961 or spring of 1962.

I assume you have a personal representative or agency whose answer to this letter would be quite satisfactory.

I am among the great many admirers of your programs and my own school, Ohio University, is one of the institutions most anxious to arrange for your appearance. Though the season mentioned is far ahead of us, I am sure your heavy schedule makes it necessary to plan well in advance. If it would be any advantage to speak to your representative in person, I would be glad to do so in August when I expect to be in New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Maurel Hunkins

Maurel Hunkins
President

MH:jcm

Ohio University
Athens, Ohio

Ormerod, Sir B.

Sir Berkeley Ormerod

requests the pleasure of the company of

Mr & Mrs Edward R Murrow

for Cocktails

at The Hotel Pierre (Oakwood Room)

on Monday, June 6th at 6-8 o'clock

Regrets

Hotel Pierre
New York 21

R.S.V.P.
Circle 6-5100

6

Oswego County Mun. Eng. Research

July 20, 1960

Mrs. James E. Hutchison
Oswego County Municipal Research, Inc.
753 Forest Avenue
Fulton, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Hutchison:

Thank you for your gracious letter of July 18, which has arrived here in Mr. Murrow's absence in Chicago, where the Republican Convention will start shortly.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow has had to establish a blanket rule against accepting speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, because of the pressure and uncertainty of his CBS commitments. Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

OSWEGO COUNTY MUNICIPAL RESEARCH, INC.

753 FOREST AVENUE, FULTON, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE: FULTON 2-5427

JANE W. HUTCHISON, *Executive Director*

July 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
New York City,
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Women's Club of the Chamber of Commerce here in Fulton, trys each year to bring to this city an outstanding speaker and personality.

The club is composed of the wives of industrialists, professional men, merchants, bankers, etc. At this meeting, (which is a dinner meeting) the husbands and other guests are invited to attend. There is always an interested and attentive group present.

This year we would like very much (if we can afford your price) to have you as our speaker. While we know your time is valuable and your schedule is crowded, we are selfish enough to want to bring the best to our small city.

The date of this meeting is Wednesday evening, November Sixteenth, 1960. The dinner is at seven P.M. and the speech will follow immediately.

Because we have to get our programs to the press we are looking forward to an early reply. Please state your fee for such a meeting. As you perhaps know, our city has a population of less than fifteen thousand and our women's club has about two hundred members.

Yours very truly,

Jane W. Hutchison

Mrs. James E. Hutchison

Overseas Press Club
Sing Der

No

35 EAST 39th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

October 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It gives me pleasure to invite you to attend a dinner and press conference for Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Foreign Minister of Austria, at the Overseas Press Club, Tuesday evening, October 25.

There will be a reception at 6:30 and dinner will be served at about 7:30, after which Dr. Kreisky will speak and respond to questions.

May we look forward to having you with us Tuesday night?

With every best wish,

James H. Sheldon

James H. Sheldon
Chairman
Evening Program

Informal
RSVP
MU 6-1630 (Miss Binder)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Overseas Press Club

February 16, 1960

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 11th inviting Mr. and Mrs. Murrow to attend the Overseas Press Club's Annual Awards Dinner on March 26th as guests of the Club.

I regret very much that they will not be able to accept, since they are still traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Ben Wright, General Chairman
Overseas Press Club of America
35 East 39th Street
New York 16, New York

OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB of AMERICA
WORLD PRESS CENTER

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BEN WRIGHT
General Chairman

February 11, 1960

Dear Ed:

We of the Overseas Press Club cordially invite you personally and your lady to be our guests at the 21st Annual Awards Dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Saturday evening, March 26th. Although we know you have the busiest kind of schedule, we feel certain you will find the dinner stimulating. Over the years it has come to be an affair of significance in the world of communications.

So as to facilitate the seating, will you let me know as soon as possible if we may count on you to be with us. It is a black tie affair preceded by a cocktail party. More about that later.

Your name and your influence have been a big help to the OPC in the last few months. For this we are grateful and sincerely hope you will be our guest at the Annual Awards Dinner.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Ben Wright
General Chairman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

BW:AR

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The President,

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of the

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request the pleasure of your company

at its

Twenty-first Annual Awards Dinner

for the benefit of the World Press Center

in the

Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria

Saturday, the twenty-sixth of March

Nineteen hundred and sixty

seven-thirty o'clock

Black tie

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Frank J. Starzel
Lowell Thomas
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DeWitt Wallace
Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
William L. White

Every dollar contributed to the above fund will be applied toward the cost of the new world Press Center.

The Palette
e L

August 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Wright:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of August 3rd, which has only just reached me due to my absence from the city. I very much regret that I cannot write an article for THE PALETTE, but my radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities.

Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. G. Scott Wright, Jr., Editor
The Palette
Tobacco Road
Weston, Connecticut

KRM:gw

CONNECTICUT ARTS ASSOCIATION

THE PALETTE c/o G.SCOTT WRIGHT,JR. TOBACCO ROAD WESTON,CONN.

August 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter may be considered an imposition. It is, without question, presumptuous. For I am asking for your ideas without being able to compensate you in any way for your time and effort.

I am the editor of THE PALETTE. The fact that you are unaware of its existence should indicate to you its size and scope, hitherto. It is a magazine (another, but slighter, presumption) published by the Connecticut Arts Association three times a year. Until now, its readership has been limited to a few hundred art teachers in Connecticut. Its content has been, for the most part, provincial - of interest only to the membership of the organization. I, as editor, am quite happy in my small pond, croaking like a big frog. There is only one rub.

Art education (if not all education) in this country is in a mess. Admirals of the Navy have become experts on the education of small children. The educators have been expounding the same philosophie for so long that they have become ingrown and meaningless. Every time a Russian belches, the public demands that our entire educational system be revised. Somewhere along the line, the minds of the kids in this country have ceased to be important. This I will not accept.

With fool-like disregard for the wisdom of the angels, I am going to stick my neck out and try to do something about one aspect of the situation. As my publication is in the field of art, I am going to try to reach some of the leaders in art education with the finest and clearest thinking I can gather. I am going to try to convince some of the top minds in the country to write short articles for what will be my new magazine, and then distribute it to about five hundred of the most influential art educators in America. Of course, this is naive as Hell, but it is worth a try.

I have no money, no help, and no prestige to get the proper material. I have only gall and a dream.

CONNECTICUT ARTS ASSOCIATION

I would like to publish an article by you in THE PALETTE. The article could be between 500 and 1,000 words, but this limit is not sacrosanct. The rights to the material would be yours, and I would not edit beyond typography.

I can offer nothing in the way of compensation. I cannot even promise that the magazine will reach all those who can use it, although I will do my best. I can see no hope for prestige resulting from this writing. The only reason I can see for your considering this is the fact that we are both aware of the need for clear, intelligent thinking in the world of education. I personally am tired of watching potentially fine minds destroyed by thinkingless education.

Please forgive me for my presumption, but someone <u>must</u> make the attempt to make the finest thinking in the world available to those who need it most - the teachers.

Respectfully,

G. Scott Wright, jr.
Editor

Papish, Helen H

September 16, 1960

Dear Miss Papish:

Thank you for sending me your literature under the title of PEACE, which my secretary has called to my attention. I regret that due to my long absence from the office I am much behind in answering my correspondence.

I am sorry I must tell you that at this time I cannot undertake any extra-curricular activities. My radio and television commitments for the next months are such that I have had to decide to devote my energies to that side of my work.

Again, I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Helen Hughes Papish
Cincinnatus R. 1, New York

ERN:gw

June 6, 1960

Dear Miss Papish:

Your pamphlets regarding PEACE were received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical and will be returning to the office shortly. I am therefore holding your pamphlets for his perusal upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Helen Hughes Papish
Hotel Cortland
Cortland, New York

registered mail

PEACE

The People's Enlightenment Assurance Co-operative Enterprise

in

Operation

Here in America

A Gift to the Peoples of the World

The Ways and Means for a "Do It Ourselves Project"

with

Enlightenment

HELEN
of
Ithaca and Cincinnatus
U. S. A.

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IF as recent events now seem to indicate, this portion of God's gift to mankind is to be presented first, an inkling of what this marvelous gift comprises, will help in the evaluation and appreciation of what it means to us in these crucial times.

It can be only an inkling, so prodigious is its scope, and so breath-takingly precious in its being.

Historians have pointed out that time and time again, with each impasse in the 'March of human events' these provisions have been forthcoming, but never before, perhaps because the need is so great, has the Gift been so marvelous.

This Gift not only provides the 'ways and means' for a 'Do it Ourselves' project, it also provides the blue-prints and specifications for chartering our course.

It provides the JUSTIFICATION of OUR FAITH - an informed faith, that utilizes every scrap of information that man has been collecting down through the ages. An informed faith, that enables each one of us to recognize, that personal experience is in accord with the facts of reality and with the implications of the momentous events, both ominous and inspirational, that are transpiring before our eyes.

Someone long ago found out that 'Life is a mystery', and nowadays the folks who think about it at all, wouldn't have it otherwise. What has been overlooked, are the clues for living a happy and joyous life, that are all around us. It is with the help of the Enlightenment provided in God's Gift to mankind, that will enable us to recognize these clues and chart our course.

And it is in 'PEACE in Operation' that the ways and means are provided for the folks who are bonded together by a mutual endeavor and desire

1. To become enlightened
2. To accept the responsibilities of enlightenment
3. To learn to appreciate our Creator, our world and each other

for the solutions of our economic problems; for the 'Restoration of faith in each other' and the absolute certainty of God's marvelous love.

> The kind of certainty that is based on personal experience and concrete evidence. The kind of love that so envelopes you that you are willing to make any sacrifice.

There isn't room here for a dissertation on diversified hells or to present my qualifications as guide up the 'Path of Enlightenment'. I am prepared to do both. The preparation required over sixty years and included four brinks, a black-out and three-years residence in a mental hospital. In other words, it took quite a lot of hell, to prepare me for the assured position I now hold and enables me to look forward to another forty years with joyful anticipation.

Some of us have to make the mistakes and pay the cost of sacrifice. It is through the sacrifice of some that the rest of us can exercise our God-given heritage, - the 'Freedom of choice' in a world of Infinite variation. Someone had to be sacrificed so that we could learn the necessity of the sacrifices that God asks us to make. I was the someone. I can with words explain the necessity of sacrifices, but when it's a question of God's infinite love, you'll just have to learn to grab onto your own clues. I'm too busy with mine.

ATTENTION, PLEASE! - In the foreword which was written two years ago, I gave you an inkling of what God's Gift - The Guidebook of Enlightenment - comprises.

1) The blueprints and specifications for charting our Course.

2) Recognition of clues that give insight to God's Methods. God has moved so swiftly since to get the world ready to receive His gift that an inkling no longer suffices.

To enable those of you whom God has endowed with inquisitive minds and low ERQ's (Enlightenment Resistance Quotients) to indulge in your propensities, at this time I am including

1) A structural framework of our Universe.

2) A time schedule of attempted launchings of our enterprise.

3) An interpretation of some of the events that are clues to God's methods of preparation.

Time Schedule of Attempted Launchings

In 1951 I attempted to launch the 14 page incipient project through the media of the press and the U. N.

1) I was told by the N. Y. Times, "We print all the news that's fit to print. Peace plans aren't news."

2) The N. Y. Herald Tribune, "Print a Peace Plan? Everybody's got a peace plan - a 14 page one would fill up the whole paper."

3) The U. N., "Sorry, we can't use it."

Both I and the project, figuratively speaking, were in the larva stage. As far as the Press and its clientele were concerned, I'll leave them to speak for themselves.

In 1956 in the introductory pages of PEACE which I sent to Mr. Harold E. Stassen (cf p. 9) I used the phrase COLD WAR.

In 1957 I revised the introductory pages in the second and third attempted launchings (cf p. 9) and used the phrase WARFUL PEACE.

Today, 1960, if I were again to revise the introductory pages, I would substitute the phrase SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE PEACE. This is a feeble attempt to describe a Super Colossal Phenomenon taking place before our eyes. Let's take a few closeups.

1) No one missed the good will bubbling up everywhere on President Eisenhower's trip.

2) But whoever would have thought of our President as a prophet, yet on his visit to Prime Minister McMillan he definitely prophesied the launching of PEACE. Don't you remember? Him saying that he wouldn't be a bit surprised if the people all over the world wanting peace so much would do something about it themselves instead of leaving it to their bungling governments (or words to that effect).

3) Now let's take a look at Premier Khrushchev. We have all been told that he is an Atheist. On the spot tape recording out in the Iowan Corn Patch, he, Premier Khrushchev, reminded us, we Christians, that bumper crops weren't just all American know-how; that God had also helped. Nor was that all. He also added God loves the Russian people too. Maybe I dreamed all this, but I was so unprepared to hear these words from Premier Khrushchev that still I have not gotten over my shock.

4) Then it was he who spoke of the "Spirit of Camp David." I know that God was with these two men.

5) Still again when he was asked to attend Church services with President Eisenhower he declined, saying, "The Russian people would be shocked." The word flabbergasted might be closer. I could be wrong but, from where I sit, it looks like I'm not the only one that God has been working on.

Are you ready, Premier Khrushchev, to align yourself along side of us as we march up the Path of Enlightenment? You know, I, personally, wouldn't be surprised if you and the Russian people were ready before we are.

When you, my fellow Americans, digest the contents of the mimeographed copy of P E A C E In Operation, Here in America, which follows, together with this small dose of data (complete details relative to launching would be too big a dose) namely, -

a. Abortive attempt I.
The original ten-page type-written copy of P E A C E in Operation, Here in America, was prepared and submitted to Mr. Harold E. Stassen, in response to a request for suggestions, printed in the February 1956 American Magazine, and prior to the 1957 Disarmament Conference.

b. Abortive attempt II.
A reminder of the contents of the copy that was in his possession was sent to Mr. Stassen prior to the Nato Conference.

Failing to get any actions through direct channels, the indirect were tried.

c. Abortive attempt III.
An outline of the subject matter of God's Gift of Enlightenment and the ways and means of operating project was sent to Mrs. Richard Nixon on December 5, 1957, requesting an interview and suggesting that the subject be called to the attention of Mr. Adlai Stevenson, who was at that time in Washington.

Neither Mr. Stassen nor Mrs. Nixon acknowledged the communications. Whether they didn't consider my efforts or the source of the subject matter worthy of acknowledgement, or just didn't consider me, doesn't really matter. The lack of consideration seems to be implicit either way. Very interesting! Still more interesting is that they had the information and, what they did with it? doesn't really matter now.

What matters IS, that because that information was withheld, so many other things happened and are going to happen that wouldn't have.

Because the contents of P E A C E In Operation provides:

1. The ways and means for *the Economic betterment of all mankind.
2. The opportunity for each and every individual to make a worthwhile contribution of effort.
3. The ennoblement of all contributors, whose contributions are commensurate with their capabilities. See Page 3 for complete list.

And when God places this documentary evidence in the hands of all the peoples of the World, they too will recognize these things.

Both the Intelligent and not so intelligent are aware of economic lacks and it's not going to put a strain on anybody's brain to grasp the fact that here is the solution to the problem.

* An estimated minimum of between 15 to 20 billion consumer dollars based on the National annual income of approximately 1/3 of a trillion dollars would have been available for investments in Peace, had our Enterprise, P E A C E , been operating.

THE PEOPLE'S ENLIGHTENMENT ASSURANCE CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

PEACE

Say, Folks! Let's quit leaving ALL the 'Peace and Good Will' business to our governments. Let's have a 'Do Some of It Ourselves' project.

Peace and Good Will are intangibles.

(1) They are not marketable commodities.
It is not a question of purchase price or sincerity of bargaining agency.
It is simply that they are so perishable that delivery cannot be guaranteed.

(2) They vanish in an atmosphere of jets and bombs.

Instead of starting with bombers and rockets, and working down through protocol and treaty, let's start with whatever faith we have; the assurance that we can get as we go along; and work together from the ground up.

Our governments are unanimous in proclaiming both the URGENCY and the DESIRE for Peace. But it is apparent that governmental recognition of need and expressions of desire <u>have</u> <u>not</u> attained Peace.

They're all to the good - but, they're not good enough.

The combined efforts of the governmental agencies, including the UN and all other functioning organizations ostensibly engaged in the promotion of 'Peace and Good Will', have culminated in an impasse.

The current blue-prints and proposed specifications promise at most

A WARFUL PEACE.

Before any of you raise the question of this terminology, let me assure you that I agree - a 'Warful Peace' just doesn't make sense, but it was the best I could do. Perhaps if we inserted a hyphen and spelled warful with two "l"'s; or, maybe what we call Peace isn't Peace at all. But, whatever it is, I am pretty sure that most of you will agree that we want to keep it until we have something better. The question that really bothers me is how many "teaspoonfuls" (quoting Mr. Khrushchev) it takes to make a warful?

Fifty years ago a Warful Peace would have been acceptable. Today it is definitely dated, if not passé. Decisions which affected the peace of the world were made by a relatively small group of men who, if they fumbled their jobs, could always rely on the armed forces to retrieve them.

Our predicament is something like Joe's, who had the seven-year itch. He'd been telling his friend all about it and Jim had said, "You got to stop scratching, Joe. Scratching only makes the itching worse. You got to get your mind on something else." Joe stopped his wriggling and scratching a moment and said, "I guess you're right about the itching and scratching, but what really bothers me is the seven years part." What I'd like to know is, if Jim had been in Joe's place would he have had the will-power to follow his own advice? I know I would not; I'd just scratch, even if I got infection.

Our problem is like Joe's. It is no mosquito bite. The itching is not just on the face of the earth; it's under the whole skin. Scratching won't help, but some of us probably will scratch just the same if we're irritated. If we can get our minds off the itching, and concentrate on stopping the irritation itself, even in just little patches, we'll feel a lot better, don't you believe. This will be the "Do Some of It Ourselves" project.

Here we are packed bumper to bumper, and fender to fender, on the super-duper highway of all times. We, the peoples of the earth, have witnessed the completion of this giant thruway to Dead End Canyon. Most of us have participated in one way or another in the construction of this terrestrial highway which brings us to the very edge of the abyss.

There is no question but that it is a monumental achievement - this modern highway jammed to capacity with the traffic.

No one anticipated the traffic
No safeguards or traffic patrols were provided
No provision for traffic in reverse

As we look at the awesome spectacle it is not hard to be convinced that most people prefer to take life's journey on the paved highway regardless of the vintage of the vehicle or the condition of the tires. Most of us are not trail blazers.

We are on the wrong road and the Russians and the Americans are at the DEAD END. The warning sign of the abyss ahead is in letters so large that all can see and in a language that all can understand.

This road which is jammed beyond capacity is composed of human beings who, for years and years, have been willing to sacrifice the lives of their fellowmen for their own material gains. Slavery, imperialism, naziism, exploitation. Human beings who had placed their faith in material things - in armored tanks and submarines, in the Maginot Line and the fleet at Pearl Harbor; and now, in nuclear weapons.

We've probably always had a Warful Peace. It used to be Peace with Duress and Dividends. We kept the peace with duress and it paid off; the duress did'nt cost so much. Today we have Peace with Duress and DEFICITS.

Here we are on our Super Duper Highway. There is no room at the dead end for maneuverability. Every jockeying for position brings us nearer to the edge. Every pressure from behind jeopardizes the ability to hold the line at the front. If we are ever to get off this highway and salvage what we have put into it, we will have to divert the traffic at the other end and back those cars one at a time until we reach that place on the "Path of Enlightenment" at which we took the wrong turn. The conversion of duress with deficits into a Peace without duress with dividends.

The need for enlightenment to attain even a reasonable facsimile of 'Peace on Earth' is obvious.

It looks like everybody could use a little.
We'll get it quicker if we work together.
We'll have more to use if we all have some to contribute.

It is for the avowed purpose of securing this enlightenment and <u>using it</u> that PEACE will be organized.

The <u>P</u>eople's <u>E</u>nlightenment <u>A</u>ssurance <u>C</u>o-operative <u>E</u>nterprise
P E A C E

A co-operative enterprise of the people on this earth engaged in the quest of Peace and Goodwill based on the acknowledged acceptance of both the similarities and differences as manifested in taste, talents and attitudes, in race, culture, nationality, religious creed, moral credo, and political ideology.

A co-operative enterprise of the people on this earth who regard a peaceful world as a worthwhile objective, and who are willing to expend their efforts in the quest for peace and goodwill.

Each participating national division will act as an autonomous unit within its national boundaries, and in conformance with its own laws and economic structure.

It will make its own decisions as to the extent of its co-operation toward the peace objective as proposed by the PEACE co-operative plans and subject to its intent. It will be the responsibility of each division to provide the necessary facilities and where-with-all commensurate with its membership's active participation at home and abroad.

The American branch of PEACE will be a private enterprise operating under such restrictions as the government is empowered to enforce on private enterprise, enjoying the privileges of our democracy and availing itself of the advantages offered by capitalism and organized labor.

It is presumed that the divisions in the other democracies will be operated after a somewhat similar manner.

In whatever way the communistic and other non-democratic nations operate their own branches, the International character of PEACE will provide a testing ground for what constitutes enlightened government. It will afford the opportunity to each nation to put its best foot forward.

Here in America[1]. PEACE will provide work for every member who wishes to make a personal contribution toward the peace objective.

a. It will provide the facilities and the resources for its projects.
b. It will not add to the tax burdens of its members.
c. It will not need government subsidy.
d. It will however, in a very real sense, subsidize government -
   (1) To the extent that the funds used in its commitments for the promotion of peace would, if undertaken by governmental agencies, necessitate increased taxes.
   (2) To the extent that it succeeds in the intangible objectives of Peace and Goodwill, the tangible results of disarmament, etc., should follow.
e. It will afford us the opportunity to demonstrate to our fellow-members, and to the world, that the blessings of a Christian Democracy have not weakened our moral fibre.
f. It will give us the chance to show, by our willingness to make amends, that we are sorry for our past mistakes, for our laxity in the practice of our Christian and Democratic ideals.
g. And above all it will provide ways and means for the expression of our appreciation of God for His faith in us and the wonderful world He has given us.

1. Separate Publication. PEACE in Operation (Here in America)

The rights of all members, regardless of their status elsewhere, will be equal, and their position within the organization to be determined by the nature of the individual's contribution of invested effort.

Membership in P E A C E will afford each of its members the opportunity to demonstrate to the world:

1. A sincere desire for Peace Enlightenment, namely -
   (a) Insight. (b) Understanding. (c) Appreciation.
2. The recognition that Enlightenment entails a growth of responsibilities.
3. Willingness, with the help of our Creator, to co-operate with other members, both in the giving and receiving of assistance in the demonstration of our appreciation.
4. The Assurance gained, as we progress up the 'Path of Enlightenment' with the 'Restoration of faith in our Creator' and a 'Renovation of our Faith in each other.'
   (a) It is the LACK OF FAITH, both quantitatively and qualitatively THAT MAKES THE FUTURE LOOK SO DIM AND HOPELESS.

   (b) It is ENLIGHTENMENT THAT WILL FILL THE DAYS AHEAD WITH HOPES, and MAKE OUR FUTURE BRIGHT WITH THEIR FULFILLMENT.

We will be bonded together in our mutual endeavor:

1. To become enlightened.
2. To accept the responsibilities of enlightenment.
3. To learn to appreciate our Creator, our world, and each other.

In other words, the Peoples of the Earth, who are motivated by the mutual desires as expressed in these three forms of endeavor, voluntarily choose to work together in the Association of P E A C E .

What is Enlightenment to mean?

1. The gaining of INSIGHT. The cultivation of an informed awareness; a social consciousness of present-day conditions and of the problems confronting mankind. Developing a sensitivity of perception. Alertness.
2. The seeking to UNDERSTAND. A recognition that only to the extent that we act in accordance with God's plans, may we really hope to succeed in our operations.

   It means looking for the explanation that is both reasonable and sympathetic. The explanation that will furnish the key for solving the problem, that is in conformity with our Creator's methods and consistent with the facts of reality.

   With the conviction that we are trying to do, to the best of our ability, what God wishes, will give us the spirit and incentive to go ahead dauntlessly, trusting God to help us overcome the obstacles in our path.

3. The learning to APPRECIATE. The formulation of a set of standards, that will serve as a guide in evaluating our relationship to our Creator and to each other; individually and collectively. A recognition and acknowledgement of values.

As will be shown later, maturity of the individual rests upon the HAPPY adjustment of personal desires and group objectives in man's DUAL ROLE; and the attainments of both maturity and the group objective are dependent on the willingness or unwillingness to MAKE THE SACRIFICE, or TO BE SACRIFICED.

Since then, the attainment of our Peace objectives involve both the maturity and the sacrifice of so many diverse individuals and groups, the comprehension at the outset of the places that maturity and sacrifice occupy in the general scheme of Creation, will enable us to recognize the universality of the problems involved; and as a result focalize the various view-points upon the common objectives --- NECESSARY for the HAPPY adjustments.

If PEACE IS TO BE ATTAINED THE ADJUSTMENTS MUST BE HAPPY. WE WILL HAVE TO MAKE THE ADJUSTMENTS WILLINGLY AND NOT BE COERCED. HAPPY ADJUSTMENT CAN NOT BE MADE IN FEAR: THEY CAN ONLY BE MADE IN FAITH.

All of us know of what we are afraid - the coercion; the arbitrary uses of the forces of destruction, that are available to mankind, in the exercise of 'Freedom of Choice'. We do not need to dwell upon them.

We have concrete proofs in deeds for the justification of our fears.

But while justification of our fears may be some consolation for our 'lack of faith', it's not going to help us one bit in the attainment of Peace; and especially so, if we choose to succumb to our fears and submit to the Devil's terms of "unconditional surrender."

Everybody knows that it is not wise to underestimate the adversary. We also know that it can be just as bad if not worse, to overestimate, because then you lose faith in your own strength and with it the assurance that it gives.

We've lost both our faith and assurance.

What we need is restoration of faith in our Creator, in ourselves, and in each other - and the appreciation of God for His faith in us and the wonderful world He has given us.

World opinion has crystallized. The people of the world have signified their agreement that we need no more concrete proofs in deeds for the justification of our fears.

We don't need any more justification for our fears. What we need is

JUSTIFICATION FOR OUR FAITH.

For many of us, this means an informed faith, that will enable each one of us to recognize that personal experience is in accord with the facts of reality and with the implications of the momentous events, both ominous and inspirational, that are transpiring before our eyes. There are NO CONFLICTS.

1. Let's start with the resolution to give the Devil his due, but not one inch more.
2. Let's head for the 'Path of Enlightenment' by first finding out 'Just how much is due the Devil?' and second, "Just who the Devil is?'

We know that the Devils capitalize our weakness, the fears and doubts of the unknown. The Devils are informed and use their information. Why shouldn't we? If our weaknesses are the Devil's assets, then by correcting them, we can bankrupt the devils. Instead of looking at the devils, let's look at ourselves through their eyes. We might perchance find a few weak-spots worthy of our attention. Instead of the devils using us, let's start using them.

PEACE IN OPERATION

The People's Enlightenment Assurance Co-operative Enterprise.

Here in America

The Private enterprise of Personalized Service, the service to humanity that can only be given by human beings individually. The demonstration by deeds what we profess to believe. The chance to do the things we could have done but didn't.

The Participating Members of PEACE in its liaison with all the Agencies of the Nation working for Peace, in which he or she has representation will be able to consolidate their efforts.

One's efforts in church, job, union, and lodge, in grange or league, rural or urban, will be unified.
One's efforts in business, in club, civic association or home, need not be pigeon-holed into separate compartments.
Group success is dependent on individual co-operation.

The OPTIMUM of SUCCESS cannot be attained without full co-operation to the extent of individual capacity, which means Individual Effort with soul, mind and body, functioning in unity.

No matter in what capacity he will be serving at any one time, as a member of PEACE he will be making a contribution to the Peace objective.

The Individual's satisfaction in making this contribution by accepting his responsibilities plus the recognition of the group in appreciation just has to add up to something impressive.

Self-respect and the respect of one's fellow-men means STATURE.

PEACE working hand in hand with the churches and the secular organizations, the Governmental Agencies, with Industry and Labor, utilizing all the resources it can command will compound that STATURE.

You'll find no 'little men' in PEACE.

PEACE is to be a MOBILIZATION for Peace.

The role of participating members resembles to some extent their civilian role in our past mobilizations for WAR. The distribution of ration coupons with information for their use and other assigned duties connected with mobilization, were handled locally in the rural districts, small communities and neighborhoods of the cities.
There will of necessity be some dislocations which may exact personal sacrifice,- the sacrifice of the one for the good of the many.
We'll try our best to keep them to the minimum by relocation and compensation.

WAR demands sacrifice from all. It benefits no-one.
PEACE asks for Individual sacrifice. ALL BENEFIT.

IT is at this point that resemblance ends.

In the Mobilization for War the Government initiated and dictated the policy and procedure.
The Mobilization for Peace is to be founded on local initiative.
The community level will provide the broad field of opportunity.
God does not provide many World Leaders for we need only a few.

It is in the small community where we can all become acquainted, that the rest of us can make our contributions count and see that no-one's else is wasted.

It is the community where the business ability and the professional slant of the local merchant, banker or doctor can be harnessed with the community effort that will have the headstart.

It is the advantage of the personal over the impersonal.
The on the spot versus the far afield.

In the store or on the street, in the church or home, -- all day long; whatever the time or place, the work can go on.

Each community will be a testing ground, - in the recognition of obstacles and the ways of overcoming them. The successes and failures can be analyzed locally and, if the results warrant it, they will share the HOW-WE'RE DOING-IT with the rest of us.

With individual action motivated by a sincere desire for Peace, the willingness to accept responsibility and to co-operate within the limits of one's capacity, we have no way of estimating at this point, just what the concerted efforts of the group may achieve.

We believe in competition.
The striving for first place in county, state and nation will add zest to community effort and focalize the eyes of the world on a Democracy at work.

PEACE will use the resources at its command.

I. a. To equip the individual to the extent of his or her capacity for constructive participation in its undertakings.
   b. To extend the scope of opportunity with a greater selection from which to choose.
   c. To enhance the field of opportunity making the wise choice the attractive one.

II. It will employ every practical means of communication that human ingenuity can devise for the purpose
   a. Of spreading information, and
   b. Of getting acquainted.

III. It will adopt a common language such as Esperanto or Ido.
   It is to be an additional language, with no irregularities and with only one form if one form will suffice.

ONE of the GREATEST OBSTACLES to PEACE and GOOD WILL IS the LANGUAGE BARRIER.
As things are now, even if "person to person" meetings could be arranged all that most of us could do to express our Good Will would be to stand and grin at one another.

We can't all travel but we can correspond. Every friendly message will remove one stone from the barrier.
Every response will forge one link in the bonds of friendship.
The literate can help the illiterate.

The preparation to do is No. I in the program of PEACE. But let's not let the responsibilities get so heavy they'll add to the general gloom.
Not duties to be grimly endured but a chance to have fun.
Schools, newspapers, T.V. and radio will furnish the instruction. Adults and children will be the students. School, home, street, - wherever people congregate will be the class-rooms.

We'll need help in acquiring our vocabularies.
We'll appreciate it if the radio and T.V. Improvisors will exercise their talents in our behalf.

The badder the better ----- If it helps us remember.

IV. Ignorance is the second great barrier.
To become informed the second GOAL.
To learn how we can help ourselves and be of help to one another.
Getting acquainted - the get-together - the bond.

PEACE will promote HOBBIES, crafts, games, study-clubs, cooking and eating, sitting and looking, anything that people the World over enjoy doing together, - groups bonded together by mutual enjoyment in undertakings is based on the conviction that people who enjoy the same things are quite apt to enjoy one another.

Details will be given later, but now let's see HOW PEACE EXPECTS to GET the MILLIONS of DOLLARS it will need for these activities without Government subsidy and without a raise in taxes.

V. PEACE will be a non-profit PRIVATE ENTERPRISE with both common and preferred stock and its dividends the Peace and Good Will engendered from its successful operation.

The Common stocks are the Securities of Membership for Personalized Service with the voting privilege.
The Preferred stocks will provide the Investment Opportunity for the "OVER and BEYOND". The contributions that Labor, Industry and the Individual can make if they so choose.

PEACE PROPOSES to ENTER the ADVERTISING FIELD and to PROCURE PART of the MONEY for ITS PROJECTS by the DIVERSION THROUGH the CHANNELS of PEACE, the MILLIONS of DOLLARS NOW SPENT, THAT DO NOT ADVERTISE.

As a Private Enterprise in the Advertising Field it will neither take advantage of the Peace MOTIF nor will it subscribe to its exploitation by the unscrupulous.

It will be the obligation of PEACE to get ALL the information, the bad as well as the good, concerning the products it advertises and dispense it.

It will be the responsibility of the consumer to become informed and to his advantage to get the most he can for his money, both in product and Investment in PEACE.

WHETHER the PRODUCT IS SUPERIOR or INFERIOR, if the price and investment are pro rata then neither producer or consumer will be the loser.

Why will it be to the advantage of the Producer to advertise through the Channels of PEACE?

I. Because PEACE can ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEE that for every nickel SO SPENT a dollar sale WAS made. WAS is the guarantee.

II. Because PEACE can UNCONDITIONALLY guarantee that EVERY NICKEL SPENT THROUGH the CHANNELS of PEACE will not only advertise that one product but all the products and producer as well.

How can this guarantee be given?
Every participating member of PEACE is a consumer.
Every cent of the consumer's dollar spent for advertising through PEACE will provide investment opportunity in Peace. But consumer's investment does not stop with the producer's nichel.

III. Under the auspices of PEACE every producer's dollar spent-
1. In the industrial development of co-operating nations.
2. In research for better methods and new products.
3. In education and spreading information of know-how.
4. In improvement of working conditions, health, and reduction of occupational hazards.
5. In creation of new job opportunities.

Each and every one of the dollars spent to make the lot of mankind a happier one is an investment in Peace. These are all Peace objectives.

It is this information, together with the augmentation and extension of facilities of publishers and organizations engaged in consumer research that PEACE proposes to use as an investment guide for the consumer's dollars.

This is the PUBLICITY that PEACE will give in return for the Producer's nickel.

This is HOW PEACE will advertise not just one product but all the products and the producer as well.

IV. Without going into details at this point:
PEACE expects to APPROPRIATE the successful use of TRADING STAMPS (if popularity is any proof) which are now redeemable in merchandise.
1. These trading stamps are to be known as PPI's.
Personalized PEACE Investment stamps.
2. The stamps will be either packaged with the product or presented with the purchase.
3. PEACE will return to Producer the cash value of all stamps packaged with products not sold. This is GUARANTEE No. 1.

The consumer's dollars buy product and PEACE securities.
The Investor's dollars yield financial dividends and the dividends of Peace and Good Will.

Where can he get a bigger bargain? Who else can offer so much for so little?

V. What is happening to-day?
The Industries are doing all these things and are planning to do more. Are they getting the credit? Not much.

Do we take our obligations seriously, when the sponsor spends millions for our entertainment, to get the chance to tell about itself and product? Do we listen patiently? WE do not.
A lot of us get so annoyed with the interruption of the program that we actually become antagonized against the product,- and sponsor.

Suppose we let the man enjoy the program in peace. We might even let him in on the secret that the Sponsor's money came out of his pocket. It might even occur to him that when two or three high-priced entertainments are sponsored for the same hour that he has only one pair of ears with which to listen. Well, maybe he's such a good listener he can listen to all three.

What we're interested in, was the man who wouldn't listen.

Now is there a man with ears so deaf, that he won't listen when PEACE talks About Peace Investments that COST HIM NOTHING?
Perhaps you're the man who wouldn't listen to what the sponsor wanted to say
BUT
WOULDN'T YOU LIKE to MAKE an INVESTMENT in PEACE?

Can YOU afford NOT TO? CAN YOU afford to PASS up the CHANCE?

The CHANCE that OFFERS SO MUCH and COSTS you NOTHING.

HOW can YOU make the Investment? By DOING just THREE THINGS.

1. Select the PEACE Project.
2. Get the Booklet for that Project.
3. Paste in your stamps. Your Personalized PEACE Investment.

This is absolutely ALL that you HAVE to DO to MAKE THE INVESTMENT.

But the INVESTMENT WON'T BE PERSONALIZED. ONLY YOU CAN DO IT. YOU DON'T HAVE TO DO IT, but the chances are that you won't GET the BIGGEST DIVIDENDS for your P.P.I.'s.

To GET the BIGGEST DIVIDENDS you will want to SELECT the PRODUCTS which GIVE you the most in Investment.

To make the best selection when you BUY, you will need to know:

1. What the PRODUCER IS WILLING to DO that will mean HIGHER TAXES for YOU, if the GOVERNMENT DOES IT.
2. What you and he can do together that can lead to DISARMAMENT.

And now let's see HOW else we can personalize our INVESTMENT.

VI. This is the rest of the story about the Personalized PEACE Investment stamps. As we have already noted, the P.P.I.'s are to be pasted in booklets.

1. The covers of the booklets, provided by PEACE to hold the P.P.I.;s, will be in assorted colors, with each color assigned to a current Project. When one project is completed, the color will be re-assigned. This is to facilitate sorting.
2. Each member will be encouraged to invest in as many projects as his income will warrant, without impeding the steady flow of money through PEACE channels. This can be accomplished by GROUP POOLING of stamps.
3. When the booklet is filled, it will be sent to PEACE and the individual or group will receive in exchange one $5.00 Common Stock Certificate.
4. The first booklets will have white covers - these are the membership booklets entitling the Investor to a MEMBERSHIP CARD and Voting Privilege.
5. This is the opportunity for Community effort. To see that every adult who wishes membership has a completed booklet. This is the opportunity of the families or communities in the higher income levels to help those in the lower.
6. This will provide the ready cash that PEACE will need at the outset. And by the time the Projects get under way everyone will be a member and ready to invest.
7. The money will be used by PEACE to get the Enterprise started and to defray the cost of booklets and stamps.
8. Every booklet will have its own serial number and the same serial number will appear on the stock certificate given in exchange.
9. All the serial numbers for any specific project are to be printed in the big dailies, with the local papers giving both the names and numbers of investors in the residential area they serve.

This will be an integral part of the description of the Project and must be included in all follow-up articles of further developments.
The number of investors times $5.00 must balance the expenditure for PEACE PROJECT.
This is part of the Personalized Service which enables both community and individual to figure their dividends.

10. At time of distribution - the Local Headquarters will put on file the serial number and name of investor for each project. In this way they can keep check if there is a lag in booklet returns and take steps to remedy it.
11. Each booklet will contain in addition to the serial number, name, address, and places for pasting in the stamps, a page for writing a friendly message in the language of PEACE.
12. The booklets will be forwarded to the PEACE Headquarters of the PROJECT, and the recipient members at that place, wherever it may be, will be expected to reciprocate with friendly responses, snapshots, newspaper items, etc., anything concerned with the project or themselves that will be of interest.
13. These responses when received locally, will be gone over carefully and outstanding ones will be printed in the local papers, etc. This will be part of the "HOW-WE'RE-DOING-IT" competition.
14. The stock certificates issued to groups, pooling their stamps in a booklet for a project in which they individually only care to make a small investment, will be large enough to hold all the names of the investors. They will fill it in locally and display it jointly.
15. This can be used as a restraint by the group on those members of the community who have to be rescued because they undertake too much or lose interest quickly, when the booklets for new projects are distributed. The fulfillment of obligations undertaken is part of RESPONSIBILITY of membership.

HERE IS the OPPORTUNITY to GET a LITTLE ENLIGHTENMENT.
TO GET IT QUICKER IF WE ALL WORK TOGETHER.
TO HAVE MORE to USE, IF WE ALL MAKE a CONTRIBUTION.

We have learned how PEACE expects to procure some of the millions of dollars for its Projects, by entering the Advertising Field.

Let us now see HOW PEACE proposes to synchronize its advertising with its promotion of hobbies, the distribution of information, and the further procurement of funds.

VII. As an INTERNATIONAL Co-operative Enterprise, PEACE proposes to be a POSTAGE STAMP DEALER of SUBSIDIZED STAMP ISSUES of all co-operating nations.

It <u>intends</u> to <u>take advantage</u> of the <u>unique qualities</u> of a POSTAGE STAMP.

A. The postage stamp provides the opportunity of utilizing the human instinct of collecting things, with the special appeal to young and old. Surveys show that of all children's hobbies it takes first place.

Through the Channels of PEACE every school-child of every co-operating nation is to be provided with a stamp album, subsidized stamps to put into them, and a correlated scrap-book in which to paste the pictures and clippings, concerning the Project, which he can collect.

ATTENTION
The covers of the loose-leaved albums and scrap-books will be presented to the children by the advertisers, who wish to avail themselves of this means of advertising.

In addition to the words 'The PEACE STAMP ALBUM' and 'The PROJECTS of PEACE' on the respective covers, space will be reserved for the Donor's name. The inside of the covers will afford the Donor the space for an advertising layout.
Additional space will be afforded in the Project book for advertising of products, etc.
With the printing of each subsidized issue a sheet of paper for the mounting of the stamps will be prepared to be placed in the album.
It is to accompany certain denominations of the issue reserved for school distribution.
On the front page of the leaf there will be places for all the denominations of the issue, plus description and information concerning them. The additional space will afford room to mount other stamps of that country which the child may collect.

The reverse side will be used by all the participating agencies and industries, giving descriptions of their respective contributions to the project.
The remaining denominations of the issue are to be divided pro rata between the participants of the subsidized issue for advertising purposes.

1. The stamps can be packaged with product.
2. They can be presented to the child, accompanied by an adult, who registers at the place where product is sold.
   The child will be expected to fill in the blank spaces in his album, using his own initiative.
   This will help.

ATTENTION PLEASE.

Here is the third GUARANTEE of PEACE.

EVERY advertisement passing through THESE channels of PEACE will be PERMANENTLY PRESERVED.

1. When the child has completed the Stamp Album it will occupy a place of honor on the living-room table, to be displayed and re-displayed. Not six or seven times but hundreds; and it won't be consigned to the trash-can or the incinerator.

WHAT OTHER ADVERTISING MEDIUM CAN MAKE THIS OFFER?

Like the bees who collect the nectar and spread the pollen, the children will collect the stamps and spread the information.
And it will insure the spontaneous inoculation of adults.

B. This MEANS of DISSEMINATING INFORMATION is the SECOND UNIQUE QUALITY of the postage stamp.
   1. Every subsidized issue vital to the interests of PEACE will convey a message.
   2. On these stamps each nation will depict its ideals, hopes, achievements, contributions for the betterment of civilization, the sagas of industry, etc.
   3. The stamps with inscriptions both in the language of PEACE and the respective nation, are to be used in the teaching of art, history, geography, civics, economics, government; in the appreciation of our Creator and our world. (Stamps depicting the natural resources) and of each other (OUR projects for Peace.)

Perhaps it will be well for the reader to recall, at this point, that in the introduction of the proposition of PEACE as a STAMP DEALER in subsidized issues, the opportunities afforded advertisers was ONLY one feature.

It is a very important feature to PEACE in Operation not only because as an Enterprise in the Advertising Field, it provides the opportunity for its members for Personalized PEACE Investment, but also because the SUCCESS of INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY is VITAL to the Peace objective.

1. We need PROSPERITY and Prosperity is dependent on THRIVING INDUSTRIES.
2. We need the contributions of Industry for the betterment of mankind.
3. And last but not least, is that the facilities offered are mutually advantageous.
   a. Industry is afforded the facilities of a unique advertising medium, in the subsidizing of stamp issues.
   b. And Industry's subsidy of stamp issues for collectors will afford PEACE the facilities for its activities.
      1. For the dissemination of information.
      2. For the promotion of hobbies.
      3. For the procurement of funds.

Let us not forget that stamp collecting is a universal hobby.

1. That every nation has its collectors.
2. That these collectors motivated by their desire for Peace can simultaneously augment their collections and their contributions to PEACE through the acquisition of these subsidized issues.

In the further description of PEACE in Operation, we will make suggestions for Advertisers, but this feature will not be stressed.

Let us now return to the dissemination of information and the promotion of hobbies.

As we said at the outset, the complete subsidized issues will not be furnished the school-child. And that he is to obtain the rest, using his own initiative.

1. The time spent in securing the stamps to fill the blank spaces in the Stamp Album of the Arab boy or Indian girl with whom he corresponds via the 'Language of Peace' classes and their reciprocation will teach him that the true bonds of friendship are a two-way affair. -Giving and taking.
2. Subject matter for correspondence is afforded and mutual interest will be the stimulation.
3. International participation of school-children and adults in Postage Stamp identification and information (not confined to current issues). COMPETITIONS on sponsor's T.V. programmes through the Channels of PEACE.
4. Preceding the International Finals will be the local, state and national competitions. This sponsorship can be undertaken by the smaller manufacturers.
5. In the International competitions, the school-children will not only vie in acquiring information, but will also take a hand in spreading it.
   a. In such school projects as designing a series of stamps depicting the 'Bill of Rights', with the collaboration of the children all over the world, we will bring the children with ideas together with those who can EXECUTE them.

      The final awards in both types of competitions are to be the high denominations of a special limited subsidized issue.
      1. It won't cost the Sponsor one cent more than the present practice of giving U.S. Bonds as awards.
      2. The governments will have no obligations to meet, except the responsibility to co-operate to the extent of their capacity.
      3. The children, if they wish to sell the stamp awards, will have more money to defray college expenses.

4. The awards - the stamps of high value and the limited special issue will tend to preclude availability through ordinary sources.
5. The denominations of lower value, subsidized by the small producer will be the awards for the local, state and national competitions, with all participants receiving at least one stamp.

This should encourage universal participation and insure stimulation and sustainment of interest.

C. The third unique quality of the Postage Stamp is that:
1. As a commodity for export it is neither dependent on national resources nor population ratios.
2. Production costs are the same whatever the value of the stamp. It costs no more to produce a dollar stamp than a one-cent one.
3. The market will be guaranteed.
4. The costs of distribution nil.
5. No participating country will have an advantage, or be at a disadvantage.

PEACE as a STAMP DEALER, acting as the AGENT for adult Stamp Collectors who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity for promoting PEACE, as well as securing the stamps, will be able, with the orders placed in advance to guarantee the market.

The profits accruing from the sales to adult collectors (with only the costs of printing to be deducted) of these subsidized issues will provide a considerable source of REVENUE for the participating government beneficiary to be earmarked for the project.

Manufacturers of automobiles, etc., can up the sales of the stamps, by using them as a lure to prospective buyers to visit the sales-room, or by offering them as a bonus to car buyers.

Small producers or non-competitive merchants, who wish to use the stamps in their advertising campaigns, can arrange to conduct their sales simultaneously, pooling the outlay for the subsidized issue with each offering one or two stamps of the issue to the customer and collector.

The possibilities are unlimited and the results inestimable.

These American dollars poured into the exchequers of the participating governments can be used for the payment on imports, and their own currencies used to defray the costs of their national Projects of PEACE.

THINK WHAT THIS CAN DO FOR TRADE BALANCES.

But this is not all for those nations in which the NATIONAL STAMP COMPETITIONS ARE SUBSIDIZED by AMERICAN FIRMS, operating within their boundaries, will also Beneift from this dollar exchange.

Furthermore all Projects for PEACE in home territory, as well as abroad, will utilize these subsidized issues for dissemination of information concerning the project. Stamp Collectors throughout the world will have the opportunity of giving their support to the Project by purchasing the stamps.

Just how many will avail themselves cannot be estimated but the PROSPECTS ARE BREATHTAKING.

It's hard to believe, but

1. It's the same producers, doing the same things they had been doing and spending the same amounts for advertising.
2. It's the same consumers, buying the same things and paying for the advertising, which they had been buying and paying for.

For whom God has provided these millions and millions of dollars, without its costing anybody one cent extra. Simply for trying to do these things, as God wishes them to be done.

This is the JUSTIFICATION of our FOURTH CONCEPT.

BELIEF that effort invested in the doing of God's will yields the greatest returns in self-interest.

We know that men, money and know-how are all available.
All ready for us to take the next great step up the "Path of Enlightenment."

This is our FIRST Concept.
Belief that God with His infinite power is now operating the universe in accordance with His plan. That no matter what we choose to do, individually or in groups, whether constructive or destructive, the calendar of events will progress in orderly sequence. Individually or as nations, we may be out of step, but mankind as a whole IS DEFINITELY ON the MARCH.

In God's judgement we have become of age.
Like the earthly father, who trusts his teen-age son with a rifle or the family car, so has our HEAVENLY FATHER entrusted nations with the instruments for PEACE or WAR. Will we choose wisely? Will we prove worthy of God's trust? Enough of us will. Otherwise God would not have trusted us for He knows.

Do we need to worry about those who can't be trusted to make the wise choice?

Can we ever again be in doubt as to Whom is running this World?
What happened to Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin?
What happened to the Maginot Line and our Navy at Pearl Harbor in which we placed our trust?
And what happened to those carefully assembled Power-blocks, - those Pillars of strength so assiduously erected by the governments of opposing ideologies?

With one sweep those 'Pillars of Strength' were toppled and the 'blocks of Power' knocked helter-skelter.

This is no time for pussy-footing.

It is the TIME for FORCEFUL and DETERMINED and UNIFIED ACTION.

The HOUR of DECISION IS at HAND.

No matter where we turn, recent events clearly mark the path.

Let us show by our deeds that we put our faith in God, trusting to His judgement, and leave the fate of those who succumb to their own weakness and place reliance on brute force in the hands of our creator.

PEACE in OPERATION. The GOD-GIVEN OPPORTUNITY for THEIR PERFORMANCE.

TOKEN DISARMAMENT - PEACE MOBILIZATION
versus
CONTROLLED DISARMAMENT WITH INSPECTION

As long as the peoples of this world are thinking in terms of aggression or retaliation; just as long as one group fears the other; isn't it silly to even contemplate unlocking the barn door? All that would mean would be increased vigilance and more opportunity for the sneak thief or the bold marauder. And worst of all, no surcease from the dreads and fears that now beset us. So for the time being, let's content ourselves with holding the line at the Dead-end of our Super-Duper Highway; shelve the Disarmament Problem, and start at the other end of the highway.

Let's start with the sincere desire and the will to find out the relative merits of democracy and communism by having each one to voluntarily contribute some of the men, money and nuclear stockpiles, now appropriated for defense or other purposes, and use it immediately for constructive purposes in the trouble spots all over the world.

In our Peace mobilization these construction units would be trained engineers, technicians, artisans, doctors, dentists, nurses, teachers, and chaplains, released from the armed forces, with representation of all participating nations. We will have two divisions with those favoring democracy in the one, and those favoring communism in the other.

The U.N. acting as titular head in the performance of amenities, will be the liaison of coordination of activity, dealing with the joint chiefs of staff representing their respective divisions. In the evaluation of the achievement record of the U.N., I believe there will be many who will agree than an apter name would have been the Ununited Nations. This is one of the fortuitous circumstances that demonstrates our Creator's methods. We are not interested in unified action nor are we concerned with the what, the why, or the measure of the contribution of the rival division. The concern of each division is to do its best to surpass the other, with the people as beneficiaries and our Creator passing judgment. It will be the job of the U.N. staff to help each participating country make an appraisal of needs, problems, and capability of contribution. These findings will be turned over to the administrative departments of the two separate divisions respectively.

At this point, with the information in the hands of the joint chiefs of staff of each respective division, the procedure of the communist division will be their problem from there on.

With token contributions drawn from our armed forces and armaments and put into the field as an army of workers THE PEACE MOBILE - with constructive aims we will be:

1. Taking the first step in disarmament.
2. Turning the traffic on our Super-Duper Highway and thus reducing the pressure at the dead end.
3. Starting the salvaging of men, money, and materials expended in the construction of the highway, and the utilization of the technological information for peaceful purposes.
4. Giving a concrete demonstration of the sincerity of our desires.
   A. For a peaceful and happy world.
   B. And a willingness to make it such a world and last but not least,
5. We will have the thrilling prospect of actually participating in the fulfillment of Isaiah's Prophecy.
   Isaiah 2: 4 -- "And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people, and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Methods of financing, subject to revision as projects get under way.

PEACE MOBILIZATION in two sections

Section I (International)

The PEACEMOBILES - Vanguards of freedom, justice and Sharity, to provide the blessings to all mankind that are now afforded to the few. To be financed by governments participating in token disarmament, with PEACE subsidy.

TOKEN DISARMAMENT - to provide men, money, and equipment.

Section II (National) Here in America

PEACE COMMUNES or CONSUMES -- (Choice of title in later discussions)

Ways and means outlined in ten page Modus Operandi--Here in America.

A. Anticipated Revenue

I. PEACE in Modus Operandi
   a. Preferred stock investments, gifts and contributions from individuals and groups of labor and capital.
   b. Common stock - The PPI's, the 5% advertising appropriations of industrial projects through PEACE channels, based on one-third of a trillion dollars income, an estimated $20,000,000,000
   c. PEACE as stamp dealer in Modus Operandi.
      1. Accruing sales of subsidized postage stamp issues for industrial advertising, which provides the postage stamps, stamp albums, and project books for all children, to adult collectors.

II. Revenue from invested funds for industrial expansion and use of materials, and interest on funds accumulating between projects to be loaned to participating governments on short term at long term rates to facilitate the coordination of governmental participation, industry and PEACE in a given project.
   a. Stock dividends and capital gains on investment holdings with the securities representing industrial blocks as steels, railroads, motors - and not one company. The incorporation of these investment groups will be handled by the financiers subject to federal law.
      1. This will eliminate lobbying, bribery, the cost of investigations and awarding of contracts.
      2. It will eliminate preferential treatment of any one firm, with inclusion of all firms within the block, that can meet the necessary requirements of good investment.
   b. Interest on loans to governments.
      1. Interest on loan to U.S. Government of accumulating funds for Project B - the outright purchase of the ten billion dollar agricultural surplus. This source of available funds at low interest rates on short term loans to the U.S. Government will reduce the cost of governmental debt financing and impede inflation.
      2. Interest on loans to participating foreign governments with whom arrangements have been made by industrial firms in their advertising campaigns for subsidized issues of postage stamps while the project is getting under way.

These loans will be made through the world bank or comparable organizations. The guarantee of loan payments, interest rates, and amount of loan will be subject to the arrangements of the industrial firm with the respective government in regard to the subsidized stamp issues.

B. Anticipated Expenditures

As has been stated, the PEACE offensive is to be on all fronts. Its projects will deal with the inequities of divine dispensation.

1. The displaced persons - the refugees.
2. The undernourished and no shelter - agricultural surpluses.
3. We have the laborer but no tools.
4. The need of steady income - seasonal employment.
5. More work than we can do - unemployment.
6. - - - - -, etc.

Section I (International)

PEACEMOBILES - to be financed by Token Disarmament, with PEACE subsidy.

Project A. The displaced persons - the refugees, etc.

Section II (National) Here in America - Modus Operandi

PEACE CONSUMES and COMMUNES

The old law of supply and demand is obsolete and the job is to bring it up to date. The demand today is world-wide for absolutely everything we can produce providing the costs of production are commensurate with the prices of consumption. The answer is a guaranteed market at a price the consumer can pay.

1. This means mass production at optimum capacity of (1) farm and (2) factory on a world-wide scale.
2. Distribution costs kept at a minimum.
3. Guaranteed markets with subsidization of consumer where necessary.

A, I, b. An estimated 20 billion dollars (see Anticipated Revenues).

Project B.

1. We propose to use ten billion dollars from this fund to make an outright purchase of agricultural surpluses from the government.
2. Turn this over to an international pool set up by all the participating nations.
3. The allocation of these surpluses to be handled by the Chiefs of Staff of the democratic division in the U.N.
4. Peacemobile personnel will be in charge of distribution at points of destination.
5. The price the consumer groups will pay will vary according to capacity. The over-all price average will be the pro-rata reimbursement to each respective group contribution. This will eliminate dumping and disruption of world markets.
6. Jobs will be created for the refugees and other settlers in these new developments with the erection and financing of flour mills and factories, manufacturing cereal products and cotton goods, American subsidiaries that are using the PEACE channels for advertising.

With guaranteed markets of optimum production, we can dispense with:

1. Soil Bank
2. Parities
3. Crop acreage allotments
4. A goodly percentage of the Hired-Archy.

PEACE is not concerned but its members, as taxpayers, should be with these governmental savings of billions and billions of dollars.

Perhaps it would not be amiss to suggest that some of this money be diverted to the governmental appropriations for:

1. Rural electrification and telephone service.
2. Flood control and irrigation projects.
3. Road construction, etc.

What PEACE IS concerned with is the 10 billion dollars to be paid to the government for surpluses, together with the estimated handling charges of 1 to 3 million dollars per diem. Adopting the methods of our government in its dealings with other nations in foreign aid, we reserve the right to ear-mark every cent of the 10 billion dollar expenditure.

Here are the ear-marks:

The entire sum, with the exception of the appropriation necessary to defray the cost of shipping surpluses to destination (with American railroads getting preference), is to be invested in common stocks of industries for expansion, innovations of manufactured products, shelter, restoration of the railroad systems, and an accident insurance fund.

A, II, a, b, (see Anticipated Revenues).

3 billion dollars - Railroads, minus shipping charges on land and sea.
2 billion dollars - Shelter - manufacturers of mobile homes for mobile communities, migratory labor and construction workers.
2 billion dollars - Manufacturers of farm equipment, combines, hay balers, ensilage, contour and drainage equipment.
3 billion dollars - Insurance
10 billion dollars

20 billion dollars minus 10 billion dollars equals 10 billion dollars

As was stated in Modus Operandi, PEACE will use these resources (10 billion dollars) at its command as follows:

I. To equip the individual
   a. To extend the scope of opportunity with a greater selection from which to choose.
   b. To enhance the field of opportunity, making the wise choice the attractive one.

II. Ignorance - To employ every practical means of communication that human ingenuity can devise for the purpose
   a. Of spreading information.
      This means the employment of T-V, radio, newsprint, and magazines both as advertising media and information concerning its operations and projects.

If you aren't sure our Creator is running this world, just ask yourself this question, "What if God had postponed our learning the evils in Communism until AFTER He had given us the Hydrogen Bomb?"

With God rests the decision of the nature of the experimentation, and the amount of sacrifice required to teach us or guide us on the right course.

As beneficiaries we, the American people, have basked in the laurels of these experiments to the point where some of us, at least, have permitted our patriotism to be supplanted with patronization.

Technologically, we have demonstrated the possibilities of our Democracy. Technologically we are in the vanguard, but in the development of our other potentialities, we are like the owner of a Model T car. We seem no more able to use these potentials than he can use the high octane fuels. The advanced position of the motor industry could not either have been achieved or maintained if the fuel industry and the development of highways hadn't kept apace.

There is an old axiom that the whole is the sum of the parts. Maybe its also axiomatic that the function of the whole is impaired if one member gets too far afield.

Indifference and complacence gave us immunity from isolated problems which confront the human race. If we had been overly sensitive or too upset over injustice outside our domain and for which we were not prepared to deal, we would have been incapacitated for the job at hand, and no help to the victims across the sea.

Slowly but steadily a social consciousness has been developing and is now emerging. Our Creator has prepared us for action and has provided the means for that action both at home and abroad. We no longer need the protective shell of indifference and complacency, and our Creator has shattered the shell with the impact of the horrible conditions here at home and overseas.

One look should be enough to convince us of the truth. One look at:

1. The moral lassitude concerning racial discrimination.
2. Our over-flowing prisons and mental hospitals.
3. The delinquency on our doorsteps - the slaughter on the highways.
4. The threat of inflation - over-extended credit system and unemployment.
5. Government bureaucracy and waste.
6. The broken homes and the high divorce rate.
7. The distortion of the safe-guards of freedom into protection for the pressure groups.
8. The rebellion of millions and the cries of the distressed, the victims whose sacrifice was necessary in order that the human race might learn its lessons. BUT WHOSE SACRIFICE IS BEING UNDULY PROLONGED BECAUSE OF OUR DALLYING IN THE EXERCISE OF OUR GOD-GIVEN FREEDOM OF CHOICE.
9. The solace of religion and the bulwark of faith are relegated to the background supplanted by the "DOOM OF ANNIHILATION" which is hovering above us.

Are these obstacles insurmountable? Only if we regard them as such! For it is with God's gift of Peace in Operation which provides the ways and means for the removal of these obstacles and the charting of our course, that we are left with no legitimate choice but to tackle them. They are no more formidable than the obstacles of youth. The challenges to be met, if one is to attain manhood. As a nation we have reached the "Age of Adolescence". Our loving heavenly Father, like the earthly father who trusts his teen-age son with the family car or places a rifle in his hands -- so has the Father of mankind placed the atomic bomb in our hands. It can be an instrument of destruction if used wrongly, and a blessing to all mankind if used rightly.

Mobilization for Peace

PEACE - 'The private enterprise of personalized service, the service to humanity that can only be given by human beings individually. The demonstration by deeds what we profess to believe. The chance tc do the things we could have done but didn't.' When I made these statements originally in the first Stassen communication in 1956, it just didn't occur to me that as far as the U.S.A. was concerned, we had an exclusive citizenry. The events which followed the original presentation, particularly the fiasco of the Nixon pilgrimage to South America, demonstrate that a modification of one of these statements is in order. When these proposals were made, the fact that they would be withheld from the American public would have seemed inconceivable. But, like the incidents of Little Rock, etc., conceivable or not, they happened.

Obviously, as long as the existing conditions prevail, a displaced citizenry is not in a position to function. Neither consumer nor producer could make use of the wasted billions that went down the drain. You can't demonstrate what you don't know with deeds. You can't make a decision without being given a chance to choose. We are getting a late start, but the losses incurred on the one flank can be offset with concerted action on all fronts working hand in hand with (1) our churches and the secular organizations that are ostensibly engaged in the promotion of Peace and good will, (2) the utilization of diversified services afforded by our governmental agencies including the U.N., industry, both management and organized labor, and capital investment.

A proposal to all the Peace desiring peoples throughout the world, including those of America, is now made for an all-out Peace Offensive tackling the problems created by the inequities of divine dispensation. As I have endeavored to point out, progress of the human race up the Path of Enlightenment is achieved by the surmounting of obstacles. Horrible as some of these inequities seem to be, they will persist in plaguing us until we learn our lesson and take the necessary steps to eradicate them. The problems of youth cannot be solved using the tactics of infantiles. Recognition of the UNIVERSALITY of these existing inequities should afford a salutary climate for our Peace offensive, not a conflict of interests, but an opportunity for testing out our diverse ideologies and credos. A chance to compare and appraise the relative merits of communism with the self imposed restrictions of atheism, and monotheistic democracy demonstrable in the accomplishments of those peoples who place their reliance on the omnipotence and benevolence of our Creator and willingly accept His judgment.

As has been stated, 'Each participating national division will act as an autonomous unit within its national boundaries and in conformance with its own laws and economic structure. It will make its own decisions as to the extent of its co-operation toward the Peace objective as proposed by the Peace Co-operative and subject to its intent. It will be the responsibility of each division to provide the necessary facilities and where-with-all commensurate with its memberships' active participation at home and abroad. The American branch of Peace will be a private enterprise operating under such restrictions as the government is empowered to enforce on private enterprise, enjoying the privileges of our democracy and availing itself of the advantages offered by capitalism and organized labor. It is presumed that the divisions in the other democracies will be operated after a somewhat similar manner.'

It is not to be expected with the great diversity of groups throughout the world that all wish to participate within the framework of Peace. What makes God's gift so marvelous is the fact that the success of the enterprise does not depend on the non-co-operatives nor have we any need to worry about obstructionists.

We just leave them in God's hands. The only concerns of each participating division are the decisions.

1. What they are willing to do unto others, and how.
2. How they would be willing to be done unto.
3. The placing of this information together with the units' contribution in the hands of the International Co-operative Enterprise for disbursement, converting the consumers dollars now wasted in advertising, that does not advertise, into an investment fund for Peace Projects. It will do this by channeling the billions that are confiscated in our incinerators through the channels of Peace into the stamp albums of the school children of the world and their Peace Project books. As was noted in the Modus Operandi, Peace expects also to be a stamp dealer of subsidized issues of all participating countries with the cost of subsidization to be partially borne by participating subsidiaries of industry operating in these countries. As you know, PEACE expects to enter the advertising field. As an illustration of what this will mean here in America, here are some figures. With the minimum wage of $1.00 an hour, a 40 hour week, and 4 weeks in a month = $160.00. Assuming $100.00 of the $160.00 is spent for consumers goods with the 5% dividend in Peace, 5% of $100.00 equals $5.00 minimum per wage earner per month.

65,000,000	estimated employed
5,000,000	unemployed but employable (figures include Peace Mobile to be described later.)
70,000,000	

Using a conservative estimate of 66,670,000 wage earners at $5.00 per month equals $333,350,000 per month. Do you know what these figures mean? Here's what they mean. They mean that we, the American people, could by simply doing what God wants us to do, have over a billion dollars to spend on Peace Projects every three months or four billions in a year, without taking one cent out of anybody's pocket. It means that every wage-earner will have the opportunity to personally participate. The barest minimum is over four billion a year, but if we base our estimates on the gross national income of over one-third of a trillion dollars, we will have somewhere between fifteen and twenty billion dollars, and this does not include the billions of dollars accruing from the sales of subsidized stamp issues to adult collectors. Suggestions for the investments of these funds in Peace Projects will be given later.

Our Peace Mobiles will be closely integrated community work shops - organized, staffed and equipped with every facility that human ingenuity can devise to expedite the work. The problems to be investigated are the problems of human behavior.

The findings of these hand picked residents at large and their techniques will be of inestimable value in tackling many of the obstacles that now confront us here in America and elsewhere. These integrated community work shops will be composed of mature men and women selected by the participating nations as representatives, not only of diverse races, cultures, religions, etc., but also at variant stages in their respective growth patterns of youth. It is obvious that the problems of integration will be on the agenda. While the problems of segregation may not be so blatantly obvious, they none-the-less are worthy of consideration. In one way they are more deserving of attention since most of the problems of segregation are not within the finite domain, and when once understood can be disposed of by leaving them in our Creator's hands. When we examine the structural framework of our Universe, "a world of infinite variation and multiplicity of choice" - as presented in the Guide Book of Enlightenment, we find that man has been endowed with the capability of performance in dual roles. 1. Standing on his own two feet; 2. Stretching out his own two hands to clasp the hands of his neighbors.

PEACE COMMUNE AND CONSUME

A couple of years ago when I discussed our Cooperative Enterprise with a group of people I suggested that we call one section THE PEACE MOBILES and the other THE PEACE COMMUNES. Three out of four of the group were definitely opposed to the idea. They said; everybody will think it's a communist organization. I argued that that was just nonsense, and that if we are ever to get rid of our bogies it will not be by giving in to them. I didn't convince them but I didn't change my mind either. A California Congressman, when he had returned from a visit to his native birthplace of India, was asked, "What do the people of India think of us Americans?", he replied, "They just can't understand why Americans are afraid of Communists." That was before the red COMMUNES in China. Those red COMMUNES are a challenge. The word COMMUNE is a wonderful word.

1. We have the concepts of Holy Communion - Communing with God and with nature; conversing intimately with one another, also to Communicate.

2. Group participation - The farmers working together in harvesting - the ladies aid societies, and auxiliaries. The doing things together that we cannot do alone.

3. The word COMMUNITY is derived from the word COMMUNE. Italy, Belgium and France all have communes. The Communists have defiled the meaning of the words republic, democracy, comrade, commune, etc. They have defiled our churches so what are we going to do? Are we going to give up our Churches? Are we afraid? Are we a nation of cowards? Are we so spiritually bankrupt that our souls shrivel at the mere mention of a few words? Or will we recognize our PEACE COMMUNES as a God given opportunity to demonstrate to the people of India, and to the world, that the indwelling spirit in each one of us, of our national and divine heritages, is not dead? Are we going to concede victory before the battle has started? Our forefathers, with their indwelling spirit, and with God's help, laid the foundation of democracy. What have we done with it? On this foundation, on the concepts of the unalienable rights of human beings, we have erected a gigantic structure, mortgaged for posterity - a pile of cards, a stack of I.O.U.'s, not dollar deficits, but deficits of integrity, decency and human dignity. Are we spiritually bankrupt? Or will we meet the challenge in the unity of our divine heritage plus our infinite source of strength? That is the question and the answer is, "We will".

No human hand or mailed fist can destroy that indwelling spirit. All of the brain washings did not kill it in the Hungarian people, nor has it atrophied from disuse in those of us who have basked in our blessings.

America is supposed to be a Democracy. It's supposed to be a government of the people, for the people and by the people and it will be as soon as we start participating as a group. It is not a state of anarchy, nor of tyranny. We don't have to fight any revolutions to get our democracy. Our forefathers fought and got it and gave it to us.

In Russia, the people never have had a chance to take responsibility. First it was the Czars and how it is the dictators that make the decisions. Here in America we, the people, don't shoulder our responsibilities, we give them to the government and they make our decisions for us. It is a question of maturity for both of us, the assumption of individual responsibility.

I repeat, "It is a question of maturity for both the Russians and Americans", but let us not forget for one moment that while we were basking in the blessings of a benign paternalism the Russians were passing through the school of adversity.

Anyone who has graduated from the school of hard knocks knows that one either succumbs or rebels. The Russian people that are left have not succumbed. They rebelled and tore the sceptre from the hand of the Czar.

They know that what they did to him they could do today for they know that what they did once they could do again if need be.

What we've all got to remember and especially the Russian people, is that God helped them in their first revolt and will help them again, if they put their hands in His. God loves the Russian people. He gave them the Sputniks to prove that He had not forsaken them.

In the inequities of Divine dispensation God did not provide them with a Jefferson, Franklin or Madison. He gave them a Lenin and Stalin and later did away with them. Will the successors of those dictators take heed?

Does the present successor have the wisdom to recognize his opportunity? Will he avail himself of God's help and march Hand in Hand with his people up the Path of Enlightenment? Does he have the courage and wisdom or will he, like his predecessors, fall by the wayside and be trodden underfoot? It will be very interesting to watch and see.

Shall we Commune or Consume?

We are all Consumers but a whole lot of us are the victims of underconsumption resulting from the breakdown of distribution and supply.

I. Under consumption of millions:

(1) Ill fed, ill clothed, ill housed

(2) Illiteracy - not being able to read

(3) Uninformed - ignorance - able to read but not reading

II. Subcultivation of millions:

(1) The need of cultivation of our sense of humor so that when the world laughs at us we can laugh with them.

(2) The lack of understanding - To understand anything necessitates the something to understand. As long as they won't tell us that something, how can we cultivate our understanding of it?

(3) The lack of appreciation.
We need to cultivate our appreciation of one another of our world and of our Creator. With group participation with Sharity and Trust, Good Will and love will thrive.

Would you, Premier Khrushchev, care to join me, a citizen of the U.S.A. without Status Quo, in a toast to the success of what promises to be the most thrilling and joyful adventure ever undertaken by mankind? The peoples of the earth, bonded together by their mutual desires, voluntarily choose to work together in the association of P E A C E .

The People's Enlightenment Assurance Co-operative Enterprise

Bringing to the many the blessings, both material and spiritual, now enjoyed only by the few with the help of our Loving Heavenly Father.

The People's Enlightenment Assurance Co-operative Enterprise

P E A C E

is to be based on a few concepts, which should be found acceptable to a sufficient number of the people on this earth, necessary for the launching of the Enterprise.

The concepts are proffered for the consideration of all prospective members.

(1) For clarity of purpose.
(2) To establish a basis of mutuality.
(3) To focus the multiple view-point on the common objective.

The concepts are as follows:

I. We attribute the Creation and Operation of our world to a Supreme Intelligence, all-powerful, benevolent, and just.
II. We accept the testimony of millions, who from personal experience believe that direct contact with our Creator, demonstrated through the media of prayer, conscience, and in other ways, is sufficient evidence.
III. We regard death as a transition, and that one's conduct on Earth is but a preparation for what's beyond.
IV. We believe that effort invested in doing God's will yields the greatest returns in self-interest.

These concepts were selected as an indication of a frame of mind considered both receptive and conducive to the cultivation of 'Peace and Good Will'. A fertile ground, once the stones and boulders are removed, on which to start our Project.

Let all those who find these concepts incompatible with their creed or credo, rest assured that the members of PEACE will refrain from both coercion and subversion in the recruiting of its membership.

Membership is to be VOLUNTARY.

A willingness to uphold the principles; to work co-operatively.

Membership rests upon a MINIMUM of requirements. No special talents or aptitudes are needed.

Membership affords the MAXIMUM in opportunity for purposeful effort contributing to the Peace objective.

With the Plan in operation, it will be our constant endeavor to discover other mutual concepts. The more discovered, the wider and firmer the base for co-operation.

It is also recognized that in order to obtain the maximum in work-ability and intelligi-bility of the various interpretations, certain modifications and adaptations will be found desirable in the translations of the participating groups. Terminology is of no import, whether we use GOD or ALLAH; Heaven or Nirvana -- if we do not seek unanimity.

Intent rather than context is the criterion. A flexibility of interpretation that will not act as a restraint on co-operation.

The working Plan of PEACE is to be kept suggestive, not mandatory, in the belief that as the Project progresses, God will open up new vistas.

INTRODUCTION TO STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK OF THE UNIVERSE
WITH
EXCERPTS FROM GUIDEBOOK OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Let's take a good look at our world.

1. A world that is proffering infinite opportunity and is challenging us with a multitude of problems.
2. A world whose woes and tribulations are but the guideposts to our failures. The signals and sirens to warn us that we are off the path or headed in the wrong direction.
   The horrors of war, the suffering mentally and physically are God's means of arresting attention. The more arresting, the greater the urgency. The more horrible - the harder to endure, the greater the need to keep our heads and use them to seek the ways and the will to get on the right path.
3. A world whose successful solutions build the steps up the 'Path of PROGRESS.'

I. God has given us a world of INFINITE VARIATION with every snowflake, leaf, sunset and set of genes different.

No matter what we select for comparison, we will have little trouble in arriving at the conclusion that man is the varyingest variable of all.

That the individuality of man in the superstructure of variation, with its foundation a set of genes, of a complexity beyond our comprehension, unquestionably occupies a position of tremendous significance to the overall structure of creation.

The fact that the Creator went to such extremes would seem <u>incontrovertible evidence of His regard for human personality</u>.

What other interpretation is logical?

The findings of science substantiate the evidence. There are no duplicates in human individuality.

Man cannot invoke the infinite, much less surpass it. With the evidence at hand more convincing than we could ever hope to devise; with the introduction of these infinite manifestations into the composition of our individuality, human ingenuity is transcended.

With the high assignations in creation of this God - given attribute, the individuality of every human being, can we do better than place it first in our 'Standards of Value?'

I. The PRECIOUSNESS of INDIVIDUALITY.

To most of us, who give God credit for the creation of the world, and who will accept His judgement in the high assignation of our individuality in the scheme of things, the conclusion will seem logical that even the least one of us is of importance to God.

What is love? And why do we all need to be loved?

Isn't one of the manifestations of loving, or being loved - the being concerned with the loved one's welfare because of the happiness of the loved one is important to you? Couldn't this be one of the ways God has taken to show us that He cares -- that He loves us?

PEACE, as organized, will afford the opportunity to exchange, to consider and to utilize these various viewpoints.

Keeping constantly before us these 'Standards of Value', namely -

1. The Preciousness of Individuality,
2. The Pricelessness of the Freedom of Choice,

which establish our own self-respect and exact our respect for all mankind, let us proceed.

Our world of infinite variation affords INFINITE CHOICE.

This gives us the assurance that no matter how far up the path of Enlightenment we progress there will always be new vistas.

PRICELESSNESS of FREEDOM of CHOICE - VOLITION

An individual may be deterred in the exercise of this birthright. He may yield to expediency or compromise, or he may prefer to sacrifice his life, if need be, rather than his right of choice. But however the individual may react to outside pressures, he cannot ignore the indwelling responsibility with impunity.

We are free to obey God's commandments or to disobey them. To give the credit due to our Creator or to discredit Him and take the consequences.

By conferring this power of volition, there is the awe-inspiring implication of our Creator's faith in us.

To comprehend the significance of this implication is:
1. To renew our faith in ourselves and in our fellowmen.
2. To restore our confidence in our ability to eventually achieve our goals.

In this world of infinite variation and affording infinite choice are:
1. Endless combinations of words, tones, sights and tastes.
2. Innumerable concepts:
   a. Of right and wrong: of liberty and justice.
   b. The ethical and the agnostic. The artistic, the philosophical and the scientific.
   c. The atheistic, the polytheistic and the monotheistic.
   d. The socialistic and capitalistic; the communistic and democratic.

And adding to this diversification of choice is the modified selection of each individual's reception and interpretation.

Whether the individual chooses to accept or reject, to love or to hate, to cherish or to neglect, to extol or to defame, to consecrate or desecrate, in the making of one's decision; in forming one's own opinion; by exercising one's own individuality, that opinion will be unique.

And because we have no way of knowing what individuals God will select as the instruments for transmitting His messages, the importance of this possibility must be stressed. Each and every individual should be on the alert. Every deviation from current opinion should be scrutinized, whether it be pleasant or repugnant.

Just as we found infinite variation one of the dominating factors of creation, wherever we turn we find the paradoxical quality of <u>being alike in the unlike</u>. SIMILARITY.

It is the inclusion of this paradoxical quality of BEING ALIKE in the UNLIKE that enables man to cope with infinite variation. It is one of the profound examples of the adaption of the infinite to the finite.

We can group and we can classify.

Each human being as created is composed of a myriad of ingredients with the proportion of amount of component varying in each individual with no individual duplication.

1. The composite manifested as individuality or Divine Heritage.
2. The complexity is of such magnitude that it is beyond human comprehension.
3. It is apparent that a human appraisement of individual worth is absurd.
   a. We not only do not know for what role God created the man, we do not know the man.
   b. We do not know ourselves.
4. It is also apparent that if God had stopped at this point in creation with infinite variation and volition, with every man different and everyone free to exercise his own freedom of choice - Chaos would have been the result.

No single individual, no matter how prodigious his memory or powers of observation, could encompass or transmit this infinite variation in a single one of its phases if this characteristic of <u>similarity</u> had been withheld.

The imperative nature of this attribute - the division of mankind and the universe into GROUPS - is a basic essential of our existence in this world.

Civilization DEPENDS UPON the PRESERVATION of GROUPS. Upon the preservation of family, color and race as our Creator in His wisdom has designed them.

Either we accept our Creator's judgement and respect these demarcations or be prepared to take the consequences for the folly of actions counter to that judgement.

Human concepts of time, space, climate, the universe; the animal, plant and mineral kingdoms, life, language, justice, power and love are absolutely dependent on the distinguishing characteristics of the group.

Without this grouping, there would be:

1. No hours, days, or years. No time schedules.
2. No seasons or weather.
3. No solar systems, stars or planets.
4. No governments, religions or nations.
5. No electrons, atoms or molecules.
6. No families, species or races.
7. No males or females.
8. No animate or inanimate.

Yes, everywhere we look we find the BEING ALIKE in the UNLIKE!

AND where, in all creation, is it the most striking?

I. In heredity.
   a. In the characteristics of family and race.
   b. In the continuity of the father-son relationship and in the relationship of our heavenly Father to His children, made in His image and likeness.

With all creation proclaiming the evidence, what more do we require?

STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK OF THE UNIVERSE

I INFINITE VARIATION (cf. p.1 Int. to Str. Frwk.)

God has given us a world of INFINITE VARIATION with every snowflake, leaf, sunset and set of genes different with man the varingest variable of all.

a. With the introduction of these infinite manifestations into the composition of our individuality, human ingenuity is transcended. I challenge any of you super egoists to produce any evidence to the contrary.

b. Infinite Variation provides Infinite Choice.

c. Gives us the Assurance that no matter how far we travel up the path of enlightenment there will always be new paths to explore.

d. Gods Love? (cf. p.1 Int. to Str. Frwk.)

e. Individual endowment equips us for individual performance.

II FREEDOM OF CHOICE (cf. p.2 Int. to Str. Frwk.)

a. We can (1) accept or reject (2) love or hate (3) cherish or neglect (4) extol or defend (5) consecrate or desecrate.

b. In the making of one's decision, - in forming one's own opinion - by exercising one's own individuality, that opinion will be unique.

If God had stopped Creation at this point with infinite variation and volition with every man different and everyone free to exercise his own freedom of choice chaos would have been the result.

III GOD DIDN'T. HE INCLUDED TWO PARADOXICAL QUALITIES (cf. p.3 Int. to Str. Frwk.)

a. THE BEING ALIKE IN THE UNLIKE - SIMILARITY (cf. p.53)
This enables man to group and classify.

b. THE CONNECTION OF THE UNCONNECTED
The correlation of the unrelated. Analogy. It is with the introduction of this element in Creation that provides for the interlocking of the diverse patterns into one unified whole. All of the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle fall into place (cf. p.46)

IV PARTICIPATION IN CREATION (cf. p.55,56)

When God provided for Planned Parenthood He literally took man and his mate into partnership---power to plan and to participate in the Creation of a human being.

Furthermore, in the God-given freedom to select a mate, which limits the genetic constitution of the individual, the parents in their partnership with God actually have a very significant part in determining the attributes of their offspring.

V IT IS THE INSTINCT FOR THE PREFERENCE OF ONE'S OWN KIND (cf. p.53)

Because of man's failure to recognize this instinct of racial preference we have been totally unprepared to deal with the misguided expressions of racial prejudice, discrimination, intolerance, segregation and nationalism or patriotism. With the instinct of Preference of One's own kind as manifested in Con-

jugal love as distinguished from physical attractions our Creator has safeguarded the continuity of race and family. Within man's make-up there exists certain preserves - no trespass signs - a desire for privacy and one's own kind.

Common decency and common sense require a respect for them, not a trampling on them. These are the natural barriers God has placed within us to preserve heredity and race - the groups of family and culture. Peace depends as much upon the maintenance of these natural barriers as upon the demolition of the artificial barriers - the man made barriers that a misguided humanity has erected. And we have the Assurance of our Creator that we need have no fear of miscegenation.

VI MAN'S DUAL ROLE (cf. p.53,54)

Man is perfectly capable of standing on his own two feet and at one and the same time stretching out his two hands to clasp the hands of his neighbors.

A. Role I STANDING ON HIS OWN TWO FEET

He not only needs no help in the selection of his mate and the siring of his offspring but he doesn't want any. (cf. p.53)

He wants privacy, this is where we SEGREGATE. It is in this role that God has provided us with our divine heritage, the ultimate of human happiness, or paradise on earth.

(1) PRECIOUSNESS OF INDIVIDUALITY (cf. p.1 Int. to Str. Frwk.)

Human dignity Assurance of God's Concern
Man's Unique position in the Universe

(a) STANDARD OF EQUALITY

(1) To be judged not by what we did but by what we could have done with what we had to do with but didn't do.

(2) Not by what we gave but by what we could have given. (cf. Int. to Str. Frwk., p.2)

(cf. p.6) CONCEPT IV "That effort invested in doing God's will yields the greatest return in self interest." Both the exercise of judgment and responsibility depend on maturity.

(3) Sacredness of Participation in Creation. (cf. p.54)

The Blessings of Conjugal love. Planned parenthood. God denied Jesus the ecstasies of Conjugal love and the satisfaction of family life and children to preserve the Continuity pattern of The Loving Heavenly Father - The Earthly Son - The Loving Heavenly Father (cf. p.56)

The ethical standards applicable to both males and females are those which recognize the entity of the individual - mentally, spiritually and PHYSICALLY.

B. THIS IS MAN'S ROLE II (cf. p.54)

The stretching out of his own two hands to clasp the hands of his neighbors,

the doing through group participation the things he cannot do alone. This is where we INTEGRATE. The standards of evaluation are to be determined by the effective assumption of responsibility demonstrated by group participation in the economic, political, cultural, ethical and religious fields of opportunity that are available.

AVAILABILITY

(1) The DISCREPANCY that exists today in the maturity growth rate of males and females is the Crux of the sociological upheaval we are witnessing today. It is this discrepancy that is responsible for the stresses and strains of matrimonial discord and broken homes.

(2) IT IS THE DISPARITY in the emergence of masculine and feminine attributes as dominating factors in their respective roles. (cf. p.53)

(a) PRIMITIVE FATHER AGE OF DEPENDENCY essential material one's of food and shelter (cf. p.46)

Primitive father provided them with physical strength or prowess, tools and weapons and violence to secure these needs.

Dominant Attribute of physical strength automatically gave male ascendancy. With the introduction of machines and improved weapons we begin to see the decline of male dominance and the emergence of female attribute stamina. (cf. p.53,54)

(b) YOUTH AGE OF REVOLT Transitional Period partially dependent and not ready yet for full assumption of obligations (cf. p.46)

Today with our pushbutton economy the male attribute of strength is downgraded and the female attribute of stamina is upgraded (cf. p.54)

Vacuum created by woman's Exodus from the home into the economic field as co-provider must be filled by the male's dormant attribute of paternity. (cf. p.57)

VI Downgrading of Maternity and Upgrading of Paternity

The revolutionary factor - Simultaneous Manifestations of female economic independence together with sociological apathy in regards to contraceptives, single standard sexual license (cf. p.54)

VII GROWTH PATTERNS

A. Pattern I Periods of Infancy, Youth and Adulthood.

(1) INFANCY - Total dependence. Acceptance of authority. Essentials the material - food, clothing, shelter; learns bodily functions. Needs love to thrive.

(2) YOUTH AGE OF REVOLT - Partial dependence. Assumes some responsibilities but not ready for parental obligations. Active Cultivation of mind and preparation for future job. Puberty. Loving Heavenly Father.

(3) ADULTHOOD - Physical Maturity, but not necessarily mentally and spiritually mature. Complete independence, depending on capability

of Assumption of full obligations. Absolute trust not a blind faith accepting God's judgment, after giving one's own a thorough workout. Emergence of conjugal love.

B. Pattern II Domain and Group Participation

(1) INFANCY - Limited domain - home one group participation family.

(2) YOUTH - widening domain and increasing of group participation.

(3) MATURITY - World-wide domain and participation in a multiplicity of groups. Family Community, Nation, U. N., Lodge, Grange, Club, Church, Race, Credo.

When we trace the growth patterns of infancy, youth and maturity as evidenced whether it be as individuals, family, nations, the white, yellow or black race or in mankind as a whole, it becomes immediately apparent that the human race is in the youth stage. God's reason for providing us with all these interlocking growth patterns and man's relatively short tenure of finite existence, also becomes apparent. Every adult has experienced the difficult problems of immaturity in his youth and is thus enabled to recognize these same problems. As encountered in the continuity growth patterns of nations and the human race. (cf. p.46)

The adjustment problems as experienced by the individual in puberty and adolescence (cf. Str. Frwk. VII A2) are analagous to the problems encountered by the male and female with the emergence of conjugal love in family relationships. (cf. Str. Frwk. VI B2 (b) (c))

VIII GROUP PATTERNS

A. Four Kingdoms - (1) mineral (2) plant (3) animal (4) man

1. Man is man and not just another animal. The Growth Pattern of man is one of ever-widening domain and participation in an ever-increasing multiplicity of groups. No animal has such a growth pattern.

B. Diversity of Groups. Race, nationality, culture, creed, credo, sect, ideology. Provide both the material and opportunity for the theorization and experimentation. Progress depends on initiative and ingenuity. Obviously no one group could encompass or utilize all available material provided with infinite choice. Some groups have to make the mistakes, some have to be sacrificed for the good of the rest. We have been witnessing such a period of theorization and experimentation, which has brought us to the place where if we so choose, we can consolidate our gains. The final judgment rests in God's hands.

IX CONTINUITY PATTERNS - A-Inanimate; B-Animate; C-Infinite

A. INANIMATE
(1) Astronomical
(2) Geological
(3) Paleontological

B. ANIMATE - Biological II Plants III Animals IV Man
(1) Botanical
(2) Zoological
(3) Anthropological

a. Evolution data. At the time the original data was compiled the Science of Genetics was non-existant. As far as the data is concerned it would be difficult to overestimate its value in our fund of knowledge.

I'm sorry that I cannot give this same unqualified approval of either the 'Theory of Evolution' or the Theorists. Admittedly the original propounders were constrained by extenuating influences.

It's the evolver of today with a theory that doesn't need God to explain it that amazes me utterly. From the way he explained the evolving part it sounded to me as if he didn't need God to explain him either.

Leaving God out is only 3/4 of it. The other 1/4 is whether he is counting me in or out, in the evolving part. But in or out, God is. I am. The Sputniks are. But the theory just isn't.

Since the Book of Genesis was written has the Human Race or any part of it ever made one serious attempt of comprehending our Creator with the infinite love using his handiwork, our world, and what we know about it, as a basis for comprehension. (cf. p.33)

Collectively down through the Ages we have amassed the data but individually we have been so busy collecting and preening ourselves as collectors that we never have got around to pooling all the data for the avowed purpose of finding out what we could have concerning creation and our Creator. (cf. p.33)

The Scientists of Evolution compiled literally tons of data concerning Creation, but left out the Creator. And the Christians have given us the concept of a loving Heavenly Father and left out Creation. (cf. p.33)

When I started this job I thought I could cram Creation onto a few pages; Moses had done it in one Chapter. My naivete is so apparent that I should be abashed. I'm not, for the Experts have been so concerned with the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures and the Validity of vision and revelations that they have overlooked the irrefutable fact of preservation, in spite of incalcuable odds. (cf. p.56,33) These Holy Scriptures have been a guide to mankind down through the Ages of infancy, early childhood and we are still trying to use them. With our experts leaving out our Creator and Christian authorities leaving out Creation, is it any wonder that we have a cockeyed world? Let us return to our Structural Framework and find out for ourselves where we fit in.

B. IV MAN

(1) Ethnological - Man Evolutionary Patterns (cf. p.56)

a. Civilizations, racial, cultural, national, ethical, etc.

b. Genealogical

1. Sporadic civilizations
2. Family trees
3. Biblical Begats
4. Father, Son - Father

C. Heavenly Father, Earthly Son - Heavenly Father (cf. p.56)

(1) Jesus' Conception and Birth

(2) Dramatization of Crucifixion (cf. p.56)

(3) Resurrection with publicity which insured Witnesses.

ATTENTION, PLEASE!

IF CHRIST HAD BEEN AN EARTHLY FATHER, THE CONTINUITY PATTERN OF HEAVENLY FATHER - EARTHLY SON - HEAVENLY FATHER WOULD HAVE BEEN BROKEN. JESUS WAS DENIED THE ECSTASIES OF CONJUGAL LOVE AND THE SATISFACTION OF FAMILY LIFE AND CHILDREN. "DOCTRINE OF APPEASEMENT" SEEMS UTTERLY INCONGROUS WITH OUR CONCEPT WITH A LOVING EARTHLY FATHER. (cf. p.57)

X ORIENTATION (cf. p.34,35,56)

Our problem is one of Orientation. It is not one of adaptation or evolving as our evolutionists would have us believe. God using His infinite powers has provided us with the proof of His love and concern on so vast a scale that even a glimmer leaves us breathless.

(1) God could have given us a world without infinite variation with only one kind of animal, tree, plant, flower, and with all of us looking alike and thinking the same thoughts. We wouldn't have liked such a world. We don't like monotony.

(2) God had He so chosen, could have given us a world without conjugal love, as Christ's conception demonstrates.

(3) God has given us a planned and orderly Universe with our atoms operating in a characteristic manner, within defined limits that enable us to both predict and duplicate. He needn't have.

You are a little man at one end of a crowbar with a great big boulder on the other. Can you budge it? Not even a wiggle. Now you go get yourself a little rock and put it in under the crowbar, and then you explain to me what that little rock has that you didn't have that makes the big boulder jump around? Do you think the little rock told our Archimedes its SECRET? Our job is to learn to utilize our faculties and recognize our opportunities. It is not simply the question of "Being in the right place at the right time". As one of our VIP's has stated, it also requires (a) having the brain, (b) wisdom, (c) the opportunity to make the wise choice, (d) the making of the choice, (e) the will to go into action.

A five-year-old, when complimented for her memory, summed it up in these words, "Yes, I have a good memberer when I member to use it."

Oreintation - is finding out what we <u>can</u> do and what we can't. We've got to know our finite limitations - the domain in which we can operate our Freedom of Choice.

Now what do we mean by a finite domain? It means it has limits - the infinite doesn't have any.

EVERYTHING IN THE FINITE DOMAIN IS MADE OF ATOMS - ABSOLUTELY EVERYTHING.

Our bodies are made of atoms and as long as we are in our bodies, we can't go beyond the bounds of the atoms. We can operate machines but we can't operate our atoms. God operates them. We can choose to walk but whether we walk or not depends on God. When the atoms don't operate we call it "Technical Malfunction". The crystal had a flaw. (cf. p.34,35)

XI CONCEPT I - We attribute the creation and operation of our world to a supreme intelligence; all powerful, benevolent and just. (cf. p.6)

A. World opinion has crystallized. The people of the world have signified their agreement that we need no more concrete proof in deeds for the justification of our fears. (1) coercion, (2) the arbitrary uses of the forces of destruction, that are available to mankind, in the exercise of Freedom of Choice.

What we need is a "Justification For Our Faith". What we need is restoration of faith in our Creator, in ourselves, and in each other and appreciation of God for His faith in us and the wonderful world he has given us. (cf. p.5)

When Moses, Guatma and other inspired thinkers attempted to reconcile the reality of the horrible with the source of all goodness, they resorted to the mythical concept of the devil as long as the human race was in its infancy this concept sufficed. The infant accepts the dictates of authority, it does not question them.

Just before my son went overseas he said to me, "Mother, God just can't be the way you say He is. No decent man on earth would let these horrible things happen if he could prevent them." My son could not accept my say so. The faith that had sufficed for me in my youth didn't fulfill his needs. I knew in my heart that God just had to be a Loving Heavenly Father. But my eyes were blind to the evidence. He set forth to face the ordeals ahead with only his faith in himself and a mother's prayer. PLEASE GOD take care of him! He won't ask you to do it, but you understand why he won't. "God did." The fact that I had failed my dearly beloved son was a horrible bitter cup to drink and I, "being what I am" would never have been reconciled as Jesus was in simply doing God's will. I had to know Why God was not punishing me for my sins. God had to put me through this suffering. If He hadn't willed me to suffer, I wouldn't have had any reason to find out why.

B. I had to learn the reason for sacrifice before I could give it to you. (cf. Foreword "IF")

God brought my son back safe and sound. He didn't make me suffer one bit more than was necessary. But what of the mothers whose sons didn't come back? Why were these supreme sacrifices necessary?

It is up to those of us who have suffered and survived to see that not one bit of God's Gift is wasted. It is we, the wives and mothers, who sat for hours with pen in hand and a blank page before us trying to think of a cheery message to send a man that might at that very moment be gasping out his last breath in a far distant land; it is we who must take the initiative. It is we that must act while those memories are still fresh in our minds. Some of us had to be sacrificed for the good of the rest. It is up to us, with God's help, to see that the cost of the sacrifice was worth the price that we paid.

We all know that WAR is HELL. (cf. p.36,45)

The Structural Framework of our Universe provides the proof that war is obsolete, the use of violence to secure our material needs was in the Age of Infancy.

The Human Race HAS to LEARN that lesson.

(1) Because of the threat of war and annihilation we have witnessed in ten years a technological achievement that would have taken a hundred years or more. (cf. p.45)

(2) The doom of annihilation would not now be hovering over our heads if even one-tenth of the people in our Christian democracy really believed that God and not the Kremlin is running this world and had the guts to act on their convictions.

(3) What the WHITE RACE needs to recognize is that as far as progress of the human race is concerned, IT IS DISPENSABLE, just as were sporadic types of civilization in the past; that God will not hesitate to SACRIFICE us if, in His judgment, it is necessary to teach the human race the folly of the peoples who place their reliance on material things and who will compromise with their consciences for the sake of expediency.

(4) God has given us the knowledge of the good and bad uses of the atom and the FREEDOM OF CHOICE.

(a) The Technological knowledge and mass production will provide the essentials of infancy. For the segment of the human race and give them the time for their intellectual and spiritual pursuits as they mature.

C. I would like to assure those of you who believe that God created our wonderful world and then turned it over to the devil to operate, that it is neither my intention nor my desire to disturb you. It is to those who have not found these concepts of the devil and our Creator compatible, that I wish to speak.

(1) Let's head for the "Path of Enlightenment" (cf. p.5)
(a) By finding out just how much is due the devil.
(b) Just who the devil is.

(2) Jesus gave the the prayer to our HEAVENLY FATHER. In the prayer we ask "Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil". We are praying to God not to the devil. God has given us a world of infinite variety from which to choose, both good and evil. We can make the wise or unwise choice. That is 'temptation'. God will help us if we ask Him to make the wise choice. 'He will deliver us from evil.'

(3) Can you find one single place in the Structural Framework of the Universe where God has needed the devil's help?

To enable those of you who feel the need of an informed faith to recognize that personal experience is in accord with the facts of reality and with the implications of the momentous events, both ominous and inspirational, that have been transpiring before our eyes, during God's preparation of us for the launching of our Enterprise. (cf. p. Attention Please, and p.9,3,22)

In addition to the lists itemized on p.3 and 22, I suggest that you check the timing of the launching with current issues that are now on our agenda. Here are a few examples:

(a) Controlled disarmament versus total disarmament
(b) Refugee Year - Peace Mobiles
(c) Birth Control - Planned Parenthood
(d) Civil Rights - Preference of One's Own Kind
(e) Integration and Segregation - Man's Dual Role
(f) Foreign Aid - Token Disarmament - Peace Mobiles
(g) Surpluses, etc. - Peace
(h) Better Understanding - Doing unto others as THEY would be done unto

XII Concept II We accept the testimony of millions who from personal experience believe that direct contact with our Creator, demonstrated through the media of prayer, conscience, and in other ways, is sufficient evidence. (cf. p.6,35)

Three other ways are the clues for happy living. (cf. p.34)

(1) The Miracles of Coincidence
(2) The Sirens and Signals
(3) The Key to ALL SICKNESS, SUFFERING, TWINGE AND PANG IS WRONG THINKING - making the wrong choice.

It is essential that we be ever on the alert for these signals from God. What we have to recognize is that everything that happens has significance, that it happens because God arranges for it to happen and conditions us for its reception.

XIII Concept III We regard death as a transition and that one's conduct on EARTH is but a preparation for what's beyond. (cf. p.6,35)

God has provided the continuity patterns in our universe which give us our concepts of eternity and life everlasting. (cf. p.56)

A. Christ's mission on earth to provide the evidence. (cf. p.56)

1. The Loving Heavenly Father
2. The Earthly Son - The 'Loving Heavenly Father'
3. Our Heavenly Father demonstrated His love of the human race with the sacrifice of His dearly beloved Son to provide the evidence of life everlasting.
4. Proved that the mental and spiritual attributes are retained in the life beyond.
5. That our tenure on earth is restricted only to the finite limitations of existence in the physical attributes of the individual with death affording the release from these imposed finite restrictions.
6. That the LIFE BEYOND affords unrestricted opportunity for the development of the mental and spiritual endowment.
   (a) We now have the age of automation. Ahead of us is the AGE OF ANIMATION.
      (1) Animation is an attribute of life; inanimation of death (cf. p.63)
      (2) PEACE will provide the funds and the facilities for the investigations of death (a) the inanimate, (b) parapsychological and (c) phantasms - ghosts. (cf. p.63). Death is within the finite domain; atom bound.

   To Christ this mission was worth the cost of the sacrifice and He was willing to pay the price. (cf. p.56)

B. The Isolated Segments (cf. p.46) or Sporadic Civilizations have provided us with the philosophies, scientific discoveries and religious concepts necessary for the progress of the human race as a whole. As has been pointed out, these sporadic groups had been relieved of the pressures of physical survival or had advanced beyond the age of infancy.

C. When we trace the growth patterns of infancy, youth and maturity as evidenced, whether it be as individuals, family, nation, the white, yellow, brown, red or black races, or in mankind as a whole, it becomes immediately apparent
1. That the human race is in the Youth stage.
2. The human race has only reached maturity in the development of the body or physical.
3. That God, with the operation of our atoms and His Gift, has provided us with the opportunity of development mentally and spiritually. It is up to us, exercising our 'Freedom of Choice', to use our allotted time in the preparation for the 'Life Beyond'.

D. God's reason for providing us with brevity of finite existence or the relatively short tenure on earth is apparent.

XIV Concept IV We believe that effort invested in doing God's will yields the greatest returns in self-interest.

GOD'S GIFT

The marvelous prospects in 1960 for a peace without duress but with dividends.

This gift package of God's love, the balms of peace, should be examined carefully. We will find on inspection no atom or hydrogen bombs hidden within its pages. We will not need any of the CIA or Pentagon experts to reassure us.

The balms of peace are in God's hands. This gift package and the timing of its launchings is convincing proof that God controls the destiny of mankind.

It's hard to believe (cf. p.10 - Modus Operandi, written in 1956) but who can deny in the face of all of this evidence 'that God has provided millions and millions of dollars without its costing anybody one cent extra.' SIMPLY FOR TRYING TO DO THESE THINGS AS GOD WISHES THEM TO BE DONE.

"We know that men, money and know-how are all available, all ready for us to take the next great step up the 'Path of Enlightenment'."

This is our first concept.

Belief that God, with His Infinite power, is now operating the Universe in accordance with His plan. That no matter what we choose to do, individually or in groups, whether constructive or destructive, the calendar of events will progress in orderly sequence. Individually or as nations, we may be out of step, but mankind as a whole is definitely on the march.

In God's judgment we have become of age.

God has entrusted nations with the instruments for Peace or War. Will we choose wisely? Will we prove worthy of God's trust? Enough of us will. Otherwise God wouldn't have trusted us, for He knows.

Do we need to worry about those who can't be trusted to make the wise choice?

Can we ever again be in doubt as to Whom is running this World?

This is no time for pussy-footing.

It is the time for Forceful and Determined and Unified Action.

The Hour of Decision is at Hand.

NO MATTER WHERE WE TURN, RECENT EVENTS CLEARLY MARK THE PATH.

Let us show by our deeds that we put our faith in God, trusting to his judgment, and leave the fate of those who succumb to their weakness and place reliance on brute force in the hands of our Creator.

Peace in Operation - the God-given opportunity for their Performance!

You weren't ready to receive and I wasn't ready to tell you. I thought I had all the keys and didn't have the half. I tried to tell but the things weren't ready for telling. I thought I could cram the story of creation in a few pages - it had been done once in a single chapter. Every Scripture, every scroll, every word of sage or scientists, prophet or philosopher that has been preserved for us down through the ages holds clues for living the "Good Life". We the people need not concern ourselves with their authenticity or source, whether prophesy or myth. What concerns us is that they have been PRESERVED. And absolutely nobody can deny that evidence.

Why have they been preserved? What is our Creator telling us? And we're never going to hear God if we keep on wraggling about various translations. Let's have a look at all of them. If they are there we need them all. What will suit one person's taste and needs will disturb another. Let's not forget that our Creator can be all things to man. That He is the Creator and can be the loving father, if that is what we need Him to be.

What do all of us all over the world today need more than anything else?

Isn't it the need for concrete evidence that our Creator IS a loving Heavenly Father, concerned with our individual needs, and that our world was designed and is operated for the purpose of supplying and providing us with the means of securing those needs, physically, mentally and spiritually, during our tenure on earth and for the "Life Beyond"?

If we could be absolutely certain in our minds that no matter what happens to us, God is letting it happen for a good reason, wouldn't we then have the courage to stand up and take whatever He handed out? Of course we would. You see, God knows our needs and has presented the evidence just when we most sorely need it. We are ready to listen now. We weren't last December. (This was written prior to the NATO Conference, 1957) and as you can see now the hands were still not ready to receive.

Collectively we have amassed the evidence down through the ages, but individually we have been so busy collecting and preening ourselves as collectors that we never have got around to pooling all the data for the avowed purpose of finding out what we could have concerning creation and our Creator.

As far as I know we haven't even got around to recognizing our needs - the two instincts:

1. The thirst for knowledge - the wanting to know; to find out.
2. Spiritual hungers - the needs of love.
   a. The need to be important to someone - to be appreciated.
   b. The need to understand and to be understood.
   c. The need to love and be loved.

These are the essentials to Happiness and while acquiring them the Human race will lay the foundation stones for a Peaceful World.

Since the Book of Genesis was written, has the Human Race or any part of it ever made one serious attempt of comprehending our Creator with His infinite love, using His handiwork, our world and what we know about it, as a basis for comprehension?

The scientists of evolution compiled literally tons of data concerning creation, but left out the Creator. And the Christians have done the same with the concept of a loving Heavenly Father and left out Creation. Is it any wonder we have a cock-eyed world? What if the assignment for working out our Divine Heritage had been given to the F.B.I. instead of to me? Just what kind of a Divine Heritage would we have had if, instead of using the snowflakes, the leaves and the sunsets, it had been derived from the infinite variation of finger-prints to be found in the F.B.I.'s criminal files?

Collectively we have the evidence. What use we make of it is the concern of all of us. But it is up to each one of us as individuals to see that not one bit of this evidence is wasted, that every bit gets on the record. Just because everyone of us is different and has had a life time of experiences, everyone of us has something to contribute to our combined knowledge of what God is doing for us personally.

We've got to stop and listen - be on the alert. There are three ways that God communicates with us through our subconscious minds, besides the media of prayer and conscience (as stated in Concept 2) - "We accept the testimony of millions who, from personal experience believe that direct contact with our Creator, demonstrated through the media of prayer, conscience, and in other ways, is sufficient evidence."

1. Not all of us know how to pray. We've got to learn to tune in.
2. We've got to take our consciences out of the deep-freeze and thaw them out.

The three other ways are as follows: MYRIADS OF CLUES (previously referred to)

1. The <u>miracles</u> of <u>coincidence</u> - the "it just happeneds".
   The chance word; the chance meeting; the Biblical passage; the untraceable telephone call that saved a life.
2. The sirens and signals. The frustrations and encouragements.
   a. The red lights and the green.
   b. The "ups and downs"; the "pins and the pricks"; the slips into place and the slides out from under.
   c. The wrong and the right side of the bed.
   d. The successes and failures.
   e. The joys and the sorrows.

These are just a few of the ways God uses to help us find the road to happiness. Don't you think it would be a good idea to find out about them?

3. And here is the third way of God's for guiding us along the road to health and happiness. The KEY to ALL SICKNESS, SUFFERING, TWINGE AND PANG IS WRONG THINKING - making the wrong choice.

I knew this back in December 1956, but God hadn't yet told me the "how and why". And when you hear it, you are going to be as glad as I am, that He did not let me tell you just the part that I knew then.

Both Psychosomatic medicine and Christian Science are on the right track, but neither go far enough. The proponents of Psychosomatic medicine have linked up worry with ulcers, and fear with the cardiacs, but have failed to recognize the links between every single kind of wrong-thinking and all the twinges and pangs. The Christian Scientists have concentrated on the right-thinking, regarding all wrong thinking and the twinges and pangs as error, which they have tried to deny or ignore, instead of recognizing that they were in two different categories. That God uses pain and suffering to alert us to the fact that something is wrong in our thinking that requires our attention. And most of us just don't do anything about it unless it's pretty horrible.

It is as if the Firemen just hung up the telephone when alerted, instead of going to the fire and putting it out.

Before a single one of us can be really healthy and happy we've got to find out what it takes to make us that way. This is each one's personal responsibility and our Creator isn't going to give us any Peace until we start finding out.

SO LET'S START! Let's examine the evidence!

First we want to know what we can do and what we can't. We've got to know our finite limitations, the domain in which we can operate our Freedom of Choice, where we can do our right-thinking - the will to do, or volition. Now what do we mean by a finite domain? It means it has limits - the infinite doesn't have any.

Everything in the finite domain is made of atoms -- absolutely everything!

Our bodies are made of atoms and as long as we are in our bodies, we can't go beyond the bounds of the atoms.

We can operate machines but we can't operate our atoms and what's more, we wouldn't want to - we wouldn't have time to do anything else. That's why God operates the atoms in our circulatory, respiratory, excretory, digestive and reflex systems and leaves only the nervous system as our responsibility. Man can choose to walk but whether he walks or not depends on his atoms, and God operates the atoms.

The atoms don't cooperate when we make the wrong choice. When we do the wrong thinking - when we worry, fear, hate -- we have ulcers, angina and asthma. But it isn't only in the big opportunities that we can do the wrong thinking. There is the procrastinating, the holier-than-thou, and the self-pitying.

There is the time when you feel abused because you have to do the ironing; and you burn yourself. When you get up too late and you are worrying about getting the family off - the toast burns, the milk spills and the coffee scalds your mouth.

Test this out for yourself - don't take my word for it. Take each twinge and pang as they happen and try right then, while they are fresh in your mind, to trace them back to the thoughts you were thinking. What were you doing that needed alerting in your conscienceness? These are the times when the atoms don't cooperate. There is the short-circuit. The fuses blow. The pipes burst. The circulatory, the respiratory and the digestive systems balk.

If we didn't suffer we wouldn't seek to stop the suffering, and it is in finding the ways to stop the suffering that we learn how to live and do the things that make life worthwhile.

As long as man is atom-bound, he can't go beyond the atom. It is in the mental and spiritual domain that we have no limits - that we are free to develop our capacities; and it is here that our responsibility lies.

And our Creator has so fashioned us, with the automation of our atoms, to give us the freedom to develop mentally and spiritually.

In our evaluation of the evidence that has been compiled since the first chapter of Genesis was written, it is essential that we keep in mind "man's dual role". Able as an individual to stand on his own two feet and, at one and the same time, to stretch out his hands and clasp the hands of others, as a member of a multiplicity of groups. In this case, those of family, nation and race.

It is man's performance, in these multiple roles, as an individual and as a participating member in family, race and nation, that provides the unmistakeable evidence of the "Life Beyond" and our Creator - The Divine PROVIDER, Protector and loving Heavenly Father.

With the familiar and similar growth and evolutionary patterns of these four roles, as enacted in the periods of birth, infancy, youth, maturity; and with death as the prospective termination of finite existence, continuity is the dominant theme. At varying time intervals, affording the opportunities of comparison, we are enabled to comprehend the SIGNIFICANCE of the BREVITY of the INDIVIDUAL'S TENURE ON EARTH.

With these developmental processes going on before our eyes, together with the mass of information of past performances that has been preserved for us in the Holy Scriptures

of various religions and other historical documents, the evolutionary data collected in the diverse scientific studies of the inanimate as well as the animate - our Creator confronts us with evidence on such a vast scale that merely to contemplate the immensity leaves one breathless.

What are the conclusions that we can draw from this evidence? We regard death as a transition, and that one's conduct on Earth is but a preparation for what's beyond.

1. That our world of infinite variation, environmentally and individually provides us with the opportunity to develop ourselves physically, mentally and spiritually, if we choose to use what our Creator makes available.
2. That during tenure on earth, while in our finite bodies, it is possible only to attain complete physical maturity, since both mental and spiritual development are subject to the limitations of our atom operated bodies and brain capacity and structure.
3. That if we as a peoples choose to squander our substance and our allotted time in riotous living instead of harnessing our faculties to worthwhile endeavors as the civilizations of old, whose sacrifice was necessary, in order that we might learn the wrong way and profit by their mistakes. Those past civilizations let their ripened fruit rot on the trees. Today we pick the fruit before it's ripe and put it in cold storage. They had decadency. We have dry rot and senility.

There were, undoubtedly, those amongst those past civilizations who were wise and learned enough to realize the folly of those populations but, for the most part, the peoples did not know. Today we have no such excuse. Even the peoples of the most under-developed countries know what is right. And I believe that they also know that it is to their advantage to deter the white race from taking the fool-hardy road to destruction.

Someone has to get the traffic moving in the opposite direction on our Super-Duper Highway. We are going to need a lot of help, but there is a whale of a lot to be salvaged. Let us not forget for one moment that someone has to make the mistakes, but they they will not be in vain, if we profit from them. And furthermore, just because an experiment fails to produce the desired results with one goal in mind doesn't mean that the experimentation was a failure. All it takes to make it a success is to find out where it fits. All the experiments in the development of our Missile Program, whether by Army, Navy or Airforce which have not proven feasible, but the things learned will, if we ever get to the point where we will conserve our knowledge and resources for some useful purpose.

The human race needs the urgency and threat of war to spur it into its peaceful activities. We have to learn our lesson -- "That Peace with Duress and Deficits is preposterous". That God has given us "ATOMIC POWER for the good of all mankind." Whether we can only learn the lesson the hard way is for us to decide.

Before leaving the discussion of past civilizations, let us consider another one of our Creator's reasons for providing and preserving the historical data concerning them.

This is the lesson -- that only when a portion of the people (generally the ruling class or crown) has acquired mastery of their environmental domain and assured freedom from encroachment, when economic necessity does not take priority, that they are in a position to devote part of their effort and resources for cultural, philosophical, intellectual or religious pursuits. It is during these periods that the great scientific and spiritual truths are envisioned; when the masterpieces are created and new religions take shape. And it is with these sporadic occurrences like the botanical sports (the pink flowering branch on the white flowered dogwood) that provided the means and impetus up the next step of human progress.

It is these facets of mental illness that should be thoroughly investigated by psychiatrists. The blackout, the amnesia, combined with the electric shock treatments, provided the surcease from the whole mess and the restoration of memory was piecemeal, giving me the time between doses to assimilate each one and to test out my new concept of God, step by step.

Incidentally, during this phase I derived tremendous satisfaction in pointing out to some of the psychiatrists who resorted to heckling that when God was ready for me to get out, I would get out, regardless. When my tutelage ended at the hospital God took me back into the old hell. It hadn't changed but I had. It took another three years and then I walked out, with the assurance that I now have.

While these personal details may be boring or unsavory to some, and resented by others, they are pertinent in the tackling of our obstacles.

1. That although a recovery from mental illness (Obst. 2) may be slow, there's no need to get discouraged if one uses the guide posts - "The Miracles of Coincidence, etc." of God's omnipresence and love.
2. The doom of annihilation would not now be hovering over our heads if even one-tenth of the people in our christian democracy really believed that God is running this world, and had the guts to act on their convictions. The doom may not be dispelled till in the future but the time to start dispelling it is now, as individuals. Once the individual is absolutely sure in his own mind that God, with his omniscience and omnipotence is completely capable, then all he has to do is to place himself in God's hands and he has security. This is implicit trust - the knowing that no matter what happens, God is letting it happen. It doesn't require any heroism to make a sacrifice when one knows that the cost will be worth the price.
3. The choice of death by annihilation or living in constant dread of that day confronts us with a situation analagous to mine. What the representatives of the white race need to recognize is, that as far as the progress of the human race is concerned, IT IS DISPENSIBLE, just as was sporadic types of civilization in the past. That God will not hesitate to sacrifice us, if in his judgment it is necessary to teach the rest of the human race the folly of the peoples who place their reliance on material things, and who will compromise with their consciences for the sake of expediency.
4. God has given us the knowledge of the good and bad uses of the atom and the divine heritage of freedom of choice. If the white race makes the unwise choice and for the sake of expediency resorts to destruction, it will destroy itself either by annihilation or sterility. War is hell and whatever the modernization it will still be hell.

Why has God allowed us to get into this mess, since with his omnipotence he could have prevented it?

1. Because of the threat of annihilation the human race has witnessed in ten years a technological achievement that would have otherwise taken a hundred years or more.
2. Because of the physical needs of the human race in its infancy food, clothing and shelter will now be made available for all with mass production, automation and atomic power.

This will provide the human race as it matures and begins to recognize its obligations with the necessities of time and the facilities for mental and spiritual pursuits. As each segment or group reaches this stage of economic security, the individuals through group participation and concerted action will be able to utilize their leisure for the pursuit of happiness as a group.

This requires however, that as individuals, each one has reached that stage of maturity in his own mental and spiritual development which recognizes the responsibility of shouldering his own obligations and the willingness to sacrifice, if need be, in the sharing of group pursuits. As history shows, insulated segments of humanity, when relieved of the pressures of physical survival, have provided us with our great masterpieces, musical compositions, philosophies, etc.

The problems that we are meeting today and which are the cause of our mental confusion are due to the facts:

1. That the world is in a transitional stage.
2. That the problems of youth as a race are analogous to the problems of youth as individuals.
3. When we trace the growth pattern of infancy, youth and maturity as evidenced, whether it be as individuals, family, nation, the white, yellow or black race, or in mankind as a whole, it becomes immediately apparent that the human race is in the youth stage.

God's reason for providing us with all these interlocking growth patterns and man's relatively short tenure of finite existence also becomes apparent. Every adult has experienced the difficult problems of immaturity in his youth and is thus enabled to recognize these same problems as encountered in the continuity growth patterns of nations and the human race.

God's operation of our atoms, together with his Gift, provides the ways and means for the relief which will enable all mankind the same opportunity of normal development of its mental and spiritual endowments that are typical of youth. With PEACE and with SHARITY the objective pursuit of happiness can be realized. When we examine the irrefutable evidence that God has used in his adaptation of the infinite to the finite, we can come to only one conclusion. There are no conflicts in the evidence - that all divisions of the human race have passed through the primitive or infancy stage and that now we are in the transitional period of youth, the age of rebellion, no longer completely dependent on others as in infancy and not yet ready to take the full responsibilities of maturity.

As was stated, God's gift provides us with the necessary information for charting our course up the path of enlightenment. We are confronted not only with the necessity of backtracking on our Super-Duper Highway, but also of salvaging as much as possible.

This operation, to be successful, requires the removal of obstacles, and God's gift provides the ways and means in our Co-operative Enterprise. At one and the same time we are confronted with the necessity of blazing new trails, heading in the direction of the goals that are in conformity with the aspirations and ideals of the human race as a whole.

In the blazing of these new trails we must of necessity share the responsibility of individual contribution of effort and viewpoint for the purpose of focalizing them on the common goal. We can no longer rely on the leadership of past generations.

The "Paths" to a peace without Duress and with dividends have never been explored by the human mind. Nor is it conceivably possible for any human being today to predict with certainty ALL crucial world events that may occur EVEN one week hence. Whether we as individuals or groups recognize God's omnipotence or not, our finite powers are insignificant in comparison with the infinite, and are impotent if God sees fit to withhold the opportunity.

This is God's way of holding control in His hands and at the same time affording us our divine heritage - "the freedom of choice".

I am in a position to make these statements unequivocally because I alone know the following facts.

1. God's gift is in a state of preparation.
2. The launching of the gift will be a crucial world event.
3. No human being can forsee the opportunities that God will provide nor predict the time that He chooses for the launching.

The job before us encompasses the whole world and all mankind. No finite brain can envisage this stupendous task, much less fulfill the obligations entailed in the performance that must be assumed if the achievements are commensurate with the responsibilities involved. With a setup of this kind the results are obvious. We have the job aspirants who are guilty of unwarranted presumption and a group of mentally irresponsible incompetents machinating them into the jobs. Please do not misunderstand me. I am not casting aspersions at our worthy representatives. I am not blaming our willing Georges. I AM pinpointing the blame on every American citizen who is passing the buck - every American who has demonstrated his capabilities as an operator of an automobile is also capable of acquiring the know-how that is necessary for the performance of his duties as a citizen.

Our progenitors presented us with a virile democratic form of government which has preserved for us our inalienable rights of liberty - "Freedom of Choice" and with a governmental framework "of the people, for the people and by the people" that would have enabled us with group participation, to exercise those rights, had we so chosen. Our forefathers sacrificed their lives and property to secure the opportunity of participating in the decisions that affected their welfare. They were mature mentally and spiritually as well as physically. God had given them brains which could be used as a thinking apparatus as well as a recording device for the sights, sounds, bumps, smells, tastes, and other sensations. These men and women had minds of their own and they used them in tackling ALL the problems economical, ethical and spiritual, that confronted them in their daily living as human beings. It is my conviction that these folk actually derived immense satisfaction in using their intellects, just as most of us when given the opportunity of job, experience satisfaction in the fruits of our labor. I may be wrong, of course, be that as it may, but the facts still remain.

1. They didn't hire somebody else to do their thinking for them (maybe some would have so chosen if they'd had the money).
2. But the majority unequivocally demonstrated with their willingness to sacrifice both their lives and material goods, the indomitable conviction of the worthwhileness of our God Given Heritage.

The cost of the sacrifice is worth the price. Two hundred years ago the yoke of a foreign, despotic paternalism - taxation without representation, was an intolerable affront to the mental caliber of those accustomed to using their own minds, whose intellects as well as bodies had progressed beyond the stage of infancy. Our founding forefathers envisioned a new socialogical order, "A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY" - A MECCA - A new world and way of living; a healthy atmosphere with the environmental opportunities essential for a thriving, mental and spiritual optimum of development.

Here we are today, two hundred years hence. Let's take a good look at ourselves. Is our government even a reasonable facsimile of that democracy? I say it isn't. It's a Frankenstein octopus. It's a Hired-archy and we the people are so rich that we not only can afford to pay our governmental functionaries to do the jobs we cannot do ourselves, but we also can afford to hire millions and millions of others to do the job of citizenship.

In the first role, which is concerned with the intimate relations of human behavior as exemplified in courtship, matrimony, and siring of offspring, man needs no help, wants no help, and the minimum requisites of human decency necessitate the respect and restraint for the other fellow in matters of privacy. This is where segregation fits into the framework. Rules of social propriety to be observed, must provide a healthy climate of understanding.

There is another aspect of our creation when we examine the framework and that is the paradoxical element of SIMILARITY; "The like and the unlike", that enables us, as human beings, 1. to group; 2. to classify.

Without the introduction of this factor our world of infinite variation and multiplicity of choice would be one of chaos. The ability to group and classify establishes the necessity of "Preservation of Groups" to our very existence. Incidentally, the necessity of group preservation debunks the Marxian theory of a classless society.

Our Creator, while giving us the Freedom of Choice, has also endowed us with the instinct of preference for one's own kind. If we, as finite beings, take the precautions that are within our finite domain and provide groups of sufficient numbers for the exercise of preference, then we will have eliminated many of the problems of adolescents and young adults. Instead of crucifying our children, the problems of segregation can only be solved with the maintenance of groups sufficiently large, of any minority to provide the opportunity to exercise a preference and to prevent the unhealthy reactions of constraint and frustration.

Perhaps an integrated segregation would describe what I have in mind as a solution for our school problems. If society puts these practices into execution, the dissolution of the fears of miscegenation should automatically result. Keeping the principle in mind that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure", in the incipient organization of our Peace Mobiles, will be a step in the right direction. The job aspirants will be happily adjusted married couples with proof of normal growth pattern and assumption of responsibility culminating in marriage and family.

Women will have equal representation, with equal opportunities, responsibilities, and salaries. As we shall see when we examine the evidence as presented in our growth patterns, there is another factor of profound significance.

In our world today, the female of the species just ain't what they useterbe, but if my limited observations of the white race prevail, a whole lot of the males seemingly are. The DISCREPANCY that exists today in the maturity growth rates of males and females is the CRUX of the socialogical upheaval we are witnessing today. It is this discrepancy that is responsible for the stresses and strains of matrimonial discord and broken homes. It is the DISPARITY in the emergence of masculine and feminine attributes as dominating factors in their respective roles characteristic of the infant, or primitive, and the youth stage, which now confront us. As we all know, the essentials of infancy are the material ones of food and shelter which were provided by the primitive father either with physical strength or prowess. The provider used man power and tools or weapons and violence to secure these needs, and as a result the masculine attribute of physical strength automatically gave the male the dominant role of ascendancy in the human race. With the introduction of machines and improved weapons, we begin to see the decline of male dominance and the emergence of the female attribute, stamina, slowly but increasingly asserting its role in counterpoise. The current definition of equality of sexes has no more validity than the generally accepted definition of equality as applied to human beings, races, etc.

We have already discussed that erroneous concept and suggested a new standard of evaluation. Both the dual and single standards are inconsistent with the facts and the attempts of arbitrary imposition are responsible for many of society's ills.

The ethical standards applicable to both males and females are those which recognize the entity of the individual - mentally, spiritually, and physically.

This is man's second role: The stretching out of his own two hands to clasp the hands of his neighbors, the doing through group participation the things he cannot do alone.

In this connection, the standards of evaluation are to be determined by the effective assumption of responsibility demonstrated by group participation in the economic, political, cultural, ethical and religious fields of opportunity that are available. AVAILABILITY is the yard stick. We simply cannot judge the conduct of any human being if opportunity is lacking.

With inferiority of achievement as a criterion, justice cannot prevail as long as there are closed doors. On the other hand, superiority of achievement in spite of these handicaps as manifested both in the inequities of divine dispensation and finite barriers that are in evidence throughout the world today, affords conclusive proof of the fallacy of a super race or sex.

Today, with our pushbutton economy, the male attribute of strength is downgraded and the female attribute of stamina is upgraded. The modern woman can get for herself what the man of the past gave her. Women have attained this position in spite of the handicaps. We have arrived - resistance of that portion of the male population whose normal growth patterns have been retarded by too much coddling can be taken care of by the female brand of firmness.

The attributes of stamina, persistence (the ability to carry on in spite of the odds), and ingenuity in the handling of the male during the nine months of pregnancy that have enabled women to survive despite exploitation, are all assets to be reckoned with.

Resorting only to violence when everything else fails, we will reward the gentlemen with thank you's and smiles if they hold the doors open for us. We are willing and capable of opening the doors ourselves. We are also capable of busting down those doors if the infantiles refuse to yield their Status Quo and use the closed doors as barricades.

Another factor has made its appearance on the scene, so upsetting in its influence that it is not an exaggeration to use the term revolutionary as descriptive of the behavior reactions of planned parenthood and birth control at the positive end of the scale with the negative, imponderable nullification of the old order of (cause and consequence) on the other. It is the simultaneous removal of the prospect of pregnancy which both restrained conduct and fixed responsibility, together with the rise of economic independence and moral apathy of social conscience that confronts mankind with an ominous situation never before paralleled.

The churches of today, firmly entrenched in the MISCONCEPTS of the race in its infancy, (1. the concept of God as an authoritarian judge to be placated with bloody sacrifices and intermediaries; 2. the miracles of coincidence involved in the conception of a human being are a dirty business), have marshalled their forces:

1. To combat the emergence of the evolutionary manifestations of love, with condemnation.

2. To thwart the inate demonstrations of that love with the substitution of paternalism for paternity - the requisite of infancy.

Not unless, and until, the human race learns to appreciate and utilize the divine blessings of conjugal love, parental and brotherly love, will we be able to weather this crucial period.

It is with the emphasis on the paternal love, now dormant, that contains the solution.

Christ, when He instructed us to pray to our heavenly Father, ascribed to our heavenly Father the attributes of an earthly father.

This relationship of mankind to our benevolent Creator has brought the concept within the comprehension of little children.

It is another example of the adaption of the infinite to the finite. It is in the provision for our concept of the Creator as a loving Father and in the continuity of Father-son relationship, with the son in turn becoming the father, that our whole existence derives its meaning.

This father-son relationship is given further dignity in the
PARTICIPATION of the INDIVIDUAL in CREATION.
When God provided for 'Planned Parenthood' He literally took man and his mate into partnership -- power to plan and to participate in the creation of a human being.

Furthermore, in the God-given freedom to select the mate, which limits the genetic constitution of the individual, the parents in their partnership with God actually have a very significant part in determining the attributes of their offspring.

The fact that God has entrusted man with this vital participation in creation is again profound evidence of His faith in the inherent goodness in every individual.

Every debasement of sex, whether by word, thought, or deed, is a desecration of that trust.

Perhaps the miracles as related, and the dramatization of the story of Christ's conception and birth, are God's way of showing us that He could have chosen this method of creation for all of us.

It should be apparent to the most cynical observer that, as in the case of a world without variation, how utterly drab a world without conjugal love would be.

The course of Enlightenment is clearly marked.

The solemnity of the marriage vows and the sanctity of the home - the essentials of 'Planned PARENTHOOD' are the paramount issues.

Indulgence without regard for the provision and preservation of life itself should no more be condoned than armed robbery, to say the least.

Excessive birth-rate, divorce, juvenile delinquency, etc., are the evil off-shoots, but not the roots.

Our children should be impressed from infancy with the spiritual qualities of their origin and that the powers of creation are one and inseparable with the planned provision of the care of the child.

But in the intimacy of physical union, unless we share the mutual respect for the spiritual and mental attributes as well as the physical; unless we are dedicated in spirit to the cherishing of these qualities of the loved one as an individual, then we are not prepared for the act of participation in creation with God as a partner.

Conjugal love is a philtre - a device for enhancing the desirable.
It is a filter - a device for minimizing the shortcomings.

That this is a goal worth striving for few will deny. That it can be achieved only with God's help, is the unadulterated truth. The authenticity of the holy scriptures is not questioned, nor is the validity of vision or revelation. What concerns us are the contents that have been preserved in their present form in spite of the incalculable odds of their preservation. These holy scriptures have been a guide to mankind down through the ages of infancy, early childhood, and we are still trying to use them. In the presentation of the Ten Commandments, Moses has omitted any reference of automobiles, yet today life itself is dependent on observance of certain rules of conduct in regard to the automobile.

How would you have explained this to Moses? Again - How would you have presented the life of Jesus Christ in a way that it could be understood by the race in its early childhood and be just as serviceable in its application to modern complexity and reality? In the presentation that has been preserved, God has provided us with:

I. The Continuity Pattern - 'The Loving Heavenly Father' - The Earthly Son - The Loving Heavenly Father.

A. The Loving Heavenly Father was portrayed with the dramatization of incidents relative to the conception and birth of Jesus with the participants prepared with visions, etc. Today we do not require the super-natural as an explanation. Our knowledge of artificial insemination, test tube babies, genes and chromosomes adequately takes care of the Heavenly Father's capabilities and eliminates the services of an earthly Papa.

B. The Earthly Son - 'The Loving Heavenly Father'. Adequate provision of witnesses was assured with the publicity afforded by the dramatization of events leading up to the crucifixion and that transpired during the resurrection.

C. The portrayal of our Creator as a 'Loving Heavenly Father' who demonstrated his loving provision of a life everlasting to all humanity with the sacrifice of his dearly beloved Son Jesus. Our Creator provided us with the proof that death is but a transition with the mental and spiritual attributes of the individual retained in the life beyond. We had to have the testimony of witnesses of the death, the burial, and the resurrection. Christ's mission on earth was to provide the evidence.

D. That our tenure is restricted only to the finite limitations of existence in the physical attributes of the individual - with death affording the release from these imposed finite restrictions.

E. That the LIFE BEYOND affords unrestricted opportunity for the development of the mental and spiritual endowment. To Christ this mission was worth the cost of the sacrifice, and He was willing to pay the price.

If Christ had been an earthly father, the continuity pattern of Heavenly Father - Earthly Son - Heavenly Father would have been broken. Jesus was denied the ecstacies of conjugal love and the satisfactions of family life and children.

St. Luke 18: 15,16

And they brought unto him also infants, that he would touch them, but when his disciples saw it, they rebuked them.

But Jesus called them unto him, and said, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God.

To Jesus, children meant heaven.

It was not the physical suffering, but the mental anguish - the loneliness and the longings. These were the things that Jesus gave up to provide us with the evidence of life everlasting. What is the verdict? Was the sacrifice made in vain?

So far our statistics of high divorce rate, broken homes, and unwanted children, prove that the cost of the sacrifice was not worth the price that Jesus paid - Obstacle 6. And the cost of that sacrifice will never be worth the price of renunciation, just as long as the human race fails to appreciate the blessings of its divine heritage. Jesus was sacrificed so that the rest of us would not make the unwise choice of yielding to the temptations of sexual indulgence, but make the wise one, by doing everything that we can to preserve the sanctity of the home as a fitting place for the rearing of our children. The "Doctrine of Appeasement" that portrays a Loving Heavenly Father that accepts the bloody sacrifice of his beloved Son as payment in full for the forgiveness of our debts of iniquity seems to me utterly incongruous with our concepts of a loving Earthly Father. If you had been caught stealing apples by the owner of an orchard and were promised forgiveness and release if you would drive nails in the hands of that man's little son, how would you feel?

Are these acts consistent with your concept of a Loving Father? Thus far we have been dealing with the evolutionary aspects of religion and their implications when applied to our concepts of love. (Incidentally, the Father-Mother-God-all harmonious concept that was introduced by Mary Baker Eddy is an evolutionary step forward in religion. The female, as well as the male, is created in God's image.) We can combat the forces of evil that are now undermining the very foundations of society by affording full opportunity for the exercise of the adult male's dormant instinct of Paternity. We must depend on the men who have weathered the temptations and shouldered their responsibilities of fatherhood but so far have lacked the opportunity of participation in family pursuits. We have noted that the women of today can do the things that the men did for them in the past. With the exception of breast feeding, a man can perform every task in his home, and for his children, that a woman can and, with the wife as co-provider, he will have the time and obligation to do so.

With the upgrading of paternity and the down grading of maternity, the modern dramas of life will depict the father performing the duties of distaff. In this critical period of re-adjustment with the shifting of responsibility it will be up to the males:

1. To keep the home fires burning.
2. To fend off the lures of the roving Romeos who invade his household.
3. To compensate with his own admiration, appreciation and understanding love, for the less lucrative and glamorous but wise choice of job by his wife that would disrupt his home. He knows the temptations that will beset his wife. He cannot combat them with jealousy and mistrust. As confident, with gentleness, and as councilor and co-partner he can surmount them.

With the exodus of women from the home into industrial and professional fields, a vacuum has been created which can only be filled by the men. What we have been witnessing is an imbalance of function. Juvenile delinquency is only one of the aspects. It is sensational because the victims, in general, eloquently demonstrate that all is not right with their world.

These kids have used their safety valves and let off their steam. They have sowed their wild oats. It is the ones that don't that we should really worry about - the mentally unstable - the kids who have donned the cloaks of respectability, who give lip service to the synthetic sentimentalism of Mother's Day, etc.; that has replaced the outmoded concept of paternal authority.

The disquieting events that we have been witnessing make it obvious that this synthetic sentimentalism is no substitute for parental love, an interest in the child, which would give security. The ways and means must be provided for through the coordination of industry, the school and the parents to enable the family to act as a unit.

1. This means the shifting of working hours to allow for parental supervision.
2. Day nurseries for the pre-school child.
3. Active participation of both of the parents in the school regime.
   (a) This will involve a disruption of the present school system, which is even now understaffed, but with parental participation both the understaffing and the extra load will be remedied simultaneously with the innovations of
      (1) behavior study of the individual child at the earliest possible moment;
      (2) the acquisition of the universal language;
      (3) the utilization of the unique qualities of the postage stamp as an educational device.

Many of the teachers today, because of their unfamiliarity of the hobby, will undoubtedly be at the same disadvantage that the New York teachers experienced with the introduction of Nature Study in the school curriculum.

This active participation of both parents - the assumption of responsibility - in the child's school life, will provide the now absent feeling of belonging and of being loved, which gives security.

In this transitional period, this means the maturity of responsibility for both. A totally new approach to the business of courtship as well as matrimony must be devised, that will provide environmental opportunities and climate for love to thrive and eliminate the frustrations and feelings of guilt. God operates our atoms. The biochemical chain of reactions, in the uninhibited form of lust, are in the same category as excessive appetite for food and alcoholism.

As with alcoholism, human volition is not sufficient. We need God's help. Instead of temptations for evil, we've got to glamorize our good assets. Instead of the male predilection for cheesecake, which is restricted to physical attraction only, he will have to cultivate a taste for marble cake with streaks of both angel and devil, that are evinced in the mental and spiritual attributes of the female as an individual.

We want happiness, and we can rest assured that our Loving Heavenly Father has provided in our divine heritage the ways and means of achieving that happiness, once we learn to use our God-given assets properly. God's kingdom on earth can be a paradise, but it won't be any Garden of Eden, with only one temptation and nothing to do but run around naked and converse with a snake. Some males like Italian spaghetti and others prefer Irish stew. It is reasonable to assume that along with our instinct of preference in the selection of one's mate, God has provided the gals to suit all tastes and vice versa. This would be holy wedlock, when accompanied with the rituals of the Holy Sacrament with the marriage license an accessory to take care of inheritance, etc. As of now we do not have the facts that will provide the conclusive proof of this assumption. The job before us is to get them. When we once begin to collect the data I can assure you that the collection will make the evolutionary data be a mole hill in comparison.

Obstacle 6, page 22. The broken homes and the high divorce rate.

The Kinsey investigations are a good start, and my own investigations have been interrupted because of the launching of our Enterprise PEACE, and also I have been handicapped in the pursuit by the devastatingly turbulent reactions of the E.R.Q.'s whenever I endeavored to sound off.

Paramount Pictures

PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION

PARAMOUNT BUILDING NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
BRYANT 9-8700 CABLE ADDRESS FAMFILM

HAROLD RAND
PUBLICITY MANAGER

March 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A motion picture of rare entertainment and emotional power is "Conspiracy of Hearts," which Paramount Pictures--with great pride--will release in April.

A suspense-filled World War II story of a group of Catholic nuns in Italy and their efforts to smuggle Jewish refugee children out of a Nazi prison camp is a film you will long remember.

It stars Lilli Palmer as Mother Katharine, Sylvia Syms as Sister Mitya and Yvonne Mitchell as Sister Gerta. Such internationally prominent players as Ronald Lewis, Albert Lieven, Peter Arne, Nora Swinburne and George Coulouris are featured in the supporting cast of the Rank Organization presentation, directed by Ralph Thomas.

"Conspiracy of Hearts" illustrates a simple and fundamental truth: that the communion of hearts can overwhelm the powers of evil. In these uncertain times the film's powerful message of love, faith and courage cannot be too strongly stated and re-stated.

I am pleased to offer you and your guests an opportunity to share the rich rewards of "Conspiracy of Hearts" at a private afternoon or evening showing, at your convenience, during the next two weeks. I will be delighted to make available the Paramount Prevue Theatre (seating capacity is 50) located on the ninth floor of the Paramount Building, 1501 Broadway, for this purpose.

I would appreciate your advising if and when this special preview can be arranged.

With best wishes.

Cordially,

Harold Rand

HAROLD RAND

HR/sk

Peale, Rev. Norman Vi

January 20, 1960

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Peale:

Thank you so much for your recent note inviting Mr. and Mrs. Murrow to attend a party on February 4th. I regret that it will not be possible for them to accept since they are traveling abroad.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Reverend and Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale
1030 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

To meet

Miss Lydia Daniel Woods

Mr. John Stafford Peale

The Reverend and Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale

request the pleasure of your company

Thursday, the fourth of February

from four until seven o'clock

1030 Fifth Avenue

R.S.V.P.

Phi Alpha Tau

April 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Driscoll:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 24th inviting Mr. Murrow to attend the annual Joseph E. Connor Memorial Award Convocation and reception to be held on May 6th.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to accept your invitation, since he will be on the West Coast until the middle of May.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. William Driscoll
Corresponding Secretary
Phi Alpha Tau
130 Beacon Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

PHI ALPHA TAU

130 Beacon Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts
April 24, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Brother Murrow:

You are cordially invited to attend the eighth annual Joseph E. Connor Memorial Award Convocation given by the Brothers of Phi Alpha Tau of Emerson College.

Since you were the first man to be honored by this award for excellence in the field of the communicative arts, the Brothers of Phi Alpha Tau have honored such great men as the late Bill Cunningham, Joseph N. Welch, Elliot Norton, General Carlos P. Romulo, Elia Kazan, and Robert Frost. This year the Brothers have selected the world famous conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra, Mr. Arthur Fiedler.

Mr. Fiedler will accept this award on the sixth of May, at eleven o'clock in the morning at the Charles Street Meeting House, 73 Charles Street in Boston.

The Brothers of Phi Alpha Tau sincerely hope that you can find time to attend this distinguished ceremony and also the reception for Mr. Fiedler in the President's office after the ceremony.

Sincerely and Fraternally,
William Driscoll
William Driscoll,
Corresponding Secretary

Pilgrims of the U.S

January 4, 1960

Dear Mr. Warren:

Thank you for your recent note inviting Mr. Murrow to attend a Luncheon given by The Pilgrims of the United States to be held on January 27th.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to attend. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Edward K. Warren, Hon. Secretary
74 Trinity Place
New York 6, New York

THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Annual Meeting will be held, according to the By-Laws,
at Luncheon on Wednesday, January twenty-seventh, 1960
in the Sert Room
at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Park Avenue at 49th Street
at one p.m. o'clock

The President, Mr. Hugh Bullock, will preside and the Society will be addressed by His Excellency Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations.

R. S. V. P.
THE LUNCHEON, FOR WHICH THERE IS NO CHARGE, IS FOR MEMBERS ONLY.
IF YOU ACCEPT AND SUBSEQUENTLY CANNOT ATTEND, PLEASE ADVISE THE HONORARY SECRETARY PRIOR TO JANUARY 25TH.

Edward K. Warren, Hon. Secretary
74 Trinity Place
New York 6, N. Y.

Players Inc.
Prog Dec

June 27, 1960

Mr. Robert B. Moore
Players Incorporated
Olney Theatre
Olney, Md.

Dear Mr. Moore:

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow is not in New York, having already departed for the West Coast where the first of the political conventions will take place in July. He will unfortunately not be able to make the recording for you. I hope you will be able to find someone else and that the play will be a success.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

players incorporated OLNEY THEATRE, OLNEY, MARYLAND

WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR WHITEHALL 6-8100

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Olney Theatre, located just outside Washington, D.C., is planning a production of Thornton Wilder's great American classic, THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH, for two weeks in July.

We would like to make a request for a favor that would be a great boost to our production and, we hope, fun for you. The play opens with projected slides on a screen and a newscaster's voice describing the crisis in the world with a glacier moving down the North American continent. The sequence has a great deal of wit and fun in it.

We would like to give the play immediacy and a genuine contemporary feeling by making the voice over the speaker a popular, well-known personality such as yourself.

Would you be willing to record on tape for us this short (3 or 4 mins.) passage? Naturally, it would be fully credited and publicized by us.

May we please have an early (and favorable) reply?

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Moore

Robert B. Moore

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASST.

Pro-Celebrity Amateur Golf. Eng

September 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Cohn:

Thanks very much for your invitation to play a round of golf for such a worthwhile cause. Sorry I can't accept. The reason is that I have pulled a tendon and can't swing a golf club. Thanks for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry M. Cohn
The Fight for Sight
The National Council to Combat Blindness, Inc.
41 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

ERM:gw

Pro-Celebrity Golf Tournament

NATIONAL COUNCIL TO COMBAT BLINDNESS INC.

A voluntary non-profit agency founded in 1946 to advance and support eye research for the restoration and preservation of sight

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September 21st, 1960

Eng dec

Miss Wachsner,
Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, New York

Dear Miss Wachsner:

Per our telephone conversation, I am enclosing a copy of the letter which was sent to Mr. Murrow's home, requesting his participation in the Pro-Celebrity-Amateur Golf Tournament which is taking place on Sunday, October 9th, at the Vernon Hills Country Club in Tuckahoe, New York.

Mr. Murrow may be interested in knowing that since writing the original letter to him, many additional personalities have agreed to participate, including Joey Bishop, Ted Brown, Andre Baruch, Jack Carter, Dennis James, Alan King, Hal March, Robert Preston, Nick Kenny and Dick Shawn.

We do hope that Mr. Murrow will be able to join in the Tournament. However, I will call you in the next few days to check. If you know before I call, I would very much appreciate your getting in touch with me at PLaza 1-1118.

Many thanks,

Sincerely,

Harry M. Cohn,
Director,
Information and Education

HMC/mh

HONORARY MEMBERS
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Contributions and Membership Dues are Tax Deductible

September 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Sunday, October 9th, an outstanding golf event will take place at the Vernon Hills Country Club, Tuckahoe. The occasion will be THE FIGHT FOR SIGHT, Pro-Celebrity Amateur Golf Tournament for personalities of radio, television, stage, screen and sports, golf professionals and select amateurs. The enclosed item by Guido Cribari, country sports editor of the Macy-Westchester newspaper chain, will give you some additional background on this forthcoming event and the work of THE FIGHT FOR SIGHT.

Proceeds will be used by the FIGHT FOR SIGHT to aid its vital work of supporting eye research to discover the causes and cures of the tragic diseases of the eye which now bring partial and total blindness to so many.

Knowing of your interest in golf, the committee has asked that we invite you to participate in one of the foursomes, along with an outstanding golf pro and two amateurs golfers, and to ask you to join the participants as a guest of Vernon Hills Country Club and THE FIGHT FOR SIGHT at a post-tournament dinner following the event.

Perry Como, Jan Murray, and Sammy Kaye are among those who have already been enlisted and Bernard Grey and the members of the Vernon Hills Country Club have been exerting every effort to make this tournament a memorable day in golf. Committees responsible for publicity, tickets sales throughout Westchester County, and other details have been organized, and, from every indication, should be a very exciting occasion.

We look forward to your acceptance of this invitation and to your participation as the celebrity member of one of the foursomes. Please return the enclosed card at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Harry M. Cohn, for the
FIGHT FOR SIGHT pro-
Celebrity-Amateur Golf
Tournament

Daily Item, Port Chester, N.Y., Tuesday, August, 23, 1960

MACY-WESTCHESTER
NEWSPAPER CHAIN

August 23, 1960

CRIBARI Says:

Mildred Weisenfeld's Big 'Fight For Sight'

Comedian Bob Hope gets tons of mail a year. But the lovable California clown prizes most a letter he received the other day during a brief visit to New York City.

Hope was so thrilled by the letter, he made it a point to read it to his luncheon guests Friday afternoon. One of the guests was Fred Corcoran of Scarsdale, who will assist Hope with the filming of the proposed television golf show featuring the distaff members of the PGA this fall.

"I've never seen a guy so thrilled over a piece of mail," Corcoran reported. "You'd think he had just received a million dollar contract."

The letter was from Mildred Weisenfeld of New York. And anyone who hasn't met Mildred Weisenfeld, has been denied the privilege of meeting one of the truly fine woman of our times.

Mildred is blind. She lost her sight completely at the age of fifteen as the result of measles during childhood.

This wonderful woman accepted the setback courageously, but with a determination that startled her family and friends.

In Aug. of '46, she founded Fight For Sight, an organization dedicated to financing research for the restoration and preservation of sight.

Mildred had only an idea. There was no money, no office or paid workers, nothing but dedication and determination.

Just to give you an idea of the energy and drive of this dynamic woman, last year along Fight For Sight raised over $300,000. The organization has awarded a half million dollars in research grants. There are eye research centers in 26 states and a number of foreign countries. Fight For Sight's scientific advisory committee includes many of the world's foremost eye specialists.

Back in March, two Arthur Murray television shows were devoted to Fight For Sight using Bob Hope's name for its magnetic value. More than $100,000 was realized through the two TV ventures. Fight For Sight received more than 40,000 pieces of mail, more than half from persons afflicted with eye ailments pleading for help.

Thus, Mildred's letter of thanks to Bob Hope.

"This is the nicest thing I've ever received," Hope told Corcoran the other day. "She's the most amazing woman I've ever met. We must do something for her and the Fight For Sight."

Mildred did not know of Hope's reaction to her letter. We told her last Friday night during a special dinner meeting at Vernon Hills Country Club. She was on the verge of tears.

"Really, did he say that? Did he really?" she asked. "He's the most wonderful person I've ever met, too."

This coming Oct. 9, a pro-celebrity golf tournament will be staged at Vernon Hills Country Club, with all receipts earmarked for Fight For Sight. They've set a goal of $10,000. Last year the inaugural fund-raising event for Fight For Sight was held at the Briar Hall Club. The good folks of Briar Hall and a few wriends throughout the County assisted this promotion to the tune of $7,500.

"There's so much more to be done," Mildred said yesterday. "We must keep working. Thousands are losing their sight daily. Eye research can mean light instead of darkness for unnumbered thousands. Won't you help?"

Won't you?

A Child Pleads..

. . . and you can help . . . you can answer this plea! On the cover is a photograph of a youngster stricken with a blinding eye disease . . . he is waging a grim, hard fight to conquer a tragic affliction that is threatening to take from him the precious gift of sight . . . to doom him to a lifetime of eternal darkness . . . never again to see the faces of loved ones, the childhood treasures that have meant so much to him . . . never again to romp free and unaided with his playmates.

How do you tell this to a youngster?

How do you explain the heart-rending fact that there is no way to stop the curtain of darkness from descending? That science does not have the answer that can restore brightness and light to his young world?

This could happen to the little boy next door . . . the little girl up the street . . . a mother, a father, a friend . . . it could happen to you . . . for blinding eye diseases now take the sight of another man, woman or child in our nation every 20 minutes — 3 every hour!

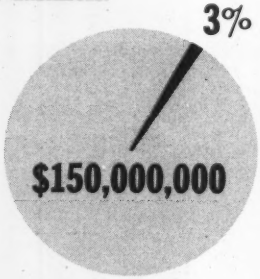
You can help find the answers that will conquer these diseases and prevent the tragedy of blindness.

Defective Sight and Blindness . . . A Major Health Problem In Our Nation Today

- **70,000,000 people have faulty vision in the United States.**
- **9,000,000 school children require care for eye defects.**
- **1,300,000 persons have lost the sight of one eye.**
- **334,000 Americans are blind.**
- **1 out of every 50 persons age 40 and over has glaucoma, a dread disease of the eye which can lead to blindness.**
- **Nearly 60% of the people aged 60 suffer from cataracts. *This figure approaches 100%* for persons 80 years of age.**

As science lengthens our life span more of our people live in semi or total darkness.

$150,000,000 is spent in our nation each year to aid the blind — but only about 3% of this amount is spent on research that can prevent this tragedy.



There is a way to erase these statistics . . . through your support of eye research . . . through your contribution to THE FIGHT FOR SIGHT.

DOLLARS HOLD THE KEY TO RESEARCH that can and must open the door to sight for millions all over the world.

Only a few years ago, a dread eye disease which baffled science took the sight of thousands of babies born prematurely. Research succeeded in almost completely removing this scourge from our midst.

And this is *but one* of the many accomplishments made possible in recent years through increased support to research.

At least *seven out of every ten* people who might otherwise lose their sight *can be saved* through research and treatment.

. . . That is the dedicated purpose of THE FIGHT FOR SIGHT . . . to support research that will find the causes, beneficial treatments and cures for blinding eye diseases and defective vision.

. . . And YOU can help provide the funds that eye research so desperately needs to make it possible for this objective to be realized.

THE FIGHT FOR SIGHT

is the descriptive slogan of the National Council to Combat Blindness, Inc., founded in 1946 to advance and support research for the restoration and preservation of sight.

It has to date awarded more than 300 research grants and fellowships to qualified investigators, hospitals, medical colleges, eye centers and other institutions in 23 states and 7 foreign countries.

Through these awards researchers are investigating glaucoma . . . blindness due to diabetes . . . eye tumors . . . cataracts . . . deterioration of the eye with advancing age . . . diseases of the retina . . . and the many other eye problems affecting children and adults.

In addition, the FIGHT FOR SIGHT has assisted in the establishment of an eye clinic in a community where such care has heretofore been unavailable. It has provided equipment to set up a glaucoma detection service — sponsored a clinic to investigate the use of special visual aids for individuals with seriously impaired sight—and made a number of special grants which, in the opinion of its Scientific Advisory Committee, will aid in the ultimate reduction of blindness.

The FIGHT FOR SIGHT is *not* one of the organizations which provide books in braille, white canes and other rehabilitation services for those who are already blind—it is a voluntary health agency with the primary purpose of stimulating and supporting research which can prevent this tragedy.

Guard Against Blindness

. . . HELP

THE FIGHT FOR SIGHT

THE FIGHT FOR SIGHT
National Council to Combat Blindness, Inc.
National Headquarters
41 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
Contributions and membership dues are tax deductible.

FIGHT FOR SIGHT

PRO-CELEBRITY-AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT

FOR BENEFIT OF

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL TO COMBAT BLINDNESS, INC.

41 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

FOUNDED 1946 TO FINANCE RESEARCH FOR THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF SIGHT

VERNON HILLS COUNTRY CLUB
EASTCHESTER, N. Y.
SUNDAY, OCT. 9th

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HELEN GROSS
LIL GRUSMARK
SELMA LEHRER
MARGARET LIPOFF
FRANCES SCHUR

September 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

On Sunday, October 9th, an outstanding golf event will take place at the Vernon Hills Country Club, Tuckahoe. The occasion will be THE FIGHT FOR SIGHT, Pro-Celebrity Amateur Golf Tournament for personalities of radio, television, stage, screen and sports, golf professionals and select amateurs. The enclosed item by Guido Cribari, country sports editor of the Macy-Westchester newspaper chain, will give you some additional background on this forthcoming event and the work of the FIGHT FOR SIGHT.

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Knowing of your intrest in golf, the committee has asked that we invite you to participate in one of the foursomes, along with an outstanding golf pro and two amateurs golfers, and to ask you to join the participants as a guest of Vernon Hills Country Club and the FIGHT FOR SIGHT at a post-tournament dinner following the event.

Perry Como, Jan Murray, and Sammy Kaye are among those who have already been enlisted and Bernard Grey and the members of the Vernon Hills Country Club have been exerting every effort to make this tournament a memorable day in golf. Committees responsible for publicity, tickets sales throughout Westchester County, and other details have been organized, and, from every indication, should be a very exciting occasion.

Ticket Subscriptions and Contributions are Tax Deductible

We look forward to your acceptance of this invitation and to your participation as the celebrity member of one of the foursomes. Please return the enclosed card at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Harry M. John, for the
FIGHT FOR SIGHT pro-
Celebrity-Amateur Golf
Tournament

Punch

February 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Hollowood:

Thank you for your cordial letter of January 25th inviting Mr. Murrow to do a piece for PUNCH.

I regret however, that there is no possibility of Mr. Murrow's undertaking any writing during the course of his year's leave of absence. I am sincerely sorry to have to say no on his behalf.

Very truly yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Bernard Hollowood, Editor
Punch
10 Bouverie Street
London, E.C. 4
England

PUNCH

10 Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4

Telegrams: Charivari Fleet London — Telephone: Fleet Street 9161

25th January, 1960.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York,
United States of America.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We are shortly embarking on a series of articles on "American Attitudes" and I wondered whether you would like to help us with a contribution?

As this is election year in the U.S.A. there is more than the usual interest in Britain in everything American. America has become the leader of the free world but the pictures presented of her through films, books and so on is of a nation that is oddly wild and irresponsible. We want to show our readers why such an illusion should have grown up, and how much there is in it. Is there really all this corruption in American Government, local and central? In the law and the police? Is the day of the gangster ended? Is juvenile delinquency as bad as they say? How does the electoral system work? What are the proportions of work, necking, sport and graft in the American Universities? What we want is an authoritative view on questions of this kind, personal, obviously to the writer, and planned in such a way that the reader gets:

a) A review of popular conceptions and misconceptions.

b) Corrective or confirmative information, figures and ideas.

c) A sort of summing up.

I wondered if you would be prepared to do a piece on the apparent weakness of the Americans for such manifestations of mass hysteria as McCarthyism, the Klu Klux Klan, Aimee Semple McPherson. Do this things really get a grip on the public, and have they any great influence in public life? Treatment: as light as possible. Length: 1800 - 2000 words. Fee: 50 guineas.

I would be glad if you would let me know whether or not you can do this for me.

Yours sincerely,

Bernard Hollowood,
Editor.

Queens College

March 14, 1960

Dear Miss Seligman:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 8th inviting Mr. Murrow to speak on the Queens College campus during the week of April 25-29.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to accept, since he is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months. Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Jacqueline Seligman
Academic Freedom Week Committee
Student Senate
Queens College
Flushing 67, New York

QUEENS COLLEGE
STUDENT SENATE
FLUSHING 67, N. Y.

Academic Freedom Week Committee
March 8,1960

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York,New York

Dear Mr.Murrow,

The Queens College Student Senate is sponsoring an Academic Freedom Week program during the week of April 25-29. We feel that this is a subject which should be carefully considered by all students. During this week we would like to present a series of lectures which will add to our comprehension of the various problems, ethics and aspects of responsibility involved in retaining an atmosphere of academic freedom.

Your vast contact with innumerable fields we feel enables you to see many new facets to this topic. We would be honored if you would accept our invitation to speak on our campus,on the day most convenient to you,during the week of April 25-29.

If, before making your final decision, you would like to discuss our program in more detail please do not hesitate to contact us. I hope that we will hear from you soon. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours,
Jacqueline Seligman
(Miss)Jacqueline Seligman

Queens College

February 24, 1960

Dear Miss Evans:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 19th inviting Mr. Murrow to address the Queens College campus on May 11th.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to accept, since he is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months. Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Pearl Evans, Chairman
International Affairs Committee
National Student Association
Queens College Student Senate
Flushing 67, New York

QUEENS COLLEGE
STUDENT SENATE
FLUSHING 67, N. Y.

National Student Association
International Affairs
Committee
February 19, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Policies, on an international level, are constantly being praised and attacked by editors, academicians, scientists, students and the average American. Opinions develop according to the orientation of the individual towards the issue; what to some is morally unbalanced, to others is politically sound. The diversification of attitudes towards international policies has prompted us to use the theme, "Morality versus Power Politics; America and the World", for the Queens College Spring 1960 International Day program.

International Day wasinstituted on the Queens College campus two years ago to empitomize long-standing and intense concern of Queens College students for world problems. At that time Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who had just returned from her trip to Russia, spoke on "The Challenge of the U.S.S.R".

Respecting your position as a reporter, journalist, and commentator, we, the International Day committee, ask you to address the Queens College campus. This year the program will take place on May 11th at 7:00 P.M. and will include an International Food Fest, a folk and square dance, and a speech-discussion period. We would expect the speech to cover a period of approximately forty-five minutes.

We hope that your many commitments will not prevent you from contributing your insights to the cultural and educational development of Queens College students.

Respectfully,

Pearl Evans

Pearl Evans
Chairman, International
Affairs Committee
Queens College National
Student Association

Queens Jr. Chamber of Commerce

August 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Grossweiner:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of August 23rd. I very much regret that I cannot serve on the Board of Judges for your very worthwhile Essay Contest, but my radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself entirely to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Grossweiner, President
Queens Junior Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
117-14 Queens Boulevard
Forest Hills 75, New York

ERM:gw

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Queens Junior Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

117-14 QUEENS BLVD., FOREST HILLS 75, NEW YORK

August 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Perhaps you are familiar with the Heart Open to the World Organization formed by Father Pire, 1958 Nobel Peace Prize Winner, in Huy, Belgium. A simple theme of the organization might be "to promote, by action, the spirit of brotherhood among men, people and races". A more detailed outline is set forth in the enclosed literature.

With respect to the Mahatma Gandhi International Youth Center Sessions which bring together young people ages 18 to 25 from all nations , the Junior Chamber of Commerce expects to conduct a Heart Open to the World Essay Contest to select two representatives from the United States. The initial 3 week session took place this month and the United States was not represented. We hope to remedy this in 1961.

The contest will be circulated through universities all over the country and will be judged on the basis of interest and understanding of the problems of world peace. The two young people to be selected will be sent to Huy, Belgium, expense free, to meet, work and study with similiar folks from all over the world.

We would be honored if you will serve on the Board of Judges for this worthwhile project. Rather than overburden your time, we will gladly submit a limited number of finalists papers to your attention, after the main body of applicants have been screened.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Grossweiner

Harry Grossweiner

". . . Service to humanity is the best work of Life."
Jaycee Creed

FROM HEART TO HEART

QUARTERLY NEWS BULLETIN Nr. 3 ● JULY 1960

News of «The World of the Heart».

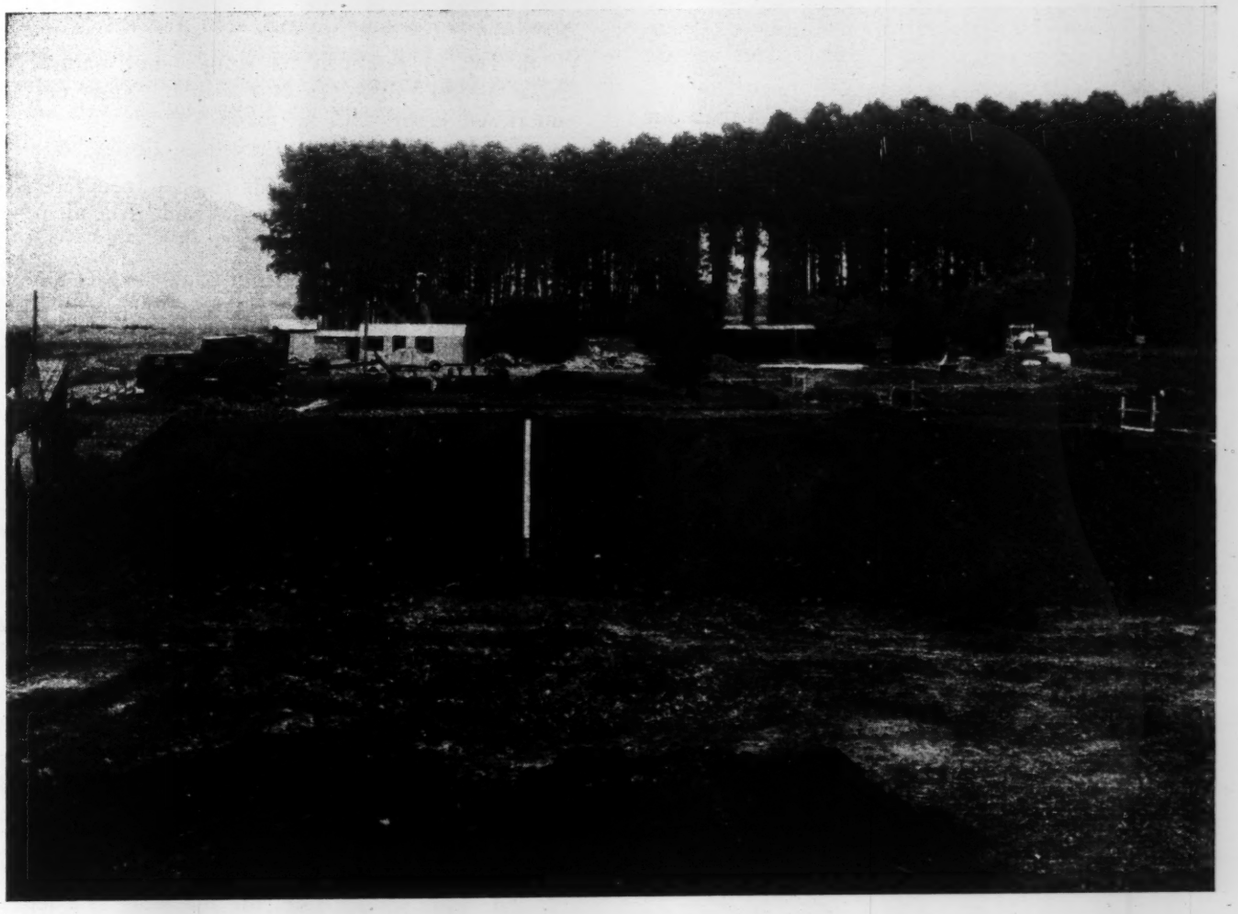
Our crusade for a "World of the Heart" comprises, as you already know, six concrete points of action. No doubt you will be glad to have some news about three of them.

1. - Dialogue between adults and youth:

"The Mahatma Gandhi International Youth Centre".

Construction is now under way at Tihange-lez-Huy. The architects MM. Jean Godart and André Dombar, and the contractor M. Heine, are wholeheartedly devoting all their talent, to the construction of a model Centre.

The Centre's first session will be held from 7th to 28th of August. Enrolments represent Africa, the Arab World and different European countries (especially Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland). The 1960 session will be divided in two parts. The first part will be confined to three types of manual



Construction at its very beginning of the International Youth Centre "Mahatma Gandhi" at Tihange-lez-Huy.

work: construction (of the Centre itself under the contractor's direction), completion of the gardens, and domestic duties. The second part will be consecrated to the formation and to sports. Every day a personality will be available to initiate the youth to world problems. The youth need have no fear of what they themselves call "adult bla-bla". Those at their disposal will be genuine human beings, such as Dr. Hemerijckx, looking after the leprous of India; Mr. Ramachandra, a friend of Gandhi; Mr. Lanza del Vasto; the camp chief (a black from Ruanda) and many others.

We are aware that today's youths are at once generous and demanding. We wish to respond to their exigence and offer them the possibility of working precisely and efficaciously for world peace, which undoubtedly ought to be one of their most ardent desires.

If the program of the "Gandhi Centre" appeals to you, you can:

a) enrol, by giving the following particulars: Christian and surname — address — date and place of birth — nationality — occupation — standard of education — knowledge of languages. Also state the reasons which prompted your application, and enclose 3 references and a photo;

b) try to interest your friends actively, either in financing the construction, or in its furnishing and completion (a list of requirements can be sent you on demand).

c) send us your ideas and suggestions, so that our response to youth will be made adequate.

2. - Dialogue between Blacks and Whites.

In America as well as in Africa there has been, and still is, far too much division between Blacks and Whites . Too much racial prejudices, and segregation. Our duty is to fill in the trenches, caused by these prejudices. As you know, we therefore begin a system of friendly exchanges between Blacks and Whites. Sincere friends, who are acquainted with the African problems have helped us to establish a kind of "catechism" for white correspondents. Here it is:

1. A great number of the Black have been kept in a state of colonial dependence. They see now the possibility to be free, and they expect that we treat them simply the way *we treat each other* (therefore neither pity nor superior attitude or excessive interest).

2. The colonised black people tend to see only the drawbacks of civilisation.

3. Therefore one must place oneself above colonialism and anti-colonialism.

4. At any rate, we do not start talking about politics and wait for them to approach the subject.

5) If the Blacks write at length about it, one can —without making politics—reply to them that the fate of their countries lies now in their hands.

6. In replying, avoid over-commenting the danger of colonialism in order not to give the impression "to be the stranger who interfers with their business".

Father Pire presents his god-child Anne (Javanaise) to Joséphine Baker.

7. Conclusion as to politics: let them come, let them speak. Give a simple, sain, true and stable reply.

8. Try to establish as simple and natural from "Man-to-Man" dialogue as possible. Thus only very superficial errors can be made.

9. Note that the Blacks are very eager to learn. They should be helped in this respect (concrete advice, sending of books and magazines and, if at all possible, a small radio with battery, etc...)

10. Don't lose patience and do not expect an answer by return of mail.

11. Apart from his mother-tongue the Black in Africa knows French or English (depending on the colonial power of the region).

12. *Sources of correspondents:*

Colleges, universities (the university of Lovanium at Leopoldville runs a magazine entitled "Présence Universitaire").

Trade Unions, family movements.

If you are interested in these friendly exchanges between Blacks and Whites, you can:

1. Supply names and addresses of your relations in Africa and America, who will find black correspondents for us.

2. Occupy yourselves with these exchanges and win us also the support of your friends.

***

For your information, the following is a letter sent to the South African Government:

Gentlemen,

The attempt to assassinate the Chief of your Government is reproved by my conscience as well as by innumerable friends, and we sincerely wish that Mr. Verwoerd will promptly recover.

But as Nobel Peace Prize, I am acting also as spokesman of innumerable consciences which reprove the politic which you follow in your relations with your coloured brothers. The use of complicated certificates by which their lives are poisoned and imprisoned, the politic of separation of colours, the relegation of our black brothers in certain reserved areas and, above all, the use of violence shocks the human conscience. It is in the name of this conscience that I am addressing to you this appeal. I do not insist on the fact that your attitude attempts to remount the course of history which, inevitably, will have to be followed anyway. Human aspiration, backed up by legality and by the strength of number will be victorious. Unawareness of this is already bad calculation. Becoming aware of it too late means the unnecessary suscitation of hatred which afterwards can never be overcome.

Do not reply that this is none of my business and that this is just a matter of Internal Affairs. I am not a politician, and I do not want to be one. I am neither representing a block, nor a country, nor a religious or political group. I am a human being and am, as such, interested in mankind all over the world and, as such, have the right to look after my brothers.

Terror entails anti-terror, said my great friend, Dr. Schweitzer, to me. This proves to be true in Africa and elsewhere, and has already been proved many times in history.

Start a loyal war against the Black in your country; tank against tank, rifle against rifle, sword against sword, sling against sling. A war of chivalry. But stop the attacks in which you are temporarily stronger. I am asking you for this in your name, in your interest. I am asking you for this in the name of your black brothers. I am asking you for this in the name of the whole world and in the name of countless persons who are tired of seeing how the force carries away the right and how subsequently hatred carries away love.

May all discrimination in Africa and elsewhere against our black brothers finally be discontinued. History gives to those who do not understand another short respite. Beware of this, Gentlemen. At the present time a universal conscience is being borne. Injustice, wherever and against whomsoever practised, presents a problem in which mankind, as a whole, takes interest. In the name of mankind and of millions of people of good-will, I am asking you to search peaceful and just means in order to settle the problems, opposing Black and White in your country. If you do it, you will set an example for the whole world. If you do it, let me thank you in advance in the name of the whole world, let me congratulate you and let me offer to you my sincere good will.

3. - Dialogue above the Iron Curtain :

This is one of the sweetest dreams of peace. A difficult and important task, based on the conviction of the friendship of the human family, a conviction reinforced by the experience of each day.

Was it not moving to read the following, in a letter from a friend:

Six Nobel Peace Prize winners pose together for first time at Conference on World Tensions, meeting at the University of Chicago. They are (l. to r. seated) Lord John Boyd-Orr, Scotland; Lester B. Pearson, Canada; Sir Norman Angell, England; (standing) Philip Noel-Baker, England; the Rev. Dominique Pire, Belgium, and Ralph J. Bunche, United States.

"May I ask you to tell Father Pire that Pasternak, before dying, asked Mrs J. F. to convey to Father Pire how much his action interested him, and how much he agreed with him."

Very recently six Nobel Peace Laureates (Dr. A. Schweitzer being unable because of his age, to come from Africa) met at Chicago, for a congress, attended by 150 personalities, to study the problem of "Reduction of World Tensions".

The Nobel Peace Laureates present were:

Sir Norman Angell	Nobel Peace Prize 1933
Lord John Boyd-Orr	Nobel Peace Prize 1949
Sir Ralph J. Bunche	Nobel Peace Prize 1950
Sir Lester B. Pearson	Nobel Peace Prize 1957
Rev. Fr. Dominique Pire	Nobel Peace Prize 1958
Sir Noel Baker	Nobel Peace Prize 1959

In the course of the Congress each laureate made a declaration. The following is the entire text of Fr. Pire's declaration; a declaration more or less consecrated to the general conditions of all fraternal dialogue between men, and closing with two concrete propositions, the most important of which concerns precisely the "Dialogue above the Iron Curtain" :

> *"The world in which I live fills me with aversion, but I find myself bound on all sides by Men who suffer there."*
>
> (Albert Camus, Nobel Literature Prize.)

> *"To love is not to look at one another but to look at the whole in the same direction."*
>
> (Saint Exupéry.)

Those who participate or are interested in a congress set up to study the "Reduction of World Tensions" can be divided into optimists and pessimists. This depends whether they are more conscious of the wonderful possibilities, or the big obstacles found in Man. The words of Camus, cited above, show a balanced notion of these possibilities and obstacles. Side by side with its horrors, every epoch has its glories. Like Gandhi who lived and died, in order that men, and particularly Hindus and Moslems might live as Brothers. Speaking of the messsage of Asia, Gandhi said to his fellow-Indians: "If you wish to give a message to the West, it must be one of love and truth. I do not want to speak to your heads only. I want to win your hearts".

Such are also my sentiments at the beginning of this Chicago Conference.

My declaration today bears further on certain preliminary remarks, without which this conference is doomed to failure. These preliminary remarks concern the five following points:

1. *The notion of peace.*
2. *The need of a common language.*
3. *The need of a common attitude.*
4. *The need of common work.*
5. *The presence of Nobel Peace Prize winners.*

Perhaps I am going to appear to you as "l'enfant terrible", as "black sheep" of this conference. But a proverb says: "From the mouth of infants, truth comes". Here therefore are some notes, which I submit to your consideration:

I. — THE NOTION OF PEACE.

There are two notions of peace:

1° That which is founded on what Leibnitz called "unity of conspiracy, realising a real harmony and unity among men who aspire to the same end, with the same means".

2° That which is founded on the co-existence of human groups following the same end—justice and happiness—by different means.

The only possible peace between men seems to be that founded on peaceful co-existence. But I wish to emphasise the enormous confidence in Man, which is included in this affirmation. In fact, I dare to believe that men could get along well by mutually admitting their contradictions.

II. — COMMON LANGUAGE.

To realise peace, we must invite the whole world to an effort for unity. I think this effort must bear on language, attitude, and action.

The first preamble for all true dialogue between men, and consequently for the reducing of tensions between them, ought to be the suppression of the "dialogues of the deaf". Very often in fact, the majority of misunderstandings (general or particular) spring from a "dialogue of the deaf". Without a common point of departure, no dialogue is possible. The word liberty would no doubt furnish the best illustration of the Tower of Babel and the confusion of languages. If the "dialogue of the deaf" is maintained, it will render useless all efforts to reduce tension in the world. So that, before every conference aiming to reduce these tensions, a previous conference ought to be held, the subject of which would be: "Can men have common concepts, or a common language", or "The suppression of the dialogues of the deaf in the world". There would be three problems to be examined: the fight against all kinds of lies; the fight against pharisaism; the suppression of different meanings given to the same words (or at least the acceptance by all of these different meanings).

Finally, it must be added here that words (even with a common language) do not mean much. Only true gestures are eloquent. Their eloquence is truly international. It has no frontier.

III. — NECESSITY OF A COMMON ATTITUDE.

Common language is only the point of departure for a fraternal life. There must also be agreement on some basic principles considered as intangible. These can be summarised by three: reciprocal sincerity, mutual confidence, absence of egoism.

1. Reciprocal Sincerity.

Reference has already been made to this à propos of common language. In fact, all kinds of lies and pharisaism are opposed to sincerity. The French philosopher Jean Lacroix defined falsehood as the refusal of real relations. *"There is falsehood", he wrote to me, "whereever there is insincerity, simulation, double-dealing, and especially indifference". Without reciprocal sincerity which, to my mind, is wanting in the two blocks which divide the world, every effort for peace would be vain.*

2. Mutual Confidence.

Side by side with lies, suspicion is opposed to the fraternal dialogue between men. Suspicion only widens the division between the two blocks and consequently

between the individuals of these blocks. On this subject I have had a very important interview with Doctor Albert Schweitzer. Everyone knows how much he has made himself, and continues to be the champion in the struggle, for the stoppage of all nuclear tests, even peaceful. Therefore it would seem evident, that the Doctor considers this stoppage as the essential, in striving for peace among all peoples. Nevertheless, the most eminent of Nobel Peace Prize winners knows, as a believer and an humanist, that firstly, neither money nor the bomb divides men. Rather it is the judgment they bear one towards the other and the egoism which characterises their relations. I think therefore that after two days' conversation with Dr. Schweitzer, I can tell you that for him the first *task of peace is to fight whole-heartedly against prejudices, whether they arise between countries or individuals. For him the* first *contribution to world peace ought to consist in struggling against the systematic and à priori suspicion existing between the two blocks dividing the world. Systematic suspicion can only engender in its turn systematic suspicion. Undoubtedly one would find there the most certain explanation of the existence of an "iron curtain", which is partly a curtain of smoke, a curtain of misunderstanding. In order not to take the struggle against suspicion as something naive, would not this formula be a good one : "the open heart and the open eye"? Open heart, closed eyes = simplicity. Closed heart, open eye = suspicion. Open heart, open eye = prudence and goodness. Certainly the tension in the world will not diminish, by believing* à priori *that everything* coming from the other block *proceeds from an unhealthy intention and from machiavellian projects.*

3. Absence of Egoism.

Since à priori suspicion and blind confidence are excluded, we are forced to replace them by a positive element. And this is the moment to affirm, to shout the primordial importance of goodness, of the gratuitous gesture. An eminent confrere, Fr. Sertillanges once said: "The egoist makes a bad reckoning". According to that there are many bad reckonings in the world. The aid to the under-developed countries, is perhaps the best illustration of it. Nobody doubts that that which pushes the great powers to interest themselves in the under-developed countries, is the egoistic interest of each block.

A whole seminar, entirely consecrated to remind that the gratuitous gift is proper to goodness, without subtle reckoning of the profit, would hardly be sufficient. The peacefully explosive nature of a gesture of true goodness is recognised by all humanists and all founders of religions. It is in this direction only that the way of peace is found.

Also, one must carefully meditate on what Jean Lacroix wrote to me:

"I say that for me the challange (following the language of Toynbe) to our *civilisation* (and this "our" *embraces communism and capitalism) is that of the people called under-developed. Our civilisation (in the ensemble)* either *resolves this problem* or *perishes. If it resolves it, it will be transformed by that very effort itself. If it does not resolve it, it will disappear and will be replaced by another issue; the struggle itself of these under-developed people. And to me, that seems to surpass very much the East-West conflict. Personally, I know but one man, who has seen this exactly and has stated it clearly: he is François Perroux. And in my opinion, it is his triple slogan that must be realised:*

1. Feed men;

2. Heal men;

3. Free the slaves.

Is it not in place to recall the wonderful words of Saint Exupéry: "To love is not to look at one another but to look at the whole in the same direction".

IV. — NEED FOR COMMON WORK.

I have just indicated the field of action in which peace-workers must meet. But a common task is not sufficient to unite men. To be really common and consequently unifying, the work ought to group all *the partners. Let us take the case of our conference. If it desires to bring about the reduction of tension in the world, obviously it must number among its active participants, and that in a considerably equal number, representatives of all blocks, camps, peoples, and philosophies which divide the world. How can one study and reduce the tension if only one partner is present? On 11th December 1959 I pointed this fact out to the President of this conference. From documents which were sent to me on 17th March, I was surprised to find the following figures:*

United States of America: 48 personalities or interventions.

Belgium: 2.

Canada : 1.

Ecuador : 1.

Great Britain : 3.

Phillipines : 1.

Russia : 0.

China of Mao : 0.

South-East Asia : 0.

Africa : 0.

Arab World : 0.

Now, where are the problems? Between whom does the world tension exist? Therefore, there is the danger of seeing a conference, full of good will, attain a negative result. Time and energy wasted. And in order that our conference may not sink into inutility by hearing the voice of only one block, the "black sheep" has decided, in all humility and tenacity to lend his voice to the absentees: to the Russians, to the Chinese of Mao, to the inhabitants of South-East Asia, to the Africans and to the Arabs. I therefore bind

myself in conscience and publicly, to sign no declaration, to accept no decision to give no support—not even indirect—(by tacit presence for example) to any motion which the conscience of the absentees would not accept. In that way I take on a great responsibility. But I know already, that so many brothers from the entire world will be present invisibly to support me. I do this because my human conscience forces me to the integral respect for all my brothers. I do it also, because the Nobel Peace Prize gives a very determined responsibility. Here is the place to say something of that responsibility.

V. — THE PRESENCE AND ROLE OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNERS.

Whether one likes it or not, the Nobel Peace Prize is a responsibility not a sanction nor a reward. And this is a great responsibility, despite the whims of those who write : "All the Nobel Peace Prizes have never prevented a war". Nobel himself continuously was preoccupied with problems of conscience, arising not only from the unfortunate sequels of the explosive discovered by him, but also and especially from the difficulty of establishing a fraternal world. Certainly the goal of his Prize was to reward "him who worked most or best for peace". But, de facto, at present the Nobel Peace Prize holders, thanks no doubt to the high moral value of their predecessors, represent in some way *the conscience of the world. Actually, the Nobel Peace Prize is a moral credit at the service of all humanity, East and West. left and right. Now, all the Nobel Peace Prize winners—except my brother Dr. Albert Schweitzer, excused because of age and fatigue—find themselves gathered here. By their quasi-unanimous presence therefore, they seem to give a supplementary caution to this conference, the participants of which, one can say, represent almost exclusively the Western block. Personally, when leaving this conference, I wish to escape all classifications. I desire to remain an instrument of peace, at the service of all men.*

Although the youngest Nobel Peace Prize holder, I dare to ask two things of my colleagues: the first: to declare loudly and publicly, as I myself do at this moment, that they are all *willing to come together on the invitation of every other important block, other than the Western one (Asiatic, Communist, Arabian, African, etc.) of all camps, of all important human reunions which have in common either the same philosophy or the same religion.*

Since they can and wish to serve the cause of peace, and since they are respected by the entire world (I have proof of that), I make to them a second proposal:

At the end of this year, perhaps in that Norway where they received their prizes, I invite them to a round-table conference, exclusively with the holders of the Lenin Peace Prize. Their influence and genius would thus be placed at the service of world problem number 1: the breaking of bread between all men.

If they agree to my two requests, their collective presence here will not only escape the danger of annexation by which they are threatened, but it will also show to the entire world that they are servants of peace.

Gandhi said: "I shall have no pleasure from living in this world if it is not united". And the philosopher Emmanuel Mounier wrote: "I think, that the duty of the spiritual man is to struggle against all closed societies".

For my part, with Gandhi, Albert Schweitzer and so many others, I believe in the unity of the human family, which is composed only of sons of God. It is this entire *family, I wish to serve.*

If this declaration interests you:

a) have it read by others;

b) be everywhere apostles of the war against "à priori suspicion";

c) help to increase the friendly East-West contacts.

*
* *

Two Nobel Peace Prize winners: Father Pire and Mr. Ralph J. Bunche (United States).

Father Pire's travel schedule.

End of June :

June 30th: Conference to the Rotary-Club de Brossac (near Angoulême, France).

July :

July 5th and 6th: At Bonn, meeting with the Ambassadors of Arabian countries.

July 25th: At London, lecture entitled "Facing our responsibilities", to the World Congress of Soroptimist Clubs.

August :

7th to 28th: Direction of the first session of "The

Mahatma Gandhi International Youth Centre" at Tihange-lez-Huy (Belgium).

August 9th: At 7 p.m. Discussion on the theme: "Youth at the service of others", at the Universal Conference of the Y. M. C. A. at Hilversum (Holland).

End of September :

Short visit to Ruanda (Africa).

Mid-October :

Northern Germany (Hanover, Hamburg, Luebeck, Oldenburg, Muenster, Duesseldorf).

Mid-Novembre :

Short sojourn in Tunisia and Morocco, visiting Algerian refugee families in those countries.

December :

At the beginning of the month, sejourn in different Middle-East countries, with visits to camps for Arabian refugees.

January 1961 :

Three weeks in Pakistan. One week in Japan.

***

Echoes.

— On May 2nd, Father Pire spoke at Dijon (France) on the occasion of the Centenary of the foundation of the Dominican Convent by Père Lacordaire. He was received by Canon Kire, Mayor of Dijon and member of Parliament.

— In the United States, Fr. Pire was accompanied by his friend and confrère, Rev. Fr. Delville, who acted as interpreter. The two pilgrims of peace, whose journey was, as is were, cut in two by the failure of the Sommet Conference, passed the first week at Chicago, assisting at the "World Brotherhood Conference" already mentioned. They were present at a gathering of one thousand American women, members of four hundred clubs, who conferred the following award on Fr. Pire:

IN APPRECIATION

of

One who has the compassion and the courage to build eight « European Villages » out of broken men,

One who has the dexterity of soul to give to human-discards the dignity of man,

One who follows the Christ ideal as a true musician renders great music

This Award for

Distinguished Service to Humanity

is given to

PERE DOMINIQUE GEORGE PIRE

Nobel Peace Laureate 1958

by

The Conference of

Club Presidents and Program Chairman.

— On SundayMay 15th, at the University of St. Louis, Fr. Pire received the degree Doctor of Law (honoris causa), a degree which he was also due to receive a few days later at Providence (N. Y.).

Going then to Washington, where he was warmly received at the Belgian Embassy, Fr. Pire and his companion after a successful press conference and useful contacts, arrived at New York, where they spent four profitable days. Fr. Pire records the three following impressions of his journey:

1. The segregation problem ought to be resolved at once and with absolute mutual respect.

2. Americans should fight against "à priori" suspicion which at times paralyses their peace efforts.

3. The American is essentially good. He must act in the world, according to his nature and leave aside all egoism and propaganda.

— Fr. Pire has happy memories of his meeting with the Rotarians of the 167th District, at Touquet (France) and hopes to find among them many "builders of bridges".

Father Pire signs the Golden Book of the town Mayence. To his left, the Bourgomaster, Herr Stein.

— On June 2nd, Fr. Pire was wonderfully received at Mayence (Germany) by the Burgomaster, the Rotary Club and by a very great number of citizens, who heard him speak in German (in a very halting manner) about his peace projects. He would like to keep up the contact with his numerous friends there. Could they please write to him?

Biography of the Nobel Peace Prize 1958.

This book is published as hereunder:

In French: "R. P. Dominique Pire. - Souvenirs et Entretiens", recueillis par Hugues Véhenne.

1. Belgium: Editions de l'Office de Publicité, 16, rue Marcq, Brussels.
2. France: Editions René Juliard, 30, rue de l'Université, Paris (VIIe).

In Dutch: « Leven en Gesprekken van de Eerw. Pater Dominique Pire ».

1. Belgium: Editions de l'Office de Publicité, 16, rue Marcq, Brussels.
2. Holland: Firm Brand at Hilversum.

In German: "P. Dominique Pire - Erinnerungen und Gespräche".

Germany, Austria and Switzerland: Firma Benziger Verlag, Zürich, Switzerland.

In Portuguese: "Recordaçoes e Confidências do R. P. Dominique Pire".

Portugal: Editions Publicaçoes Europa-America, Lisbonne.

Translations into the following languages are in course of preparation:

In English: "The Story of Father Pire as told to Hugues Véhenne".

1. U. S. A.: Publisher Dutton.
2. England: Publisher Hutchinson.

In Indian, Oriya and Bengali:

Translated and published for India by Prafulla Chandra Das, Publisher of Nobel Laureates.

Translations into Italian and Spanish are also being planned.

Read the book and we shall understand each other better.

⁂

We have also very nice postcards for sale in our offices, representing a rough sketch of our "Gandhi Centre". Use these cards in order to make our work better known.

Headquarters of

« THE HEART OPEN TO THE WORLD »

35, rue du Marché, HUY (Belgium). Tel. : 134.82

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We are very pleased to advise our American friends that contributions are tax deductable.

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ONE WORLD - ONE HEART

I. ACCEPTANCE OF A NOBEL PEACE PRIZE: ACCEPTANCE OF A DUTY

It was on December 10, 1958, at 1,30 p.m.
in the Aula of the University of Oslo,
in the presence of His Majesty King Olav V of Norway,
that I received the Nobel Peace Prize.
Immediately I was struck by several things :

1. That I had received the Nobel Peace Prize for the spirit of my work rather than for its visible and material results.

Mr. Gunnar Jahn, President of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, said in his speech of December 10, in the Aula :

If we were to estimate the importance of his (Father Pire's) *work by the number of refugees which he has saved, certain people would perhaps say that the sum of his work was, after all, not so very great. But as is so often the case, one must not base one's judgment on figures only. What is of incomparable greater importance, is the spirit which has given life to the work of Georges Pire, that seed which he has sown in the hearts of men, and which we hope will in time bear fruit in the shape of unselfish labour for those of our fellow-men whose lives are plunged in misery.*

2. That I had received the Prize as a pledge for the future rather than as a reward for the past.

I received it at the age of 49, and I am its youngest holder hitherto. Mr. Jahn said to me in his speech at the official dinner held the same evening :

My dear Father Pire, you are a young man, and you have still many years before you. We thank you this evening for your great work and for the results which you have already obtained. It is our ardent wish that many should follow you along the way of the future.

The following day, December 11, in his speech of thanks after my Laureate Speech at the Nobel Institute of Oslo, Mr. Hambro, former President of the League of Nations, said :

You must realize that it is your duty to last. The task that has been entrusted to you is one that will live on, and that task has need of you, of all your energy and the rallying of all your forces. Only a wise stewardship of your energy and your strength can make your efforts bear fruit; it is therefore your duty to use them wisely.

3. That the task entrusted to me for the future is in no way limited to the problem of the refugees (European and otherwise).

This was confirmed by Mr. Jahn in his speech of December 10 :

The work of Father Pire for the refugees, is the work of healing wounds made by the war. However, Father Pire sees

further than this. As he himself has said, his aim is to build a « bridge of light and love across the turbulent waters of imperialism, of anti-imperialism, and of racial hatred ». It is even more than this. It is to foster, by practical action, the growth of the spirit of brotherhood among men, among peoples, among races. This same idea finds expression in the last will and testament of Alfred Nobel, in which he declares that the Peace Prize shall be awarded « to him who shall have done the most or the best work for the brotherhood of the nations ». It is with this declaration in mind that the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament have the great honour and pleasure of awarding the Peace Prize for 1958 to Reverend Father Georges Pire. »

4. **In the last resort, the members of that honourable body, the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, expect that their candidates will — especially with the aid of the moral « credit » of the Nobel Peace Prize — continue intensively to work for the peace.**

On December 10, in the evening, Mr. Jahn spoke as follows :

The corner stone of the League of Nations after the first World War was the hope of building a better world. Its efforts were not successful. However, the dream did not die. The United Nations Organisation proves that it is not dead. But the mere fact of its existence has not eliminated the fear of what might happen to us all in the future. Each day we read and hear of new technical military inventions, of experiments with atom bombs exposing future generations to serious diseases, of the bomb itself, which is able to wipe all life from the face of the earth.

This engenders in us a fear of the future. But fear, of itself, leads to nothing. It is far more important that individual man and woman of all nations should unite under the motto : we will not allow this. We will not use these weapons. Give us rather respect for the rights of the individual, respect for man, in all the countries of the world.

It is only on respect for man, for our neighbour, that we must found the future. This respect must be our guiding motive, not merely the somewhat reserved respect stemming from the intellect and the mind, but the respect which springs from a feeling of brotherhood among men and among nations.

Father Pire, it is not merely that you have recognised the truth of this. It is rather that, in you, the spirit of brotherhood rests on a profound faith in the Gospel of Love, and

that this living faith has proved itself in the work that you have already accomplished.

* * *

Thus, fully aware of the great responsibility ahead of me, I accepted the Nobel Peace Prize. When receiving it in Oslo I said :

In endeavouring to practise the love of my neighbour, I shall also endeavour in my future work to act in the spirit which Nobel wished should be the norm of men's efforts to achieve one end, that end which is so supremely necessary in our own day, the lasting peace among nations.

The same day I stressed the importance of the Nobel Prize as moral « credit » :

The Nobel Prize has incomparable value as a moral « credit ». The loyalty of those who award it, the dedicated lives of those to whom it is awarded, these are the supreme proof of mutual trust among men. Such trust is the greatest imaginable inspiration by virtue of its extent as well as by its quality.

Finally, in the same speech of thanks I gave expression to my own personal wish on receiving this extraordinary Prize in the middle of my life :

It is my earnest wish to use the moral « credit » of the Nobel Peace Prize in such a way that at my death it will return to you not merely intact, but with interest, increased by the manner in which I shall have used it, so that your successors may one day award a Nobel Peace Prize with an even greater moral « credit », by reason of the fact that your candidate of 1958 used it well.

The Nobel Peace Prize of 1958 is not, indeed cannot be a reward, the end of a career. Rather is it a beginning, a starting afresh, the revival and betterment of all that I have been trying to do for 10 years. It is my desire to concecrate my life to peace, to the brotherhood of men. I am deeply aware of the responsibility contained in those words of a friend : « *From now on, you belong to the dream of peace in the heart of every man* ».

II. MAN, MY BROTHER

At the beginning of any serious work for peace it is necessary to have a chart to which all men of good will submit.

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world...

This is the beginning of the preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, by the General Assembly of the United Nations. I warmly recommend that every reader of this Manifesto should attentively re-read the 30 articles of this Declaration, some of which are quoted hereunder.

ARTICLE 1. — All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2. — Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-selfgoverning or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3. — Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 18. — Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19. — Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 28. — Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Our work shall rest on this noble Declaration and we will see what we can do together for the peace (1).

---

(1) This Declaration is rejoined by the one, made in 1954 by the second Assembly of the Œcumenical Council of Churches, representing 163 churches in 48 countries. Father Léonard reports that this Assembly considered the problem of « the common life in a divided world » and proposed a minimum of conditions which are necessary to realize this.

Reverend Father Pire and Mr. Otto Frank — father of Anne Frank — visiting the European Village in Aachen (Germany).

III. BY ALL MEN, FOR ALL MEN

For a whole year I prayed much and pondered the responsibilities which were laid upon me in Oslo on December 10 and 11, 1958. And at once I realized that, *by myself*, I could do nothing. I surrounded myself, therefore, with faithful friends, of widely divergent religions and philosophical beliefs, yet all united in their desire to serve peace by concrete and effective means.

Thus, from the outset, we are a group of friends embarking upon an experiment hitherto never made : that of uniting our efforts to put the moral « credit » of the Nobel Peace Prize to the widest possible use. To this initial group of friends are joined all those people who write to me from every corner of the world, putting their good will at my disposal. And we, in turn, will put that good will at the service of all men, whosoever they may be.

You will find this same spirit of universality aiming for peace in the statutes of an association, founded by me on June 5, 1959, under the name of « The Heart open to the World ». The statutes of this association, in accordance with the law of my country, are published in the official Belgian journal entitled : « *Le Moniteur Belge* » of June 11, 1959, No. 3051. Here is an extract from the statutes in question :

ARTICLE 3. — The aim of the Association is :

1. To engage the practical interest of every man, or every group of men, in behalf of any kind of human distress, be it individual or collective.

2. To seek to relieve this distress by every available means : friendship (sponsorship), social work, etc...

3. To create a « world of the heart » around this distress, and thus unite all men, breaking down all the barriers which so frequently separate them.

4. To enable young people to realize their ideal of practical and benevolent help to suffering humanity.

5. To further or support any activities capable of fostering understanding and brotherly love among men.

6. In particular, to help Father Pire to use, for the benefit of mankind, the moral « credit » with which the Nobel Peace Prize has provided him. To foster to this end an association « Friends of Father Pire », and a « Group of Councillors », to procure the necessary means, material or otherwise, to realize all the above mentioned aims.

A similar association will be founded in any country in which I can find a suitable and efficient help and support and where there are problems to be solved. All the associations will be joined together in one international organisation. However, and this must be said at once, this federation of associations is not an aim itself — it is merely a means, destined to provide a legal basis for all those other endeavours which will be the heart of all our efforts.

IV. UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF OUR WORK

The course of action which I have been trying to put into practice for the last 10 years has developed on two complementary planes. The aim of the one is to relieve the physical and moral distress of our suffering brethrens — the uprooted, displaced Europeans. The aim of the other is the same work of charity, only this time conceived as essentially a work practised in common, and thus bringing men closer together, breaking down the prejudices and barriers which divide mankind.

For the future we wish to retain this double plane action, which can be summed up in two words: *Aid, Dialogue.* Aid to those who suffer. Dialogue among those who seek to bring the relief. It is possible to see this double plane as leading to action of an increasingly deeper nature, which itself has three levels:

1. Action practised *in common* for the relief of human misery *wherever it may be found and under whatever label.* Even at this level there is much to be done in the present day world. Valuable help can be given by the courageous defiance of prohibitions, political prejudices, contempt and

injustices by which men find themselves surrounded — ranging oneself — « à priori » on the side of the victims.

2. At the second level, each man and woman working in such a group, will salute and acknowledge the nobility of the inspiration which has drawn all the others from their widely divergent walks of life, to devote themselves to the same work.

Here already is the beginning of the *Dialogue*. It is now no longer simply a question of common work — however courageous — in caring for the « looked after » unhappy people. We have come to the point where each worker is ready to explore new vistas of the mind, where the horizons of Christian, Moslem, Jew, Agnostic, open up to each other. In his book « Le Sens du dialogue » (1), p. 129, the philosopher Jean Lacroix quotes Péguy's phrase a propos of Bergson and Descartes: « They prefer partners to partisans ». And he adds: « When the Christian puts aside clerical politics and the Jew Jewish politics, then each — in discovering the other — makes a more profound discovery of himself ». And he continues: « The first step, and that which is a necessary condition of all the others, is not so much to denounce the partisan spirit in one's neighbour, as to destroy it in oneself, thus desiring that the « other », too, shall be fully himself. A man who does not practise dialogue is a fanatic: he misunderstands himself as completely as he misunderstands others. A man does not release his potentials, in fact, does not even know himself except through the mediation of others: by destroying the dialogue he destroys himself as surely as he destroys others. To stiffen into a partisan oneself is a sure way to make partisans of others, just as to open one's mind to them is a sure means of turning them into partners. I can only be myself by continuously desiring that thou shalt be thyself. »

Thus one offers not only one's heart to the suffering but also one's mind to one's co-workers in the relief of suffering. Their horizon, it is true, will continue differing vastly from each other, but the spirit of approach will be to use Gilson's admirable phrase: « A cordial agreement to disagree ».

3. From this point we can reach a third and even higher level. At this level everybody readily consents to re-view

(1) Jean Lacroix: « Le Sens du dialogue ». « Editions de la Baconnière, Neuchâtel » (Switzerland), 1944.

through other glasses the intellectual and spiritual foundations of his conception of the world as well as of his actions. This would not be done in any spirit of proselytism or rivalry, but rather with a profound respect for the truth of others. It would eliminate all prejudices, all preconceived notions, arbitrary simplifications and stereotyped ideas, which so often dim the clear vision of matters and of human beings. It would mean searching positively for the points of contact and thus ensure a better mutual understanding of the varying conceptions of life, which conceptions are underlying everybody's action.

We should, I think, here remind ourselves of the phrase of an English mystic: « Sincere people reach each other by the way of the heart, not by way of frontiers ».

Thus, the « Heart open to the World » would be *much more and much better than a simple aid, be it even collective, for the relief of material distress.* It would, *above all, be a step forward to the deeper thought and deeper principles which are the first pre-requisites of any movement towards universal brotherhood,* an effort of the spirit, which would ultimately make each one of us accept the « other » for his « otherness » with all his differences.

V. CONCRETE AND MODEST PASSAGE TO ACTION

Whether we be on the plane of relief to the suffering or on the plane of dialogue, we must, however, pass on to action, unless we wish to meet the fate of so many generous but vague plans which ended in nothing. Our efforts in the field of action will be but modest, yet concrete. Modest, on account of the overwhelming disparity between the work to be done on the one hand and the means and manpower on the other. At the outset we have but a handful of people of good will, and material resources which are but a ridiculous pittance in the face of the tasks ahead of us. We have, it is true, the moral support and « credit » of the Nobel Peace Prize, with which we hope to increase the number of good will as well as our material resources.

Our passing into action, as well as the activities themselves must remain in the realm of the concrete. The necessity for concrete action is forced upon us from outside, be it only by a part of the enormous mail which each day reaches me from all corners of the world. Even there we have, together with the first group of friends, found it necessary to select from this mail a certain number of problems, so as not to be

bogged under by attempting to do everything at once. « He who takes too many things in his arms cannot embrace them tightly. »

1. Fraternal Dialogue between Black and White People.

We are setting up an exchange system (letters, journals, visits...) between Black young men and women from Africa and White young people living outside Africa.

2. Relief to our Suffering Brethren.

The government of the Moslem State of Pakistan have commissioned me to work for 10 million Moslem refugees in that country. On the one hand, the problem of poverty and displaced people. On the other, the awakening of heart and conscience of the more fortunate among the Pakistanis as well as of the more fortunate in our own countries.

3. Help of the Healthy to the Sick.

To relieve the problem of tuberculosis in an African country. This to be done with teams of doctors and medical students.

4. World Unity.

All men are equal, all are brothers. No frontier, no « curtain » can really divide the fraternal world of men. Likewise, peace is the right of every man. And a Nobel Peace Prize is the servant of that peace to which every man is entitled. We shall therefore endeavour to the best of our ability to bring efficient help to our brothers living behind the Iron Curtain, avoiding however everything that could compromise our work and without risk for our co-workers. At present, this help can only be rendered by means of personal contacts, the advantage of these being to avoid the above mentioned obstacles and, through friendship, to give encouragement as well as material help.

5. Young People and the World of the Heart.

If we, the 50 year old ones, dream of a World of the Heart, it will be the young people who will make this world. The youth must therefore have much place in our efforts. Hundreds of young men and women, from many countries, have volunteered for manual and other labour during their holiday. I was not able to accept these offers for 1959 as I was myself overburdened and overworked. I have, however, accepted

them for 1960. As the Villages for the Displaced Persons are being built by professional labour, I cannot enlist the services of the young people in this field. But another project is already being undertaken. It is a house for young people of university-student age, where training sessions will be organised for youth of both sexes. Laying of the foundation stone : beginning of April 1960. Date of opening : August 1960.

6. Dialogue.

On the dialogue plane, it is obvious that points 1 and 5 hold many possibilities for exchange. Among others, we are considering two forms of dialogues : meetings and a magazine. Like the rest of the programme, the meetings will have to be modest and concrete — gathering however influential personalities and representatives from different walks of life, as for instance former Nobel Peace Prize holders and other Nobel Prize holders interested in world problems.

The first number of this magazine appeared in January 1960 in the simple form of a bulletin called : *From Heart to Heart*. It is written in three languages : French, English and German. It will keep you informed about the development of the little programme outlined above. We should like it to become a sort of « crossroad where all can meet in writing ».

VI. FINANCIAL BASIS

A sound financial basis is necessary even when the aid to the sick and the suffering is reduced to its simplest form. A minimum of financial stability is essential to ensure the functioning of the World of the Heart (secretariate, travelling, exchanges, etc...). We have chosen the simplest solution : to make a clear distinction between, on the one hand the aid and the dialogue, and on the other the search for funds. This last is entrusted to an organisation bearing the simple name of « Friends of Father Pire ». No doubt, the divulgation of our plans will soon bring us generous support from men and women who dream, as we do, of a world of brotherly love and who have great financial means at their disposal. Apart from this, however, the smallest gifts given from the heart will also be equally welcome.

VII TO THE READER OF THIS MANIFESTO

And you dear friends, who have finished reading this Manifesto, will without doubt, and with reason, ask yourselves the following question : where do I come in ?

Now the first requisite, since we wish to make a team of it, is to become more fully acquainted with each other and with the work. In this connection I would draw your attention to a biography of the Nobel Peace Prize of 1958, written by Hugues Véhenne, who has brought to the task not only his brilliant talent, but also the best sources of information.

This book is published as hereunder:

In French: « R. P. Dominique Pire — Souvenirs et Entretiens ».

1) *Belgium:* « Editions de l'Office de Publicité, 16, rue Marcq », Brussels.
Selling price: Belgian fr. 120,—.

2) *France:* « Editions René Julliard, 30, rue de l'Université, Paris (VIIe) ».
Selling price: French fr. 13,50.

In Dutch: « Leven en Gesprekken van de Eerw. Pater Dominique Pire ».

1) *Belgium:* « Editions de l'Office de Publicité, 16, rue Marcq », Brussels.
Selling price: Belgian fr. 120,—.

2) *Holland:* « Firme Brand at Hilversum ».
Selling price: fl. 7,30.

In German: « P. Dominique Pire — Erinnerungen und Gespräche ».

Germany, Austria and Switzerland: « Firma Benziger Verlag, Zürich (Switzerland) ».
On sale: From March 1960 onwards.
Selling price: D. M. 12,80 in Germany.

The following translations will be published shortly:

English language: « The Story of Father Dominique Pire as told to Hugues Véhenne ».

1) *U. S. A.:* Publisher Dutton.
2) *England:* Publisher Hutchinson.
Indian Oriya and Bengali language:
India: « Prafulla Chandra Das »; Publisher of Nobel Laureat's.

Translations into other languages such as Italian, Spanish, Portuguese are also in course of preparation.

Read the book, and we shall understand each other better.

After this you should read and re-read this Manifesto, to see in which of its six concrete points you and your friends

could give of your personal help. Ahead of us lies the task of spreading the movement « Friends of Father Pire » which is to provide the material basis of our work. In this connection, here are a few items of practical information :

Head Office of

« THE HEART OPEN TO THE WORLD »

35, RUE DU MARCHE — HUY (BELGIUM)
Tel. 134.82, Huy.

ACCOUNTS :

In Belgium : « Le Cœur ouvert sur le Monde ». — « N° 137.298, Banque Lambert, 11, rue des Colonies », Brussels.

In France : « Fonds Père Pire ». — « C. C. P. n° 77.34 de MM. J. Germain et D. Sénard, B. N. C. I., Beaune (Côte d'Or).

In Germany : « Fonds Père Pire ». — « Konto Nr. 30/9390, Bankhaus Neuvians, Reuschel & Co., München 3, Maximiliansplatz, 13 ».

In U. S. A. : « Father Pire Fund. — The Chase Manhattan Bank, Eighteen Pine Street, New-York 15, N. Y.

VIII. PROVISIONAL CONCLUSION

This little Manifesto falls between a *past* composed of ten years of work in the service of the uprooted, in the service of unity among men, and a *future,* as yet shrouded in darkness, but slowly beginning to unfold. Between this past and this future stands the Nobel Prize for Peace. *It is to you personally, my dear friends, that I give in trust the great moral « credit » of that Prize.* We will use it together for the peace of the world, without harbouring too many illusions about the importance of whatever results we may be able to achieve; yet, on the other hand, without under-estimation of the vast and immense possibilities open to us if we earnestly desire them. In his will Alfred Nobel has envisaged his Prize for Peace as a reward to those who had worked *most or best* in the cause of peace. Because of our lack of material means we shall not be able to achieve the « most ». But we can achieve the « best », and the « best » is that intensity of love with which each shall go out towards his brothers, and help them, in brotherly exchange of minds and hearts.

IX. Please address all correspondence to :
« THE HEART OPEN TO THE WORLD »
35, RUE DU MARCHE, HUY (BELGIUM)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

François PERROUX : « La coexistence pacifique », « trois volumes. Presses Universitaires de France », 1958.

Jean LACROIX : « Le sens du dialogue ». « Editions de la Baconnière, Neuchâtel », 1944.

Augustin LEONARD : « Dialogue des chrétiens et des non-chrétiens ». « Office Général du Livre, Paris », 1959.

Jacques MARITAIN : « L'Homme et l'Etat ». « Presses Universitaires de France », 1953.

EVANSTONS SPEAKS : « Reports from the Second Assembly of the W. C. C. », 1955.

Radio-Newsreel-TV Working Press Assoc.
Larry Racies

April 1, 1960

Dear Larry:

Your letter of February 26th finally caught up with Mr. Murrow. I have just received a note from him asking me to tell you that he deeply regrets that he cannot accept your very kind invitation. He feels that he would like to return as quietly as he left.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Larry Racies
Chairman, Board of Governors
Radio-Newsreel-Television
Working Press Association
527 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

gw

THE PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WORKING NEWSMEN IN THE TELEVISION, RADIO, AND MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRIES

Radio-Newsreel-Television Working Press Association

527 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
PLAZA 1-2720

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Counsel
Marie A. Durso
Executive Secretary

February 26, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Some time ago, we spoke inviting you to be the guest of honor at a going-away dinner, but you asked for a rain check and suggested that we have a dinner upon your return. Well, now we would like to pick up that rain check and turn the Mike & Screen Press Dinner into an appropriate "Welcom Home" party for Edward R. Murrow, the newsmen's newsman.

The project was approved last night by unanimous vote of the Board of Governors, who urged me to use all haste in contacting you since every moment of time between now and June would be needed to make this dinner tasteful and successful in every way. We would, of course, also need to know your definite return date.

You will be pleased to know, Ed, that the Association is growing. A successful dinner of this type would be an important attention-getter for this organization which gives voice to the problems of radio-newsreel-television newsmen in their professional pursuit of news. In fact, the Association frequently is the only voice to be heard fighting the battle for equal access, freedom of information, and equality of treatment with the printed Press.

What do you say? Will you be our guest of honor for a Mike & Screen Press Dinner on your return in June? We are all hoping so. Just let us know your decision quickly.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Larry Racies

Larry Racies
Chairman, Board of Governors

LR/MD

R.A.I. Corporation
Eng Dec.

The R.A.I. Corporation Italian Radio T.V. System
requests the pleasure of your company
at a reception
on Wednesday, the twenty-first of September, 1960
at six o'clock
Hotel St. Regis -
Fifth Avenue and 55th Street
to meet
Mr. Marcello Rodinò, President -
and
Mr. Rodolfo Arata, General Manager
of R.A.I. Radiotelevisione Italiana -
on the occasion of the inauguration of its
North American Offices -

R.S.V.P.
R.A.I. Corporation
711 Fifth Avenue
Plaza 8-2350

Ramos, Senor Juan

Señor Juan Gonzalez Ramos

Executive Director Economic Development Administration

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

requests the honor of your presence

at the formal Spring opening

of the John Frederics millinery collection

inspired by Puerto Rico

on Tuesday, the fifteenth of March

at three o'clock

John Frederics Salon

6 West 57th Street

New York City

Guest of Honor:
Mrs. Robert F. Wagner

R. S. V. P.
Circle 7-7745

Ray, Satyajit

February 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Ambassador and Mrs. Chagla:

Thank you for your kind invitation to attend a reception in honor of Mr. Satyajit Ray to be held on the 14th of February.

I regret very much that Mr. and Mrs. Murrow will not be able to attend, since they are traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Social Secretary
The Ambassador of India and Mrs. Chagla
2107 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

सत्यमेव जयते

In honour of Mr. Satyajit Ray
Director of "Pather Panchali" and "Aparajito"
recipient of the Selznick Golden Laurel Award
and the Golden Laurel Trophy

The Ambassador of India and Mrs. Chagla
request the pleasure of your company
at a Reception
on Sunday, the fourteenth of February
from six to eight o'clock
The Embassy, 2700 Macomb Street

R. S. V. P.
Social Secretary
2107 Massachusetts Avenue

Rose, Peter

June 15, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing you, because you represent to me an integrity in the field of communications and an expertness of news analysis which speaks for itself.

Like many young Americans (I am twenty-five), I am concerned for the leadership in this country which many would agree has been found lacking in recent years. I believe, one man, Adlai E. Stevenson, has shown himself to be of a stature of leadership that we, the young, so heartily admire in the world today. Why is it that the historian and the newsman cannot combine their talents to visually demonstrate this leadership? You showed the United States the tyranny of McCartheism---why do you not show to the public the history of our recent political doldroms?

Mr. Stevenson and President Eisenhower have debated in two campaigns---their words have been many, their images widely seen by the American people. Mr. Nixon has spoken and acted for the public. Why not take the pictorial coverage of the last eight years---basic issue by basic issue---taking the words of our political leaders---and visually connect them with the world news events of those same eight years. An example would be Stevenson's statement on the hydrogen bomb ban in 1956 and his opponents counter-statements; and then the Geneva discussions going on at the present moment. Another example would be---solution of the farm problem---statements by the candidates (pictorially as well as verbally) and then a flash at the present farm crisis with statements by the farmers. Take the issues-take the candidates' words-show the present situation.

I believe that this country needs an enlightened and an eloquent leader, and I think, above all, they have to be shown by image and word what it is they want. Make it historical so that they understand the past in terms of the present world situation. As one among many, I plead with you, the leader in mass communication newscoverage, to give the American people the truth as counter to the trite they are being handed in such programs as the series "Journey to Understanding."

Thank you for your patience in reading this letter (if so you do).

Sincerely yours,

Peter H. Rose

Peter H. Rose
student, Columbia University,
Graduate Faculties

454 Riverside Drive, Apt.1A
New York 27, N.Y.

Rosenwald, Wm.

Samuel D. Leidesdorf Joseph I. Lubin

Co-Chairmen

announce the presentation of

The Solomon Bublick Award

of the

Hebrew University of Jerusalem

to

WILLIAM ROSENWALD

at

Dinner

Monday evening, November 21, 1960 at 6:30 o'clock

Gold Ballroom Park Lane Hotel

RSVP Sponsor Card Enclosed

No Solicitation of Funds

Russell, Mrs Henry Potter

November 21, 1960

Dear Mrs. Russell:

Thank you for your kind invitation to attend a dinner at your home on December 1st.

Much to my regret, I shall not be able to go to San Francisco for the Conference. After a bout with pneumonia, I am on the mend, but am under doctor's orders not to do any flying for the next weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Henry Potter Russell
1440 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

ERM:gw

Mrs. Henry Potter Russell

requests the pleasure of your company

for Dinner Thursday, December the first

to meet delegates attending the

Fourth National Conference

of the Institute of International Education

7:30 o'clock p. m.

R. s. v. p.

Informal

1440 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

1440 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 11, California

November 17, 1960

Dear Ed Murrow:

I am so hoping that you will dine with me on Thursday, December 1st, this dinner of course honoring not only you but other delegates to the Institute of International Education conference.

Will you ask your secretary to airmail your acceptance or regret--and I hope your answer will be in the affirmative.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Russell

Mrs. Henry P. Russell

KC - no
Can't go - no
flying 3 weeks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Alice Sachs

April 19, 1960

Dear Mrs. Loeb:

Thank you for your recent note inviting the Murrows to attend a Champagne Party for Alice Sachs on April 27th.

I regret that Mr. and Mrs. Murrow will not be able to accept since they are still traveling and will not be returning to New York until the end of May.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Robert Loeb
1060 Park Avenue
New York, New York

What Champagne party for
Alice Sachs
Candidate for Assembly

When April 27 1960
5:30 - 7:30 PM

Where Mr. & Mrs Robert Loeb
Apt 13 G
1060 Park Ave

RSVP

San Francisco Lecture Series

July 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Field:

Thank you for your letter of July 20th to Mr. Murrow. As he is at the political convention in Chicago, I am taking the liberty of answering you in his stead.

Unfortunately, because of the pressure of his schedule for the coming year and the uncertain nature of his CBS commitments, Mr. Murrow has decided to make a general ruling against accepting any speaking engagements, however attractive they may be.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Jerome Field
Executive Director
San Francisco Lecture Series
1216 Leavenworth Street
San Francisco 9, California

San Francisco Lecture Series

1216 Leavenworth St. • PRospect 5-1139

San Francisco 9, California

July 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Attn: Gabrielle Wachsner, Secretary

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please refer to our letter of April 12, 1960, concerning our Fall lecture program on Conformity, a Modern American Problem and Miss Wachsner's responsive letter of April 19, 1960. Miss Wachsner indicated that until your fall broadcasting schedule had been finalized it would be impossible for you to consider any speaking engagements.

We are now in the process of finalizing our own program and should like to know if it is now possible for you to accept our invitation to participate in our program. We would very much regret your absence were we not to at least explore every reasonable means within our power to make your participation possible.

Of the dates indicated in our original letter, we would be most pleased to have you as our guest on Wednesday, November 16 or November 23. November 2 and November 9 may also be available though perhaps less desirable due to the Fall Election.

From the standpoint of the time period required in San Francisco, we are requesting our speakers to arrive at least one day before their presentation. Such an arrival will permit a press interview before the actual night of the program. If overriding time schedules clearly prevent any of our speakers from arriving in the Bay area one day

in advance of their program, we have decided to simply cancel press interviews. It is our feeling that due to the time pressure on most of our speakers press considerations must, of necessity, remain secondary.

By way of general information, we have obtained for this series the newly built Masonic Temple, the largest and most modern facilities ever used for a lecture presentation in Northern California. Up to this time, we have contracted with Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and Mr. Robert A. Hutchins and are negotiating with Mr. Archibald MacLeish, Mr. E. E. Cummings and Dr. Karl Menninger.

Though we anticipated some local interest in our topic, Conformity, a Modern American Problem, the enthusiasm and interest aroused by this topic has far exceeded our expectations. Local citizenry and educational circles with whom we have tentatively broached the possibility of your coming have been particularly responsive. There is no question, in fact, that your presentation would constitute a key address. We consequently look forward with particular interest to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

Jerome Field

Jerome Field,
Executive Director

April 19, 1960

Dear Mr. Field:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 12th inviting Mr. Murrow to participate in the San Francisco Lecture Series.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the States for several months, and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to consider any engagements.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Jerome Field
Executive Director
San Francisco Lecture Series
1216 Leavenworth Street
San Francisco 9, California

San Francisco Lecture Series

1216 Leavenworth St. • PRospect 5-1139

San Francisco 9, California

April 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On consecutive Wednesdays commencing November 2, 1960, we are presenting a series of five sixty to ninety minute lectures bearing the generic title, Conformity A Modern American Problem. We would be honored to have you as one of our speakers.

Our series is designed to afford persons, of established reputation, in various fields of endeavor an opportunity to freely express their ideas in a "no holds barred" lecture on any subject which the word conformity brings to mind. Each lecturer will be given the broadest latitude in expressing his ideas in the area with which he is most familiar, i.e., Business, the Social Sciences, the Physical Sciences, Philosophy, Politics, Art, Theatre, and Music.

We are approaching only persons whom we feel would be most appropriate for a serious lecture program, academic in spirit albeit of popular appeal. None of our speakers are "Professional Lecturers" as such, all however are established figures within their respective fields.

Our newly formed organization has as its long term objective the establishment of a provocative and informative program of lectures, bringing to the San Francisco Bay area members of the academic and non-academic community whose ideas and opinions will intellectually excite their audiences. We feel that you number among this group.

If you are "taken" with our topic and idea we should appreciate hearing from you as to your fee and availability for a San Francisco lecture of the type described. We have reserved consecutive Wednesdays commencing November 2, 1960, and running through December 7, 1960 for the event. In any case your opinion on our program would certainly be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome Field

Jerome Field
Executive Director

Sheil, Rev. B. J.

May 4, 1960

Your Excellency:

Thank you so much for your recent invitation inviting Mr. Murrow to attend the Solemn Pontifical Mass of Thanksgiving to be held on Sunday, May 22nd.

Mr. Murrow is currently traveling on the West Coast and unfortunately he already has several commitments, which make it necessary for him to be in the South during the latter part of May. I am however, forwarding your kind invitation on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Most Reverend Bernard James Sheil
Saint Andrew's Church
3546 North Paulina Street
Chicago, Illinois

His Excellency

The Most Reverend Bernard James Sheil, D. D.

Titular Archbishop of Selge

Auxiliary Archbishop to the Cardinal Archbishop of Chicago

requests the honor of your presence at the

Solemn Pontifical Mass of Thanksgiving

on the occasion of his

Golden Sacerdotal Jubilee

Saint Andrew's Church

3546 North Paulina Street

Chicago, Illinois

Sunday, the twenty-second of May

One thousand nine hundred and sixty

at ten o'clock

His Eminence Albert Cardinal Meyer

Archbishop of Chicago

Preacher

R.s.v.p.

Shotwell, Dr James

February 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your recent invitation to attend a luncheon in honor of Dr. James Shotwell on March 9th.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to accept, since he is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Joseph E. Johnson, President
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
345 East 46th Street
New York, New York

LUxemburg 2-3224

We are in weekly contact with you via Channel 2 and we still love you — and your "Small World" —

Good night & good luck.

Affectionately, The Balints

Please remember us to your lovely lady — if she is with you.

NICHOLAS G. BALINT

INTER-ALLIED PUBLICATIONS
35 West 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Dear Ed: We surely will miss you at the Shotwell luncheon. Unless you'll decide to fly home, make a dramatic appearance, deliver a brief speech, and fly back to Israel. This would create a sensation and would immediately put "The Long Way to Freedom" Dr. Shotwell's epic work on the front pages. The Grand Old Man and his friends would be delighted and grateful to you. ——

The pleasure of your company is requested

at a private luncheon in honor of

Dr. James T. Shotwell

Professor Emeritus, Columbia University and

President Emeritus, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

on the occasion of the publication of his epic work

"The Long Way to Freedom"

and in recognition of his 85th year

on Wednesday, March 9th, 1960, at 12 noon sharp

at the

Carnegie Endowment International Center

345 East 46th Street, New York

Ralph Bunche
Albert Edelman
Joseph E. Johnson
Grayson Kirk
David Rockefeller
Arthur K. Watson

R.S.V.P.
Joseph E. Johnson, President
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
345 East 46th Street, New York
Telephone: OXford 7-3131

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Sigma Delta Chi

460 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

June 27, 1960

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Miss Hogg:

Thank you very much for bringing the dues situation to Mr. Morrow's attention. I realize he has been out of the country and we are very glad to have him back.

This year, as you may know, the National Sigma Delta Chi Convention will be in New York November 30 - December 3 and we are expecting more than 500 writers and newscasters from throughout the country. I tell you this because it is quite possible someone might want Mr. Morrow to give a short talk in one of the seminars if he is free at that time.

Sincerely,

Ken

Kenneth M. Baker
Treasurer, Deadline Chapter
Sigma Delta Chi

KMB:pae

Eug. Dec.
Smith, Senator Margaret

You are invited to attend a
reception and dinner
for
Senator Margaret Chase Smith
of Maine

honoring her for her dedicated leadership
in improving the nation's health

to be given by

Mr. James S. Adams
Mrs. Albert D. Lasker
Mr. Jules C. Stein

On behalf of the
American Association of Medical Colleges
American Cancer Society
National Association for Mental Health
Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

on Friday, the sixteenth of September
at seven o'clock

East Room
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

R. S. V. P. Black Tie

Ret'd card.

Southwest Missouri Teachers Assoc

December 2, 1960

Dear Howard:

Many thanks for your letter of November 28th.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to speak at your teachers' convention next October and very much regret that I cannot accept. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the coming year are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake to make any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard Butcher
Southwest Missouri Teachers Association
3434 Oak Ridge Drive
Joplin, Missouri

ERM:Gw

OFFICERS:

BYRON REA
President, Springfield, Mo.

MARY HELEN WILLHOITE
1st Vice President, Monett, Mo.

DAISY DAVIDSON
2nd Vice Pres., Taneyville, Mo.

HOWARD BUTCHER
Secretary-Treasurer, Joplin, Mo.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

3434 OAK RIDGE DRIVE
JOPLIN, MISSOURI

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

BYRON REA
Chairman, Springfield, Mo.

RAY WOOD
Bolivar, Mo.

HARRY L. SUTTLE
Springfield, Mo.

HUGH R. HEMBREE
El Dorado Springs, Mo.

EVERETT HERD
Gainesville, Mo.

11/28/60

Dear Ed:

We would like for you to address our teachers Convention in Springfield, Mo. Oct 12 or 13, 1960

Will you do this for us?

What honorarium should we prepare?

Thanks

Howard Butcher

Membership 5000

Southwest Missouri
Teachers Assoc.

March 11, 1960

Dear Mr. Butcher:

Thank you for your letter of March 6th inviting Mr. Murrow to appear on the convention program of the Southwest Missouri Teachers Association on October 14th.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the States for several months, and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to accept any engagements.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Howard Butcher,
Secretary-Treasurer
Southwest Missouri Teachers Association
3434 Oak Ridge Drive
Joplin, Missouri

OFFICERS:

C. W. FARNHAM
President, West Plains, Mo.

A. E. GOTT
Ist Vice President, Ozark, Mo.

MRS. ELLIS JACKSON
2nd Vice Pres., Marshfield, Mo.

HOWARD BUTCHER
Secretary-Treasurer, Joplin, Mo.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

3434 OAK RIDGE DRIVE
JOPLIN, MISSOURI

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

C. W. FARNHAM
Chairman, West Plains, Mo.

RAY WOOD
Bolivar, Mo.

HARRY L. SUTTLE
Springfield, Mo.

HERBERT COOPER
Nevada, Mo.

EVERETT HERD
Gainesville, Mo.

3/6/60

Dear Edward R Murrow:

On November 18, 1955 — in a letter to me you hinted you would like to appear on our Convention program sometime.

We'd like to have you on this years program in Springfield Mo. October 14, 2:00 PM.

We can pay $1000.

Will you please —

Howard Butcher

Myer Feinstein
State of Israel
Bond Organ

April 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Feinstein:

Please forgive the delay in giving you an answer to your very kind invitation conveyed to Mr. Murrow in your letter of January 22nd. Mr. Murrow has been traveling extensively in the Far East, and we have only just received his reply.

He has asked me to tell you how deeply honored he is by the desire of the State of Israel Bond Organization to confer upon him the Medallion of Valor Award. He would have been delighted to be able to accept this, but unfortunately, it would appear from certain radio and television commitments made for the coming season, that there is every likelihood of his being out of the country during the latter part of November, which would of course make it impossible for him to attend the dinner in Philadelphia on Sunday evening, November 20th.

Will you please convey to your Committee Mr. Murrow's profound regrets.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Myer Feinstein
General Chairman
Philadelphia Committee, State of Israel Bonds
607 Lewis Tower Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

gw

607 LEWIS TOWER BLDG., PHILADELPHIA 2, PA. KI 6-1022

Honorary Chairman
SAMUEL H. DAROFF
Honorary Chairman, Awards Committee
HON. RICHARDSON DILWORTH
General Chairman
MYER FEINSTEIN
Chairman, Board of Governors
HON. LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL
Chairman, Cabinet
LEON B. BERNSTEIN
City Representative
HON. FREDRIC R. MANN

MEDALLION OF VALOR AWARD

STATE OF ISRAEL COMMENDATION DINNER

March 1, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Wachsner:

At a meeting of the Committee on Awards held yesterday, the State of Israel Commendation Dinner program was reviewed. You will recall that on January 22, Mayor Richardson Dilworth extended our invitation to Mr. Edward R. Murrow to receive the Medallion of Valor Award next November.

I have been instructed to inform you that definite acceptances have already been received from the Honorable Lester Pearson, former President of the United Nations Assembly; Mr. Ed Sullivan; General Lucius D. Clay, former United States High Commissioner for Germany; and we also expect Mr. George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; Frank Sinatra; the Honorable Herbert H. Lehman; and Mr. Paul Muni. There is a possibility that both Mr. Herbert Hoover and Mr. Bernard Baruch will also grace the dais.

It is our hope that we shall soon have word from you or from Mr. Murrow letting us know that his presence will be added to this illustrious roster. You may be sure, however, that we shall exercise whatever patience is necessary until a reply - which we hope shall be favorable - is received by us.

Very sincerely yours,

Myer Feinstein

Myer Feinstein
General Chairman

MF:L

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE, STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1960 BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL

607 LEWIS TOWER BLDG., PHILADELPHIA 2, PA. KI 6-1022

Honorary Chairman
SAMUEL H. DAROFF
Honorary Chairman, Awards Committee
HON. RICHARDSON DILWORTH
General Chairman
MYER FEINSTEIN
Chairman, Board of Governors
HON. LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL
Chairman, Cabinet
LEON B. BERNSTEIN
City Representative
HON. FREDRIC R. MANN

MEDALLION OF VALOR AWARD

January 22nd, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Few men, in the course of a lifetime, have the opportunity to help shape the political, economic, social or cultural destiny of a nation. In our own time, the rebirth of the State of Israel has brought to the fore a limited number of men who, through their interest in the advancement of freedom and human dignity throughout the world, have helped create the character of Israel through the selfless contribution of their time, energy and talents in their respective fields of endeavor.

On Sunday evening, November 20, 1960, at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, ten such men will receive the grateful acknowledgement of the people and Government of Israel at the State of Israel Commendation Dinner in their honor. It is uniquely appropriate that the City of Philadelphia, the birthplace of liberty, in America and a symbol of freedom for all mankind, has been selected as the situs of this most significant convocation.

On behalf of the State of Israel Bond Organization, under whose sponsorship this international event will be held, it is our great privilege to notify you of your selection as one of those so to be honored, and to invite you to accept the Medallion of Valor Award of the State of Israel at this notable occasion. At the request of the Israel Government, the presentations will be made by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

It is with the deepest sense of appreciation for your efforts in bringing to the attention of objective and freedom loving people throughout the world a more firmly based understanding of the issues which have so painfully disrupted the Middle East that you have been designated for this special recognition.

STATE OF ISRAEL COMMENDATION DINNER

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE, STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1960 BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL

Your noteworthy contribution has indeed merited not only the plaudits of the citizens of Israel, but of all the Jewish people and the democratic nations of the world.

We sincerely hope we may have the privilege of receiving you on November 20, and shall look forward with anticipation to your early reply.

Respectfully yours,

Myer Feinstein
General Chairman

Richardson Dilworth
Mayor, City of Philadelphia

State of Israel Bonds

January 28, 1960

Dear Mayor Dilworth:

Thank you so much for your gracious letter of January 22nd inviting Mr. Murrow to participate in the State of Israel Commendation Dinner on Sunday evening, November 20th.

I am sure Mr. Murrow will be deeply honored by the award you wish to confer upon him, but since there is no way of predicting where he will be next November, I am forwarding your letter on to him in Europe and would appreciate your patience until a reply is received from him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mayor Richardson Dilworth
Philadelphia Committee, State of Israel Bonds
607 Lewis Tower Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

607 LEWIS TOWER BLDG.,

KI 6-1022

SAMUEL H. DAROFF

HON. RICHARDSON DILWORTH

MYER FEINSTEIN

HON. LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL

LEON B. BERNSTEIN

HON. FREDRIC R. MANN

MEDALLION OF VALOR AWARD

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580 Park Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

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Respectfully yours,

Myer Feinstein
General Chairman

Richardson Dilworth
Mayor, City of Philadelphia

State Univ of Iowa

August 18, 1960

Mr. Leslie G. Moeller
Director, School of Journalism
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Mr. Moeller:

Thank you for your gracious invitation to give the John F. Murray Memorial Lecture at the State University of Iowa sometime this fall or winter.

Unfortunately, due to the pressure and uncertainty of my CBS commitments, I have now had to make a blanket rule against accepting speaking engagements however attractive they may be.

Sincerely yours,

EL

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA IOWA CITY

School of Journalism

August 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On March 24, 1960, I wrote you about the possibility of giving a John F. Murray Memorial Lecture on this campus, and a copy of my letter of that date is enclosed.

At that time your secretary wrote me that it would not be possible to consider a possible engagement until after your fall broadcasting schedule had been set up. Accordingly, I write now to inquire whether there is a possibility of a date this fall, preferably between November 10 and December 10, or in the period from January 9 through January 26.

We hope very much that you will find it possible to accept.

Sincerely,

Leslie G. Moeller

Leslie G. Moeller
Director

LGM:hg

Enclosure

State Univ. of Iowa

March 31, 1960

Dear Mr. Moeller:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 24th inviting Mr. Murrow to deliver a John F. Murray Memorial Lecture on the University of Iowa campus.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the States until June or July, and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to accept any engagements.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Leslie G. Moeller, Director
School of Journalism
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA IOWA CITY

School of Journalism

March 24, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is written to invite you to give a John F. Murray Memorial Lecture on this campus, as a representative of the field of mass communications.

The details of the lectureship are set out on the enclosed descriptive sheets; I'll simply mention here that such a lecturer is brought to the campus for a major public address by one of the three participating units, the School of Journalism, the College of Law, or the College of Commerce, and that it has been the custom also for the lecturer to spend some additional time, usually two days, on the campus, primarily to give students an opportunity to talk about major problems in the speaker's special area of competence.

It has been the feeling that in this way the lecturer can make an important contribution to the "feeling" of students for the deeper professional concerns of his particular field--and, of course, we're conscious also of the fact that this experience will be most helpful for faculty members as well. Usually the lecturer sits down with a student group for a discussion of professional problems; ordinarily many of the group are graduate students. There is also a luncheon or a dinner at which there is opportunity for the speaker to become better acquainted with the faculty members of the school or college which is arranging for his appearance. And ordinarily there's opportunity for the lecturer to spend some time talking with people he'd like to see.

An honorarium of $1,000 plus travel expense is provided for the lecturer.

The lecture is usually in an area of special interest to the speaker, and one which he feels is of much public import. For example, Erwin Canham talked on "A Free Press in a Free World" and Geoffrey Crowther of the London Economist talked on "Free Enterprise Versus Planned Economy."

Each lecture is published in booklet form, and given wide distribution to university and major public libraries, to schools of journalism, and to workers in the mass communications field.

The days you would spend with us could be scheduled pretty much at your convenience; we have found that a Monday-Tuesday-Wednesday or a Wednesday-Thursday-Friday unit is usually the best, because the lecture is ordinarily scheduled on a Tuesday or a Thursday night (Wednesday night is usually reserved for musical events).

I suggest, tentatively, a date in May, between May 2 and May 27. If this isn't workable, perhaps we can talk about a date next fall.

We hope very much that you can be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie G. Moeller
Director

LGM:cc
Enclosure

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA IOWA CITY

School of Journalism

THE JOHN F. MURRAY LECTURESHIP AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

PURPOSES

The purposes of the Murray Lectureship are several, but the major purposes are these:

(a) The advancement of public knowledge and the increasing of public concern with regard to an important topic in the field of the lecturer's interest and competence, through the presentation of a lecture to which faculty, students, and the general public are invited.

(b) The providing of an opportunity for contact between the lecturer, and the students and faculty in the appropriate areas, primarily for the discussion, both formal and informal, of matters of professional concern in the lecturer's field of specialization.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Through the provisions of the will of Mrs. Bessie Dutton Murray the State University of Iowa has received an endowment fund forthe John F. Murray lectureship (and for Murray scholarships), as a memorial of her late husband, an Iowan who was for many years a successful executive, with much of his work in advertising.

When Mr. Murray as a young man was employed as a purser on a Lake Michigan steamer he met William Wrigley, Jr., the chewing gum magnate. Wrigley was attracted by Murray's manner, and hired him to tour the southeastern states as a promoter for the Wrigley Company. The success of the trip led to Murray's appointment as advertising man for the company in New York City, where he coined the successful trade name, "Juicy Fruit." Later Murray set up his own advertising agency, and in 1909 created the Murray Newspaper Service and the Murray Syndicate Cut Service. He also formed a chemical company which ultimately absorbed several drug companies and became the American Home Products Corporation.

After Mr. Murray's death in 1936 Mrs. Murray returned to her native town of Wheatland, Iowa, where she lived until her death in 1945. Her will set up not only the Murray Lectureship, but also $500 scholarships awarded each year to students in the College of Commerce, the College of Law, and the School of Journalism.

The first Murray Lecture was held in 1952; sponsorship and selection of the lecturer rotates among the Colleges of Commerce and Law and the School of Journalism.

PROCEDURE ON CAMPUS

Ordinarily the Murray Lecturer is on the campus for about three days, with his public lecture on the evening of one of these.

It has been the custom, while the Murray Lecturer is on the campus, to arrange for several events, in addition to the lecture, which give students and faculty the benefit of contacts with him.

Usually these activities include a conference, ordinarily a discussion session, with students and faculty members; a luncheon or dinner with the faculty of the school or college immediately concerned, and with top university administrative officials; and, if time permits, coffee hours with students and faculty. On the occasion of Mr. Crowther's visit, a symposium on foreign trade was arranged. (His schedule was such that it was possible for him to spend five days in Iowa City, a circumstance which is most welcome even though it is understood that not all speakers will be able to stay for so long a time.) Mr. Canham sat in for an hour with a class in international communications, and appeared before another journalism class also; other lecturers have similarly carried on discussion sessions with classes in their specialized fields.

PUBLICATION

Each Murray lecture is published in booklet form, with distribution to educational institutions in the fields involved, libraries, newspapers, radio and television stations, and persons with a special interest in the topic. Usually one thousand to fifteen hundred copies are distributed.

PREVIOUS SPEAKERS

Feb. 26, 1952	Erwin D. Canham, Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR	"A Free Press in a Free World"
Oct. 9, 1952	Herbert F. Goodrich, Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals	"The Law Has Growing Pains Too"
Mar. 2, 1954	Geoffrey Crowther, Editor, ECONOMIST, LONDON	"Free Enterprise Versus Planned Economy"
Oct. 1, 1954	Joseph N. Welch of the Boston Bar	"Senate Hearings"
Dec. 6, 1956	Dr. Edward S. Mason, Dean Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard	"Competitive Co-existence in South Asia"
Mar. 27, 1958	Dr. Albert Y. Badre, Professor of Economics, American University of Beirut (then on sabbatical leave for the United Nations as Chief, Middle East Unit, Bureau of Economic Affairs)	"Arab Economic Development between Native Sentiments and Foreign Idealogies"

March 24, 1960

The State of Wisconsin
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
816 STATE STREET
Madison 6, Wisconsin
ALPINE 5-3824

State of Wisconsin Historical Soc

LESLIE H. FISHEL, JR.
DIRECTOR

January 18, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Wachsner:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 12th.

I knew that Mr. Murrow was presently in Europe, but I thought he might possible be returning to this country in time for our conference on mass communications history. I am sorry that he will not be able to participate in the meeting.

Sincerely,

Leslie H. Fishel, jr.

Leslie H. Fishel, jr.

LHF:bks

January 12, 1960

Dear Mr. Fishel:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 8th inviting Mr. Murrow to participate in a conference sponsored by the State Historical Society to be held in April.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence. Since he is traveling in Europe and will not be returning to the States for several months, it will not be possible for him to accept your invitation. Thank you again for asking him.

With regard to Mr. Murrow's personal papers, I have not been able to find any correspondence on this subject in our files. If you care to pursue this matter, I would suggest that you write to us in the fall when our office is again fully staffed.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Leslie H. Fishel, Jr., Director
State Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison 6, Wisconsin

The State of Wisconsin

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
816 STATE STREET
Madison 6, Wisconsin
ALPINE 5-3824

LESLIE H. FISHEL, JR.
DIRECTOR

January 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since 1955 the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin have been working together to develop a Mass Communications History Center. Our project was prompted by a realization that there was very little documentation pertaining to mass communications history and its role as a major force in American history. We envisioned and established the Center as a central depository which would collect and preserve the papers and source materials of the important men and organizations in the various fields of mass communications. We have made considerable progress with our collecting activity; at the same time our collecting program and our thinking about this project have indicated clearly that there are major problems in conceptualizing the field of mass communications history so that meaningful research can be undertaken.

The Rockefeller Foundation has recently made a grant to the State Historical Society which will make it possible for us to hold a conference to explore and discuss some of these problems with historians and mass communications scholars as well as practitioners and critics of the communications media. Harold Lasswell, Paul Lazarsfeld, and Charles Siepmann, all of whom indicated an interest in our conference idea during its formative stage, have agreed to participate in our meeting. We would like very much for you to be one of the participants.

We have invited the conferees to meet here in Madison from April 7 through April 9, 1960, and we expect a group of twelve to fifteen. We are prepared to pay your transportation expense and an honorarium of $100.

We want this conference to have maximum freedom for the development and discussion of problems concerned with an historical approach to research in mass communications. If you are able to accept our invitation, we will send you working papers which will include a description of the development of our Mass Communications History Center and some of the ideas of the University of Wisconsin faculty and Society staff concerning our project. We will also ask you and your fellow conferees for your preliminary thinking on one or two of the basic problems which we have confronted. Your statements will form the focus for our opening session.

I hope you will agree to be one of the participants. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Let me also take this opportunity to mention another matter. I assumed the directorship of the Society in August and in looking over the records of the Center, I found a notation that your personal papers were to go to the Library of Congress. However, there was no correspondence to or from you in our files. I would appreciate it very much if I could get your confirmation of this notation. If you papers are uncommitted, we would, of course, be most interested in making them a part of the Mass Communications History Center and I would be happy to send you more details about the Center and formally request that they be deposited here.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Leslie H. Fishel, jr.

LHF:bks

Sterling, Jack

May 11, 1960

Dear Mr. Sterling:

I have your note of May 9th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow is still on his year's sabbatical and is presently traveling on the West Coast.

I am therefore, sending your note on to his next forwarding address.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Jack Sterling
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

JACK STERLING
C. B. S. BUILDING
485 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 1-2345

May 9, 1960

Dear Ed,

Believe it or not, I am going into the laundromat business! Would love to have a quote from you regarding your reaction which we would like to use on a poster in the store. It will be called "Jack Sterling's Laundromat" and is located in East Bayshore, Long Island.

Thanks in advance. Best regards.

Sincerely,

Jack

Jack Sterling

JS:gp

Strategy for Peace Conference

December 2, 1960

Dear Messrs. Slick and Stanley:

Many thanks for your letter of November 29th.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to participate in the second Conference in January and very much regret that I cannot accept. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the next months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities no matter how tempting they may be.

Thank you for asking me again.

Sincerely yours,

Messrs. Tom Slick and C. M. Stanley
Strategy for Peace Conference
510 Madison Avenue, Room 701
New York 22, New York

ERM:gw

STRATEGY for PEACE CONFERENCE

510 MADISON AVE., ROOM 701, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLaza 3-3547

CO-CHAIRMEN
TOM SLICK
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

C. MAXWELL STANLEY
STANLEY ENGINEERING COMPANY
MUSCATINE, IOWA

November 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We were indeed sorry you could not attend the "Conference to Plan a Strategy for Peace" of leaders in business and the professions at Arden House, Harriman, New York, in June 1960. We were then and are still convinced that wise recommendations for long-range comprehensive planning can come from the concerted efforts of people from many fields of endeavor.

Because participants at the June Conference considered it of such great value, they have urged that another be held. We are therefore planning to meet at Arden House for the weekend of Thursday evening, January 12th, to Sunday noon, January 15th, 1961, to continue discussion of fresh approaches in planning U. S. policies for a secure and just peace. Many of those attending the first Conference will again be present.

There will be separate discussion groups in the following categories:

1. Arms Control - to explore in depth the requirements of a military posture which will permit negotiation of safeguarded arms control measures.

2. Short-Range Specifics and Components of a Strategy for Peace - economic development, cold war tactics, psychological warfare, United Nations, etc.

3. Long-Range Specifics and Components of a Strategy for Peace - world law, disarmament, economic development, United Nations, etc.

Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, as co-host, joins us in hoping you can accept this invitation to be a participant in the second Conference. We look forward to hearing from you at your early convenience. Will you indicate the discussion group in which you wish to participate. Working papers, details about transportation from New York, etc., will be sent to you later.

The story of the first Conference as it appeared in BUSINESS WEEK and the schedule for the January Conference are enclosed. Under separate cover you will receive the Final Report of the first Conference including a list of the participants.

Since we will meet on the eve of the inauguration of a new administration, the timing of the second Conference, we believe, is of great significance.

Sincerely yours,

Tom Slick C M Stanley

Tom Slick C. M. Stanley

TENTATIVE AGENDA AND PROGRAM

A CONFERENCE TO PLAN A STRATEGY FOR PEACE

Arden House, Harriman, New York — January 12 - 15, 1961

THURSDAY, January 12, 1961

3:00 P.M. Leave New York for Conference - Motor coach will depart from Columbia University Club, 4 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y.

5:30 P.M. Reception and Cocktails

7:00 P.M. Dinner

8:00 P.M. PLENARY SESSION

Background Addresses:

1. Purpose of Conference
2. Review of World Problems Facing the United States Today

FRIDAY, January 13, 1961

8:00 A.M. Breakfast

9:00 A.M. DISCUSSION GROUPS BY TOPIC

1. Arms Control - to explore in depth the requirements of a military posture which will permit negotiation of safeguarded arms control measures.
2. Short-Range Specifics and Components of a Strategy for Peace - economic development, cold war tactics, psychological warfare, United Nations, etc.
3. Long-Range Specifics and Components of a Strategy for Peace - world law, disarmament, economic development, United Nations, etc.

(Participants will be asked to designate the group in which they wish to take part.)

10:15 A.M. Coffee Break

10:30 A.M. DISCUSSION GROUPS BY TOPIC

1:00 P.M. Luncheon

2:15 P.M. DISCUSSION GROUPS BY TOPIC

5:30 P.M. Social Hour

6:30 P.M. Dinner

8:00 P.M. DISCUSSION GROUPS BY TOPIC

SATURDAY, January 14, 1961

8:00 A.M. Breakfast

9:00 A.M. MIXED DISCUSSION GROUPS

Divided by cross-section of individuals taking part in the previous discussions by topic.

10:15 A.M. Coffee Break

10:30 A.M. MIXED DISCUSSION GROUPS

1:00 P.M. Luncheon

2:00 P.M. DISCUSSION GROUPS BY TOPIC

6:30 P.M. Dinner

8:00 P.M. PLENARY SESSION

SUNDAY, January 15, 1961

8:00 A.M. Breakfast

9:00 A.M. FINAL PLENARY SESSION

Consideration of:

1. Coordinated reports of group chairmen and rapporteurs.
2. Continuing studies, activities and procedures.

12:00 Noon Adjournment and Lunch.

ARDEN HOUSE at Harriman, N. Y., was scene of discussions by 130 U. S. leaders in many fields on how to attain just and secure peace.

Experts Tackle Riddle Of Strategy for Peace

Economists, businessmen, defense planners find common approach to world's danger, and some agreement on steps to take for greater stability.

For four days last week 130 of the smarter people in America holed up at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y., to discuss what is, beyond doubt, the most important—and the most difficult—problem facing the world: how to attain a secure and just peace.

The conference—the brainchild of Tom Slick, of the Texstar Corp.—was no academic bull session; it brought together some of the people who "created" the Twentieth Century's greatest problem—living with the atom bomb—and many of the people who have been playing key roles in U. S. national security policy and planning.

Among the conferees, for instance, was Leo Szilard, the physicist who first urged Einstein to write the famous letter to Pres. Roosevelt about the feasibility of building an atom bomb. On the military side were Gen. J. Lawton Collins, outstanding World War II leader who played a critical role in planning postwar defensive strategy around the smaller and cleaner nuclear bombs (Collins is now vice-chairman of the board of Pfizer International Inc.); Lt. Gen. James Gavin, former chief of Army Research & Development (now president of Arthur D. Little, Inc.); and Gen. William H. Draper, who played a top role in putting Germany together after the war, in building NATO, and in many other assignments.

The Arden House meetings brought such people into face-to-face discussion with some of the country's top defense researchers, international relations experts, businessmen, psychologists, economists, lawyers, and—in the self-deprecating phrase of one of them—"peace-mongers" from foundations such as the Institute for International Order and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

• **Wide Agreement**—The conference thus represented an assemblage of hard military planners, idealists, businessmen, and scholars. The remarkable result of this intermingling was that it did not result in chaos, or in a brawl between peace-mongers and preparers for war—as many of the conferees themselves, during the early hours of the meeting, assumed it would.

On the contrary, it achieved a high degree of agreement on over-all U. S. strategy for peace. In fact, by the time the conference was over, it was clear that, as they faced the technological and political realities and dangers of our time, there was no sharp line between war and peace mongers. Everyone was driven to recognize that the world is now up against, as Leo Szilard put it, "a wholly novel problem."

• **What the Problem Is**—That novel problem is this:

A state of conflict exists between the great powers: The Communists, led by the U.S.S.R., have declared their intention to make a world revolution; the non-Communist powers, led by the U. S., have declared their determination to prevent this. In the past, force—and the threat of force—played a major role in resolving or freezing such national conflicts. And at present there is no substitute for the threat of force in sight for this end.

But the forces that each side can use as a threat today—or, possibly tomorrow, when the stage of invulnerable long-range rockets with H-bomb warheads is fully reached—are so terrible that no power that goes to war could hope to survive that war.

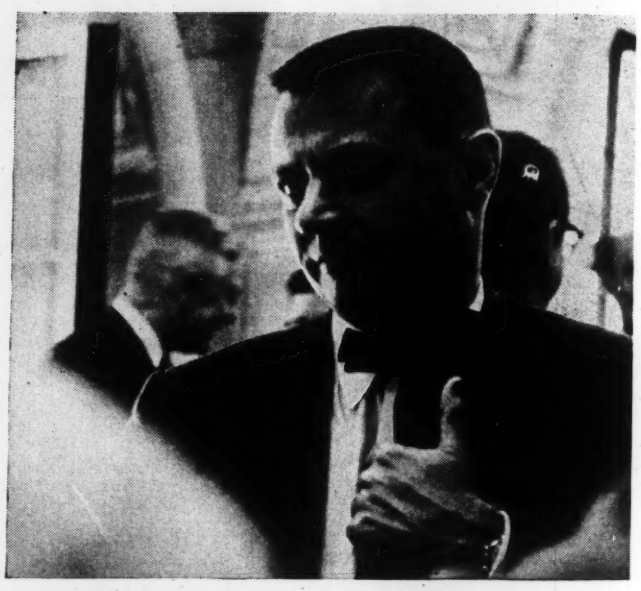
Szilard, who left a hospital to come to the meeting, laid particular stress on the virtual certainty that any major war between the great powers would become a nuclear war—even if you first got rid of all existing nuclear bombs.

That would be true because the world can no longer rid itself of the knowledge of how to make nuclear bombs; and nations, threatened with destruction, would put that knowledge to use once more if the stake was winning or losing a war. No one at the conference argued that this was improbable.

I. World's Dilemma

Yet the roots of conflict between the Communists and the Free World exist, and there is no way, the conferees agreed, to resolve that conflict overnight. Hence, the threat of force must be used to safeguard the peace for a while longer—no one could say how much longer.

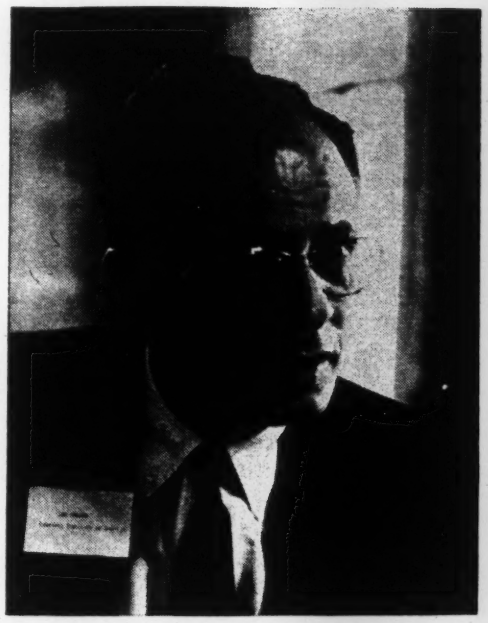
That leaves the U. S., the U.S.S.R., and the world facing this dilemma: In the years ahead the threat of force will continue to be indispensable. War be-



ITEK'S Richard Leghorn got wide support for over-all plan for U. S. peace strategy.

RAND CORP.'S Herman Kahn proposed scheme to check growth of nuclear powers.

ORIGINATOR of meeting, Tom Slick of Texstar Corp. (left), with Roger Hilsman.



LEO CHERNE of Research Institute, said disarmament would be gradual and costly.

tween the great powers will have no payoff for any nation. But conflict between the two ideologies and between national blocs persists, and will not soon disappear, since neither side shows any intention of surrendering.

This is not a dilemma that makes for easy sleeping. It involves, in fact, terrifying instabilities. Herman Kahn, of the RAND Corp., which does strategic thinking and research for the Air Force, summed them up:

• Dangers of surprise attack. A nation, if it thought it could get away with an attack that would knock out most of another nation's retaliatory power, might take the gamble.

• Dangers of accidental war. It has been said that, under some circumstances, a flight of geese showing up on a radar screen might mean the end of the world. The technical experts from the military said at Arden House that this was nonsense; that there are adequate checks to prevent it. But there are real dangers, all agreed, of accidental war resulting from political events—from a miscalculated gamble on Berlin, say, or on Formosa.

• Dangers of provocation. Nation A might tempt Nation B to attack Nation C, so that Nation B would finally get into a war and could be knocked out, without danger to Nation A. Kahn noted that Pres. de Gaulle of France had spoken recently of the "melancholy circumstance" in which the U. S. might wipe out Eastern Europe, and the U.S.S.R. wipe out Western Europe. In strategic thinking, this would be a massive instance of the "tit-for-tat" threat.

• **Multiplying the Danger**—De Gaulle's solution to this problem, obviously, has been to get nuclear arms of his own to deter attacks on his own nation. But this leads to compounding the instability, as other nations are driven to do the same thing.

This is what the specialists refer to as the "Nth-Country Problem." They mean that the U. S. was the first country to have the bomb, the Soviet Union the second, Britain the third . . . and so on until a decade from now, the Nth country will have it.

The instabilities are great enough when only a few countries have these ultimate weapons, but when virtually all countries acquire them (and the economic costs of doing that, the experts say, will be quite modest for a nation in the decade ahead), the dangers of war from surprise attack, accident, or provocation—possibly anonymous provocation—will become enormous. When one of the possible N countries is Red China, it gives even the boldest planners nightmares.

• **Freezing Out All Others**—RAND's Kahn, one of the last men in the world who could be suspected of wanting to appease the Russians, proposed to his seminar at the conference a solution to the "Nth country" problem. It was that the U. S. should immediately make a treaty with the Soviet Union, under which both would undertake to declare war on any other nation that aggressively used an atomic bomb against other countries. In effect, the U. S. and U.S.S.R. would kick everybody else out of the nuclear club. Kahn thought this deal could be negotiated immediately.

Kahn's logic was that both the Russians and the U. S. have reasons for not letting other nations start nuclear wars which would be likely sooner or later to explode in their respective faces. This would also, he said, remove the incentive for "N" countries to acquire the bombs at all.

Other conferees thought Kahn's proposed "Pax Russo-Americana" was a "gimmick," which, for political reasons, made no sense. It would mean that the U. S. would make its NATO allies angry, and Russia would do the same to Communist bloc nations.

Yet there was a feeling among many that, whether Kahn's specific scheme was practical or not, there was strong reason for recognizing that the logic of events made it imperative to prevent the spread of nuclear bombs to other powers, and to keep them from using those bombs in a war. The Russians have consistently staved off Chinese demands for atomic bombs; they recently turned down a Chinese request for a big "peaceful" reactor.

II. No Easy Road

The conference was far from concluding that it—or anybody else—yet had answers to all these problems, or even the means for finding the answers. Indeed, in a series of resolutions, it suggested better means of working out the answers rather than proposing any ready-made answers itself.

GEN. LAWTON COLLINS opposed gambling with Russians on total disarmament.

It called for:

• Basic research and planning in the entire arms control field—including the military, political, diplomatic, legal, economic, and technological facets of the problem. This research, it declared, should devote equal attention to the short-range problem of next steps toward arms control and the long-range problem of the kind of world peace system toward which the U. S. should be working.

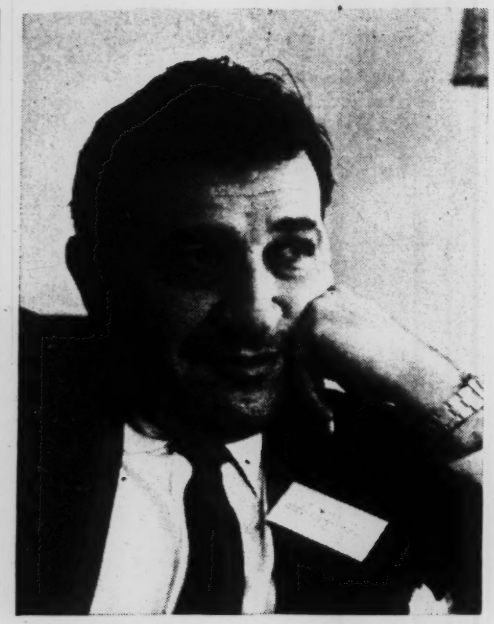
• Establishment of a permanent staff "at a high level" within the U. S. government to work on problems of arms control. This was a generally phrased endorsement of Adlai Stevenson's proposal that an agency be set up within the State Dept. to work on problems for achieving a secure peace. The group was not sure, however, where it wanted the permanent staff located—in the White House, at the State Dept., in the Pentagon, in the National Science Foundation, or elsewhere.

• U. S. support for a United Nations corps of experts to develop methods and techniques of arms control.

• A greatly expanded and coordinated research effort by universities and other research centers on strategy for peace.

• **Central Problem**—But the group did not stop with an endorsement of research—which some conferees thought was like endorsing "motherhood."

It did reach substantive agreement on one of the biggest issues: whether to "live with the bomb" or to live without it in the period immediately ahead. In effect, this is the question posed by Khrushchev's proposals for total disarmament, the latest version of which



JEROME WIESNER of MIT called for all-out R&D push on arms control.

ARTHUR LARSON, Eisenhower adviser, saw international rule of law evolving.

came out while the conference was in session.

On this issue, the conference reached overwhelming agreement that it was necessary to go on living with the bomb, and in effect to use the bomb as the only sure means of preserving peace in the short run. At the same time, it plumped squarely for checking and reversing the arms race. In carefully measured language, the conferees declared:

"We look upon arms control measures as an essential means of enhancing national security and international peace. Their efficacy must be measured in terms of the degree to which they contribute to these goals. From this view, arms control and armament are not contradictory, but rather complementary aspects of a responsible national security policy."

III. Three-Way Plan

Although the conference did not formally spell out in detail just what this over-all position implied—it was clearly impossible to get agreement on detailed plans in a four-day meeting—there was nevertheless widespread support for what came to be called the Leghorn Plan—proposed by Richard S. Leghorn, president of Itek Corp. (BW—Jul.18'59, p78), a scientist, businessman, ex-Air Force Pilot, and surveillance expert. Leghorn has been serving as chairman of the Special Project Committee on Security through Arms Control of the National Planning Association.

Leghorn said there are three basic approaches to peace. The U. S. should pursue all at the same time but was likely to achieve them only in series.

First, the U. S. would have to enforce international order through its deterrent power. This means that the U. S. must acquire an invulnerable "second-strike" power, in the language of the experts: a family of long-range missiles invulnerable to an enemy's first strike—because they are either under the sea in submarines in unknown locations, or on railroad cars touring the country, or in "hardened" underground bases. Then any nation that struck the U. S.—no matter what it did to this nation—would be certain to die itself.

U. S. efforts would be required to make it continuously clear to the Russians that we have no intention of striking first, but that we would certainly strike back against a nuclear attack with devastating effect.

The number of missiles needed for doing this job would not be enormously large—it might run in the hundreds or the low thousands. But it would have to be large enough so that no nation would be tempted into a first strike.

The least stable situation at present, Leghorn and others argued, would be for the U. S. to have no H-bombs and missiles; this would impose enormous temptations on a hostile nation to cheat and acquire a large enough atomic striking force that could be used for blackmail. Particularly if war broke out, both nations would try to get the jump on the other with nuclear arms.

A ready second-strike nuclear force would thus, in the present world, make for more, not less, stability than a zero level of nuclear arms.

Second, the U. S. should push for the development of institutions of international law. The conference, in support of Leghorn's second plank, passed a resolution urging the development of a "working system of international law, without which a permanent and just peace cannot be achieved." This implied, the group added, that the U. S. and other nations repeal "national, self-

. . . our immediate goal is "metastability"—the stability of a sailboat . . .

(STORY on page 108)

judging reservations to the optional clause of the statute of the International Court of Justice."

Third, the U. S. should—in the long run—work for arms reduction by individual nations, and the transfer of control over arms to the United Nations.

But Leghorn and the other conferees recognized that steps two and three would be long and difficult to achieve—if they could be achieved at all—and that only the first step could be counted on immediately as a guarantee of peace. "National arms," said Leghorn, "are not an unmitigated evil; they are a precondition to world law and order, and a precondition of reduction of national armaments."

• **Cost**—Leghorn's plan was described by one RAND man, Amrom Katz, as an approach that represents the position of "at least 80% of the people doing advanced thinking on the arms control problem." This plan would mean that, in years immediately ahead, arms control will "cost more before it costs less."

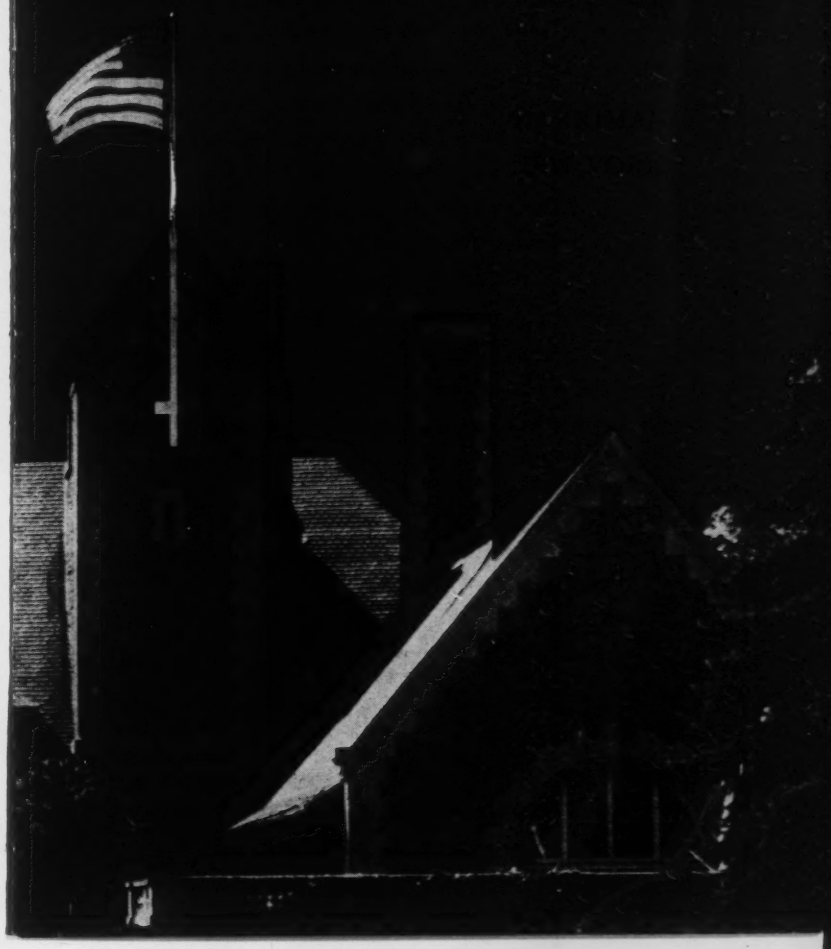
The reason for this, as Leghorn sees it, is that invulnerable retaliatory systems cost a great deal, and so do their necessary components, information and intelligence systems. Information systems and R&D work to forestall enemy surprises in operations or in technology will be needed if the U. S. is to negotiate and carry out arms control.

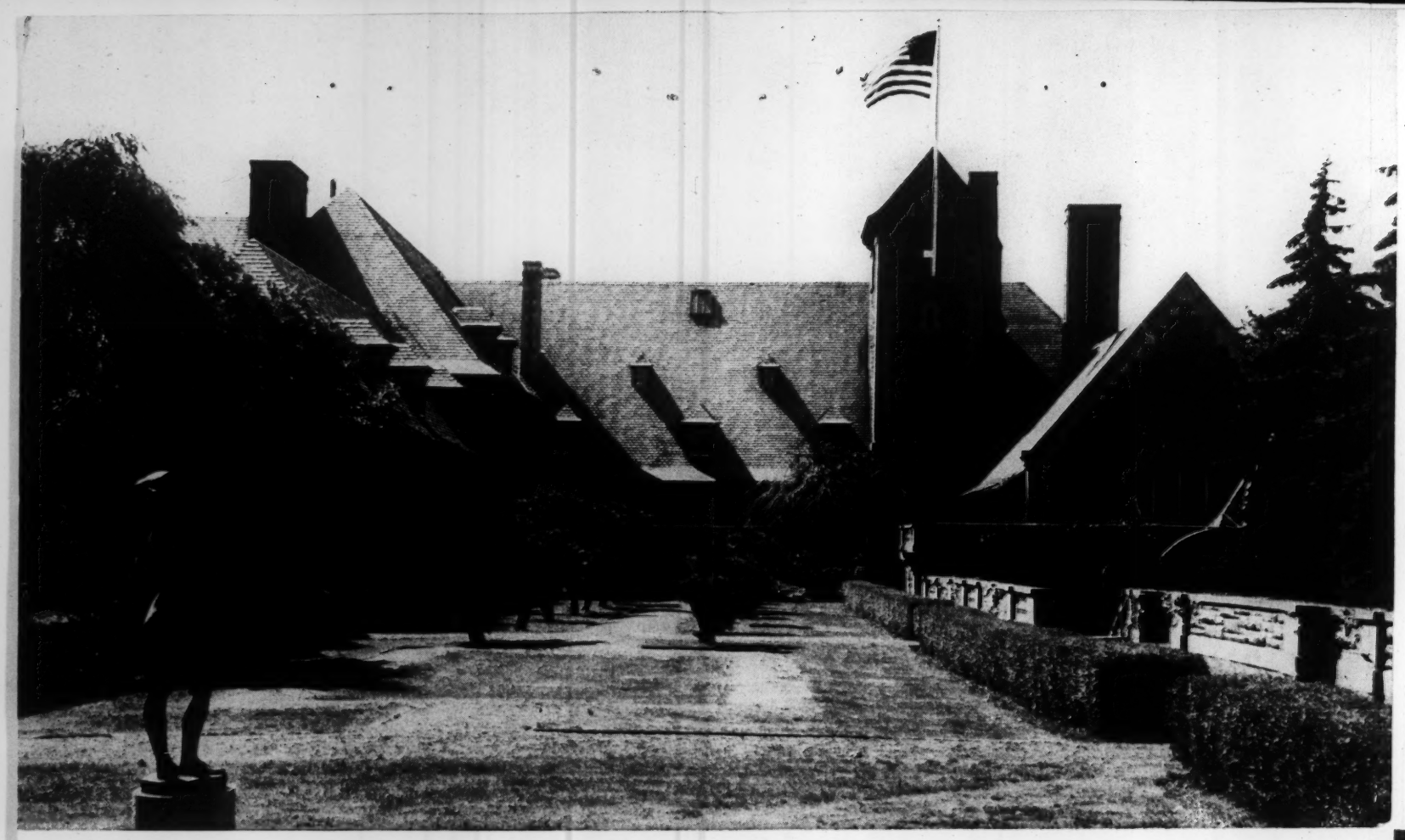
• **Balanced Defense**—Leghorn also argued that the U. S. needs to build up highly mobile conventional forces, so that it will not have to rely on the massive-retaliation policy as a response to provocations that can be met without using atomic weapons. He and other military experts present at Arden House held that technological progress is taking us back to the World War I position, when defensive weapons had a vast edge over offensive weapons. If we aim at a more balanced defense to deter attack—one scaled to the size of the aggression—Leghorn thinks stability will be increased. Some disagree: They fear that if the U. S. suggests it's ready, willing, and able to fight conventional wars, it will soon have them.

But nobody looked for perfect stability. RAND's Katz—the star phrasemaker who thought up the "Nth-country" handle, says our goal immediately is "metastability".

This is a physicist's term which means stability like a sailboat's; a sailboat can tip to the wind and still bob up again—as long as the wind isn't strong enough to capsize it. **END**

Harriman Campus of
Columbia University





Arden House

ARDEN HOUSE and the property on which it is located were given to Columbia University by W. Averell Harriman in 1950 in memory of his parents, Edward Henry Harriman and Mary Averell Harriman. His brother, E. Roland Harriman, joined him in providing for the refurnishing and adaptation of the house for University use.

Arden House is the home of the American Assembly, a national conference and discussion program founded at Columbia by President Eisenhower in 1950, aimed at providing the public with sound, nonpartisan information on complex national problems.

Between American Assembly meetings, Arden House provides a setting for other University programs and, in addition, it may be made available as a center for educational conferences in the public interest conducted by non-Columbia groups.

The House is situated on a ridge (1300 feet elevation) of the Ramapo Mountains about 48 miles north of New York and 12 miles west of the Hudson River at Bear Mountain. Access from the village of Harriman is provided by private road up the mountain.

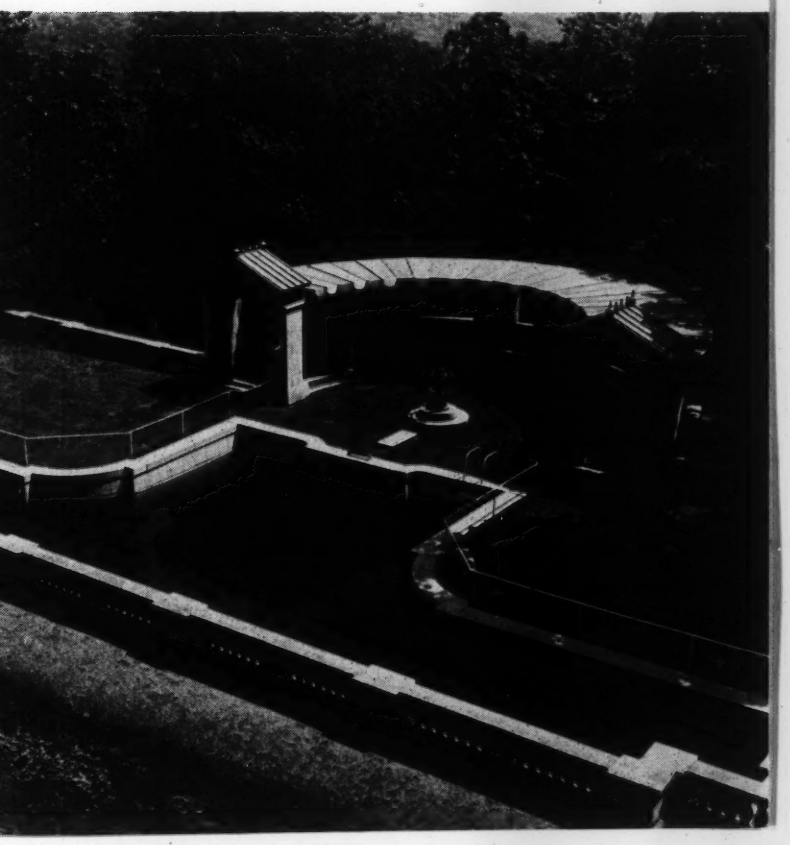
There are 43 bedrooms in Arden House providing accommodations for 75 to 100 guests. It contains several conference rooms of various sizes, the largest of which seats 200 persons. The dining room and dining terrace accommodate about 96 persons, with additional dining space available if needed.

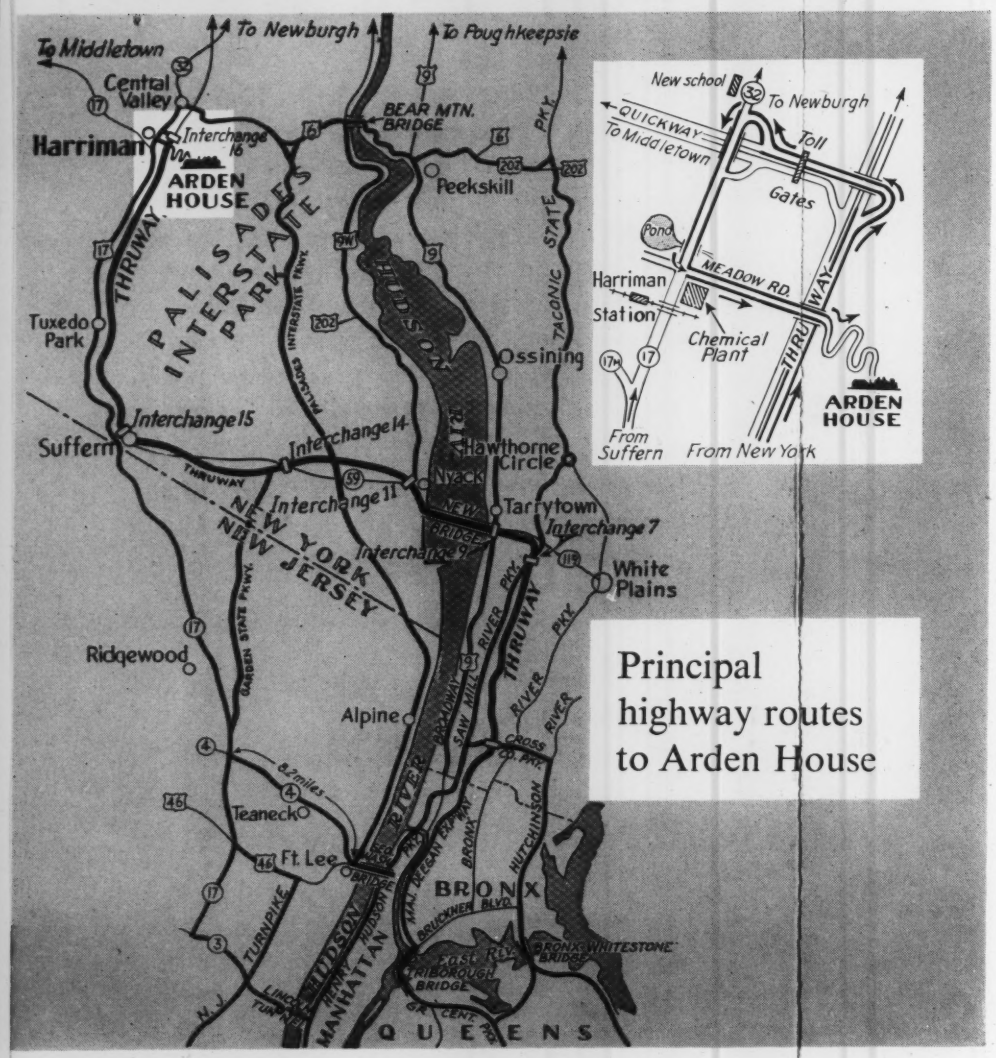
For diversion, conference participants enjoy bowling, fishing, swimming (outdoor pool), tennis and other recreational facilities on the property.

Under the administrative supervision of the Graduate School of Business, Arden House is managed by Treadway Inns.

For further information write to:

Walter D. Smith
Graduate School of Business
Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.
Telephone: UNiversity 5-4000 • Extension 2532





Principal highway routes to Arden House

Transportation Guide

Arden House

ADDRESS • HARRIMAN, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE • TUXEDO (N.Y.)
ELMWOOD 1-2171

NEW YORK OFFICE:
UNIVERSITY 5-4000 • EXT. 2532

By Automobile

Arden House is about 48 miles north of New York City and 12 miles west of Bear Mountain. Principal highway routes leading to Arden House are shown on the sketch with the approach to the house shown in detail within the square. There is adequate parking space available on the property.

By Motor Coach

The Hudson Transit Lines (Short Line System) and the Inter-City Transportation Company provide frequent scheduled service to Harriman from the New York Port Authority Bus Terminal at 41st Street and 8th Avenue, New York. Charter coach service is also available.

Taxi Service

Local taxi service is available from the bus terminal at Harriman to Arden House.

Slick, Tom

May 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Slick:

Thank you for your letter of April 18th inviting Mr. Murrow to be a guest and participant at "A Conference to Plan a Strategy For Peace" to be held at Arden House in Harriman, New York, June 2nd to 5th.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence which began last July. He is currently traveling on the West Coast and is not expected to return to New York before July 1st when he terminates his sabbatical. I am therefore sorry to have to say no on his behalf. Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

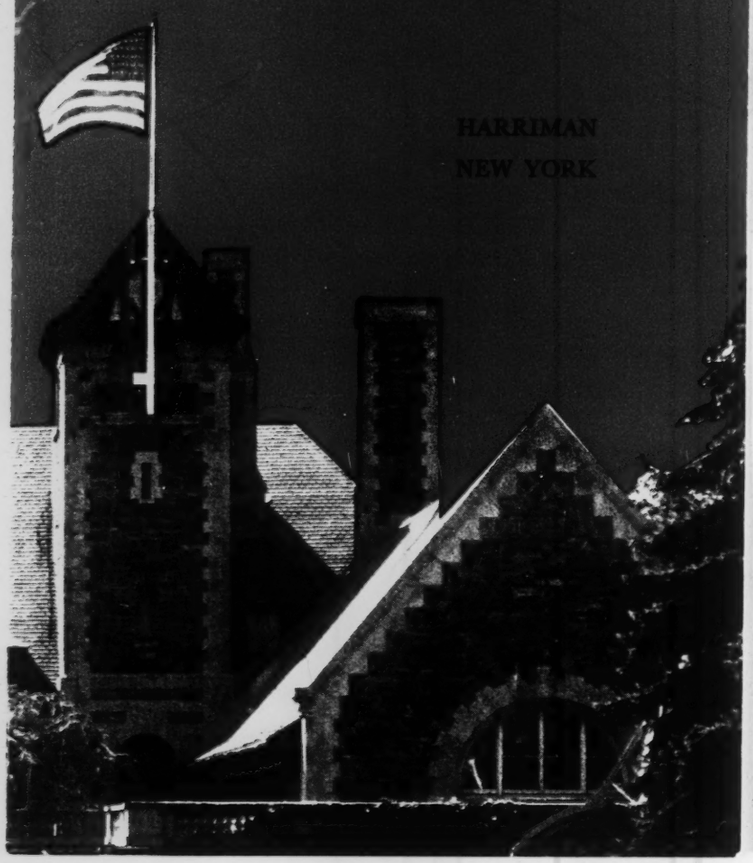
Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

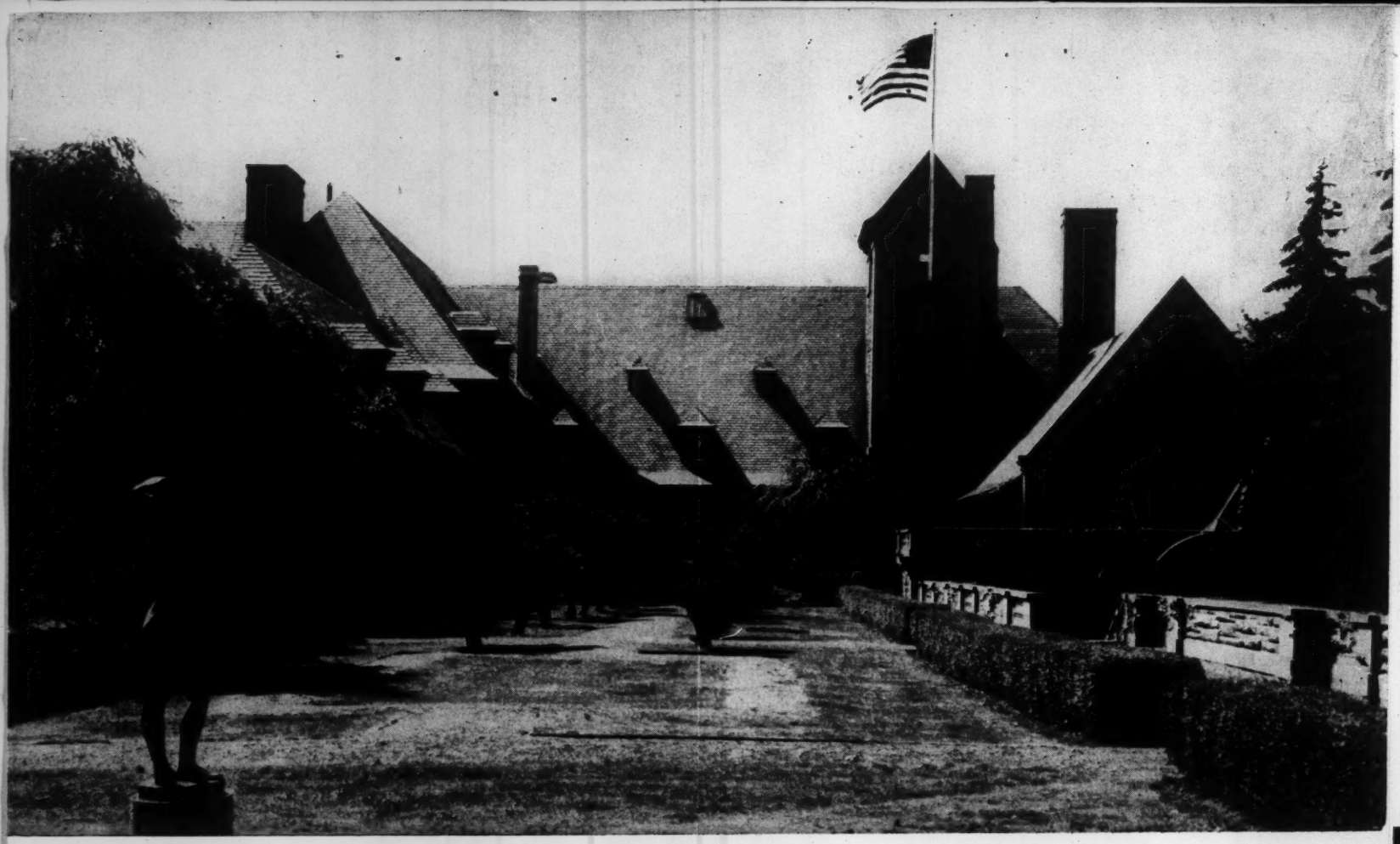
Mr. Tom Slick
The Texstar Corporation
261 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

Arden House

Harriman Campus of
Columbia University

HARRIMAN
NEW YORK





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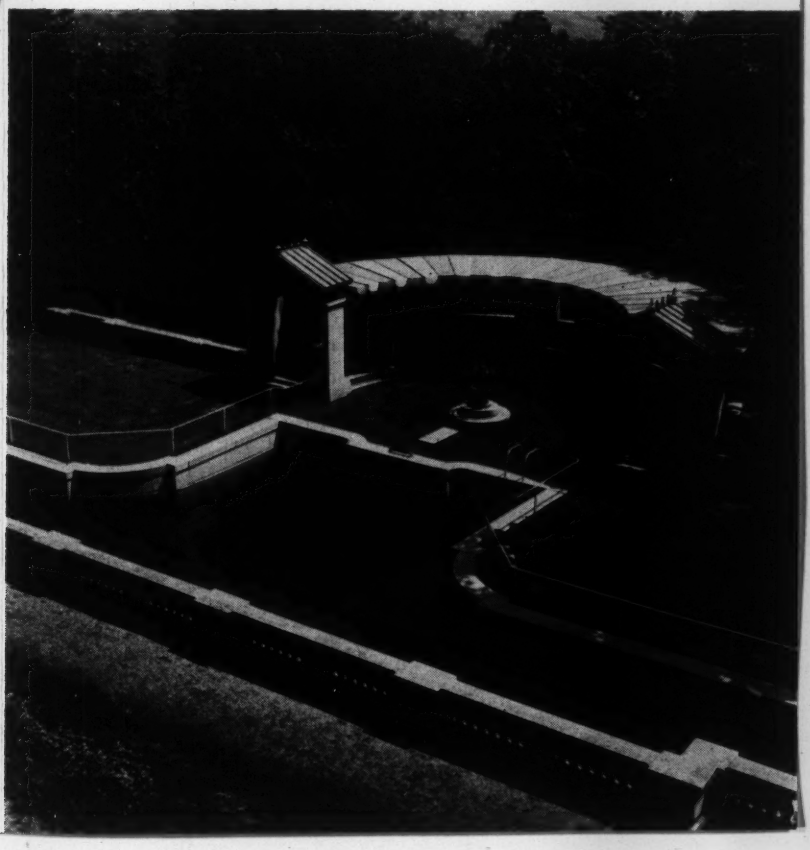

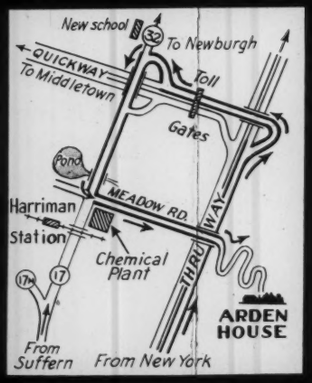

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Arden House is about 48 miles north of New York City and 12 miles west of Bear Mountain. Principal highway routes leading to Arden House are shown on the sketch with the approach to the house shown in detail within the square. There is adequate parking space available on the property.

By Motor Coach

The Hudson Transit Lines (Short Line System) and the Inter-City Transportation Company provide frequent scheduled service to Harriman from the New York Port Authority Bus Terminal at 41st Street and 8th Avenue, New York. Charter coach service is also available.

Taxi Service

Local taxi service is available from the bus terminal at Harriman to Arden House.

OIL PROPERTIES
RANCHING
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

TOM SLICK
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG.
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

Reply to:
The Texstar Corporation
261 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.
April 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to invite you to meet with a group of leaders in business and the professions over the weekend of Thursday evening, June 2 to Sunday noon, June 5, at "A Conference to Plan a Strategy For Peace." The purpose of the Conference is to discuss fresh approaches in planning U.S. policies to attain a secure and just peace.

For the past several months a number of concerned individuals and I have been discussing the continuing unresolved world problems with persons in government, business, education and science.

There appears to be general agreement that a more adequate definition of U. S. goals is needed. There also seems to be agreement that a group combining practical business experience, the knowledge of the scholar, and experience in science and government can contribute outstandingly toward defining objectives and suggesting practical means of achieving them.

I am convinced that wise decisions and recommendations needed for long-range comprehensive planning can come from the concerted efforts of people from many fields of endeavor. This Conference could perform a useful function in outlining the specifics of a long-range plan. In fact, having such a plan would in itself be a significant step toward its achievement. Our discussions might also lead to a continuing study group whose work could well be a great contribution toward resolving the serious international problems facing us.

Prominent individuals in and out of the government have encouraged the holding of this Conference. President Eisenhower in the enclosed letter has given encouragement to such a meeting as well as to the coordination of our efforts with those of his recently appointed Commission on National Goals.

It is also my conviction that the thinking citizens of our country have an inescapable responsibility for helping our government to arrive at policies and plans which may well affect the future of all human beings.

I hope you can accept this invitation to be a guest and participant at the discussions to be held at Arden House, Harriman, New York, June 2nd to 5th, 1960. Details about transportation from New York, etc. will be sent to you later. I look forward to hearing from you at your early convenience.

The suggested agenda and schedule are enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Tom Slick

TENTATIVE AGENDA AND PROGRAM

A CONFERENCE TO PLAN A STRATEGY FOR PEACE

Arden House, Harriman, New York — June 2 - 5, 1960

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1960

3:00 P.M.	Leave New York for Conference
5:30 P.M.	Reception and Cocktails
7:00 P.M.	Dinner
8:00 P.M.	PLENARY SESSION

Background Addresses:

General Purpose of Conference
World Over-View
a) Political and Economic Situation
b) Military Technology and Strategy

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1960

8:00 A.M.	Breakfast
9:00 A.M.	PLENARY SESSION

Address:

Possible Approaches to Peace

11:15 A.M.	Coffee Break
11:30 A.M.	Panel and General Discussion
1:00 P.M.	Lunehcon
2:00 P.M.	*Separate group discussions

Exploration of new ideas
Focus on disarmament, arms limitation control, inspection and enforcement.

5:30 P.M.	Social hour
6:30 P.M.	Dinner
7:30 P.M.	PLENARY SESSION

Address:

World Law

8:30 P.M. Separate group discussions

Focus on:
Development of a system of world law including its relation to arms control, inspection and enforcement and to the United Nations as presently constituted or to be modified.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1960

8:00 A.M. Breakfast

9:00 A.M. PLENARY SESSION

Address:

Related Problems of Disarmament

10:30 A.M. Separate group discussions

Focus on:
a) Economic effects of disarmament, including fear of possible adverse effects on economies; potential rewards from constructive use of disarmament savings; and the economic climate which might be a prerequisite of disarmament.

b) Timing of cold war political problems prior to or in conjunction with an arms control agreement.

1:00 P.M. Luncheon

2:00 P.M.-
5:30 P.M. Free Afternoon

6:30 P.M. Dinner

8:00 P.M. Separate group discussion

Focus on:
a) Residual problems and possible dangers, military and other, under disarmament.

b) Acceptance of a long-range, comprehensive peace plan by the West, the neutral nations and the Communist Bloc
- In the case of the USSR - what about satellites
- Alternative procedures to be considered in the event of initial refusal by the USSR, which might result in later acceptance.

c) Stimulation of U.S. leadership toward peace.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1960

8:00 A.M.	Breakfast
9:00 A.M.	FINAL PLENARY SESSION
	Coordinated reports of group chairmen and rapporteurs. Consideration of continuing studies and procedures directed toward development of specific proposals.
12:00	Adjournment and Lunch

(*) NOTE: It is hoped that the individual groups will develop provocative discussions leading to new ideas and new approaches to the seemingly difficult problems involved in arms control and inspection, peaceful settlement of differences between nations, and other problems related to achieving a secure and just peace.

No elaborately detailed agenda is proposed. A list of speakers, discussion chairmen and rapporteurs will be sent to you. To assure that many aspects of the problems may be covered, discussion group chairmen will initiate discussions along the lines outlined above. A list of provocative questions will be available to participants to stimuate the discussions.

JUL 16 1959

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Slick:

I was pleased to receive your letter of June twenty-fifth informing me of progress in the development of your idea to form a private group of prominent citizens to develop a long-range, basic peace plan.

I certainly think you are to be commended for the public spirit which prompted this proposal. While we in government continuously are wrestling with this problem, a group of eminent citizens outside of government certainly could develop ideas that would be of help to us in our continual search for ways to reduce world tensions.

I am particularly happy that you have arranged to coordinate your efforts with those of the Commission on National Goals, and am sure that your activities can be mutually beneficial. I hope that you will keep us informed of further progress in your most worthy and important endeavor.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Tom Slick
National Bank of Commerce Bldg.
San Antonio 5, Texas

Eng Dec
Sixth Student
Conference on Nat'l
Affairs

October 4, 1960

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your cordial letter of October 3rd written in behalf of Mr. Tom Reid, Chairman of the VI Annual Student Conference on National Affairs.

Unfortunately, my answer to Mr. Reid had to be in the negative. The fact is the my radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extra-curricular activities no matter how tempting the occasion.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Olin E. Teague
House of Representatives
Congress of the United States
Washington, D. C.

ERM:gw

OLIN E. TEAGUE
SIXTH DISTRICT OF TEXAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
SUITE 101, HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.

COUNTIES:
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FREESTONE HILL
HOOD JOHNSON
LEON LIMESTONE
NAVARRO ROBERTSON
SOMERVELL

COMMITTEES:
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

October 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You have already been contacted by Mr. Tom Reid, Chairman of the VI Annual Student Conference on National Affairs inviting you to participate in the conference to be held December 7 through December 10 on the campus of A & M College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

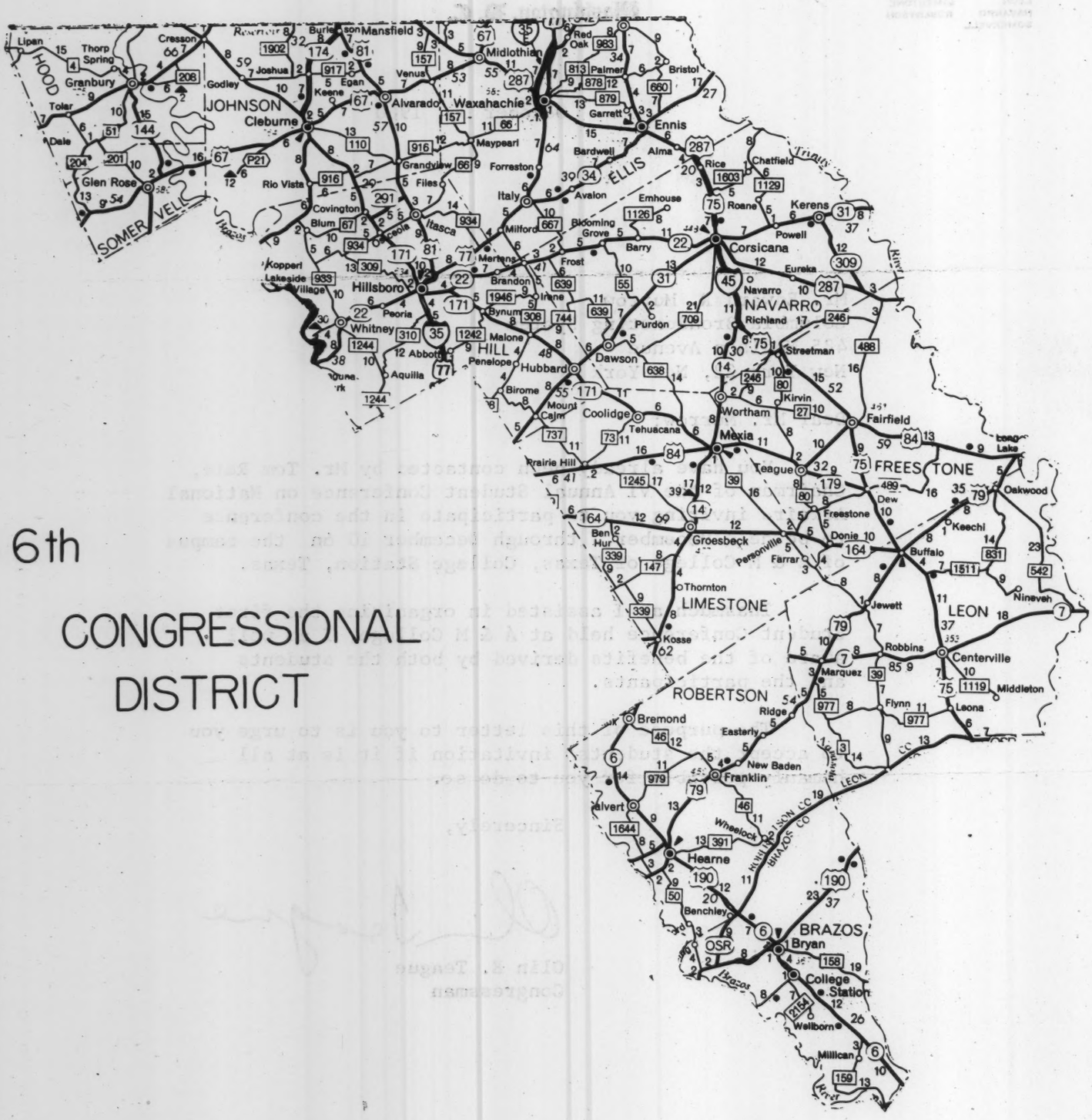
Inasmuch as I assisted in organizing the first Student Conference held at A & M College, I am well aware of the benefits derived by both the students and the participants.

The purpose of this letter to you is to urge you to accept the students' invitation if it is at all humanly possible for you to do so.

Sincerely,

Olin Teague

Olin E. Teague
Congressman



6th

CONGRESSIONAL

DISTRICT

E.D.

September 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Reid:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of September 22nd. I greatly appreciate your invitation to participate in your 1960 Conference as a "Round-Up" speaker and very much regret that I cannot accept. Please do not regard this as any lack of appreciation on my part. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tom C. Reid, Chairman SCONA VI
Student Conference on National Affairs
Memorial Student Center
College Station, Texas

ERM:gw

The Sixth
Student Conference on National Affairs
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas
Memorial Student Center
College Station, Texas

TOM C. REID
Chairman SCONA VI

September 22, 1960

LUTHER H. SOULES, III
Vice Chairman • FINANCE

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Sixth Student Conference on National Affairs (SCONA VI) Committee, Texas A & M College, invites you to participate in the 1960 Conference as a "Round-Up" speaker.

This Conference was begun six years ago with the idea of stimulating the thinking of outstanding college students in the United States, Canada, and Mexico along the lines of an understanding (and not a solution) of our mutual national and international problems.

The dates of the Conference this year are December 7, 8, 9, and 10 and the site is the Memorial Student Center on the campus of the A & M College of Texas.

Judged on past attendance we expect delegates from 60-65 colleges and universities (including the three military academies). In order to pay for housing, food, and partial transportation for these delegates and the faculty, the SCONA student committeemen hope to realize a budget of approximately $16,000. This money is acquired by means of personal calls made by these committeemen on businessmen and foundation heads in Texas, Louisiana, and Mexico. Our sponsor list numbers around 120.

The topic for SCONA VI is "The Task for the Free World: Problems and Opportunities in the 60's." The Program Agenda which we are inclosing shows the major divisions which we wish to consider under the main topic.

The core of our program is the round-table session. We will have seven round-table groups of student leaders meeting during the Conference to discuss information presented in each principal address.

SCONA operates in conjunction with the Great Issues Committee so that the audience potential is far greater than would be realized within the boundaries of the Conference alone. The Great Issues Committee, another student organization, is dedicated to presenting nationally and internationally known leaders

in various fields who speak on world-wide topics. Thus, the audience for the principal speakers will be drawn from the students and faculty of the A & M College of Texas, the delegates to SCONA, and members of the Bryan-College Station communities and interested persons in the surrounding area.

Other principal speakers who have been invited include: The Hon. Horace H. Smith, Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Mr. Dudley Ctawford Sharp, Senator William Fulbright, and Dr. Vannevar Bush. Your function as Roundup Speaker would be to sum up and analyze the speeches of these men before the delegates on the final day of the conference.

We are able to offer you an honorarium of $500 and SCONA will be happy to make all arrangements for your travel and will take care of travel expenses, and of course we will provide housing and food in the Memorial Student Center. The college owned Easterwood Airport is located on our campus approximately two miles west of the Memorial Student Center and is served by Continental Airlines. Non-stop flights from Washington to Dallas or Houston take only three hours--and we will meet you in a first class, two engine plane at either city, if connections are not good, for the flight to College Station.

We can assure you of an eager audience and feel that your presence will contribute materially to the success of SCONA VI.

With all good wishes from the members of SCONA and Great Issues.

Sincerely,

Tom C. Reid

Tom C. Reid, Chairman SCONA VI

Joe E. Lindley

Joe E. Lindley, Chairman Great Issues

TCR:jf

Inc: SCONA V Program
Aggie Tearsheet on SCONA
SCONA V Post Conference Brochure
SCONA VI Program Agenda
Partial List of Distinguished Faculty Members
Participating in Past SCONA's

CC: Congressman Olin E. Teague, Adviser
Dr. G. M. Watkins, Director of Instruction
School of Agriculture, SCONA VI Adviser
Dr. Travis J. Parker, Professor Teology Department
Adviser, Great Issues

3rd Edition

SCONA VI

PROGRAM COMMITTEE MEETING, MAY 15, 1960

PROGRAM

THE TASKS FOR THE FREE WORLD: PROBLEMS & OPPORTUNITIES IN THE 60's

ROUND TABLE I The Lesser Developed Lands

A. Coping with the population crisis
B. Aiding economic and social progress
C. Winning loyalty for the free world

ROUND TABLE II The Communist Challenge - Free World Response

A. Ideological
B. Economic
C. Technological
D. Military

ROUND TABLE III World Disarmament: Ideals and Realities

A. Military and technological development
B. Inspection and control
C. Reallocation of Defense Appropriations
D. Role of the U. N.
E. International coexistence

ROUND TABLE IV Mobilization of Knowledge and Resources

A. Education for peaceful leadership
B. Development and allocation of resources
C. Scientific advances for economic and social progress

ROUND TABLE V The Americas

A. Political stability
B. Economic growth
C. Hemispheric solidarity

PARTIAL LIST OF DISTINGUISHED FACULTY MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN PAST SCONA'S

Major General John B. Medaris
Commanding General, U. S. Army Ordnance Missile Command

Sir Leslie Munro, U. N. Special Representative to the State of Hungary

Mr. William H. Lawrence
President of National Press Club

Mr. S. G. Ramachandran
First Secretary (Commercial)
Embassy of India

Mr. Kenneth Holland, President
Institute of International Education

Mr. Arthur T. Hadley, News Development Editor, New York Herald Tribune

Major General Charles B. Westover,
Director of Plans, Strategic Air Command

The Honorable Williams Jennings Bryan Dorn
United States Congressman from S.C.

General Carlos P. Romulo, Ambassador of the Philippines to the U. S.

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senator from Minnesota

The Honorable Lyndon Johnson
United States Senator from Texas

General John P. Daley, Director of Special Weapons, Office Chief of Research and Development, Dept. of the Army

Mr. John Scott, Asst. to the Publisher
Time Magazine

Dean Clarence Manion, Director
Manion Forum of Public Opinion

The Honorable Walter H. Judd, U. S. Congressman from Minnesota

Senor Don Victor Andrade, Ambassador of Bolivia to the United States

Mr. George C. McGhee
Former Asst. Secretary of State

Mr. Lamar Fleming, Jr., Chairman of the Board
Anderson, Clayton & Company, Inc.

Major General William J. Donovan, Founder of the Office of Strategic Services

Mr. Charles W. Adair, Director
Office of International Finance and Development Affairs,
Bureau of Economics, State Dept.

Mr. Michael V. Forrestal,
Associated with Shearman, Sterling & Wright, Attorneys- at-Law, N.Y. Cit.

The Honorable Olin E. Teague
United States Congressman from Texas

Mr. Joseph E. Johnson, President
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Colonel Guy H. Kissinger, Staff Officer of the Commanding General,
Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic

Mr. Eugene Zuckert, Former Member
Atomic Energy Commission

Dr. Charles L. Dunham, Director, Division of Biology & Medicine, Atomic Energy Comm.

Mr. Philip L. Graham, Publisher
The Washington Post

The Honorable Roy Richard Rubottom, Acting Asst. Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Mr. Henry Tanner, Foreign News Analyst
The Houston Post

Mr. William G. Avirett, Special Assistant to the President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Mr. J. R. Aston, Manager, Foreign Trade Development Division, Lykes Steamship Lines

Rear Admiral Charles A. Buchanan
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
United States Navy

PARTIAL LIST OF DISTINGUISHED FACULTY MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN PAST SCONA'S, Cont.

Major General Richard C. Lindsay
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations
United States Air Force

Mr. Thruston B. Morton
Assistant Secretary of State

Colonel G. A. Lincoln
United States Military Academy

The Hon. R. S. S. Gunewardene, Ambassador
of Ceylon to the United States

Dr. Walter J. Buehler, S.M., President
St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas

Dr. Ross J. Pritchard, Chairman
Department of International Studies
Southwestern at Memphis

Major General Earle G. Wheeler
Deputy Chief of Staff for Military
Operations, Department of the Army

The Honorable Omar Burleson
United States Congressman from Texas

Colonel Thomas L. Crystal
United States Air Force Academy

Dr. Howard Bowen, President
Grinnell College

Dr. Howard Cutler, Assistant to the
Vice President for Academic Affairs
The Pennsylvania State University

Dr.Paul Geren, Executive Director
Dallas Council on World Affairs

Sylvania TV Awards

The Committee of Judges

of the

Sylvania Television Awards

requests the honor of your presence

at the

Ninth Annual
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Thursday, the twenty-first of January

Nineteen hundred and sixty

Grand Ballroom of the Plaza

Fifty-ninth Street at Fifth Avenue, New York

Reception at 6:00 p. m. Terrace Room

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Kings County Court, Brooklyn

MISS CHLOE GIFFORD
President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

HARRY GOLDEN
Editor, Publisher, Author

SYLVANIA TELEVISION AWARDS
P. O. BOX 1400, GRAND CENTRAL STATION
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 6-7544

TEACH Fndt
Ing de

June 27, 1960

Mrs. John M. Stahl
TEACH Foundation
4964 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles 27, California

Dear Mrs. Stahl:

Thank you for your letter of June 23 to Mr. Murrow. As he is at the Governors' Conference at present and will go from there to the Democratic Convention in your city, I am taking the liberty of answering you in his stead. He has unfortunately had to make a general ruling against accepting any speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, because of the pressure and uncertain nature of his CBS commitments. Thank you so much for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

TEACH

Therapeutic **E**ducation **A**nd **C**hild **H**ealth

FOUNDATION - A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

4964 Hollywood Boulevard · Los Angeles 27, California · NOrmandy 3-3129

June 23, 1960

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Mrs. John M. Stahl, *president*
Mrs. Lawrence Harvey, *vice president*
Mrs. David Marcus, *membership*
Mrs. Jules Zimmerman, *community relations*
Mrs. Eugene Pumpian-Mindlin, *program*
Mrs. Marvin Harris, *corresponding secretary*
Mrs. Hyman Fink, *corresponding secretary*
Mrs. Anton Leader, *recording secretary*
Mrs. Aaron Glickmann, *financial secretary*

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Teach Foundation would like to invite you as a speaker during the month of October. We would like to plan an exciting, informative, stimulating discussion dealing with current world affairs. Logically, our first choice is Ed Murrow; the man we feel is best equipped to lead such a discussion.

The enclosed material will give you some idea of the nature of our organization.

We would appreciate an early response so that proper plans could be made.

Very truly yours,

TEACH FOUNDATION

Mrs. J. M. Stahl

Mrs. John M. Stahl, president

Advisory Council—Roberta Crutcher, M.D.; John Paul Walters, M.D.; Harry Brickman, M.D.; Rogers Wright, Ph.D.

e d
Temple of Aaron

August 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Swartz:

Thank you for your gracious invitation to speak at a program for the members of The Temple of Aaron in October.

Unfortunately, due to the pressure and uncertainty of my CBS commitments, I have had to make a blanket rule against accepting speaking engagements however attractive they may be.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Donald Swartz, General Manager
KMSP-TV
180 Foshay Tower
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

ERM:gw

20th CENTURY FOX
COMMUNITY STATION IN MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

KMSP TV/9
180 Foshay Tower
Minneapolis 2, Minn.
FEDERAL 9-8811

August 19, 1960

Mr. Edward C. Murrow
CBS FILMS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The writer is a member of The Temple of Aaron in St. Paul, Minnesota, which is starting its fiftieth year as a congregation. We are planning a program for our members, and would like to extend an invitation to you as the speaker. We have open a choice of the following dates:

October 8th, 15th or 22nd

If you are available to accept an engagement on any of the above dates, please advise your fee.

Kindest regards,

DONALD SWARTZ
General Manager

DS:sj

Temple Isaiah

Temple Isaiah 10345 W. PICO BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES 64, CALIF., CR 6-3187, BR 2-5191, VE 9-5640

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Jerry Isenberg, 1952-1953
Seymour Fabrick, 1954
David S. Alpert, M.D., 1955-1956
David Grutman, 1957-1958

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Yechiael Lander

April 4, 1960

Ms. Gabrielle Wachsner, Secretary
Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ms. Wachsner:

We should like to thank you for your prompt response to our letter of March 23rd regarding Mr. Murrow's appearance on our 1961 Forum Series.

We are still very much interested in arranging for his appearance and would appreciate your giving our request some further consideration upon Mr. Murrow's return.

His intelligence, courage and integrity are held in high esteem by our community and we would welcome his participation.

Sincerely,

Yechiael Lander

Yechiael Lander
Executive Director

YL/avw

March 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Lander:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 23rd inviting Mr. Murrow to deliver a lecture at Temple Isaiah next year.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the States for several months, and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to accept any engagements.

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Yechiael Lander
Executive Director
Temple Isaiah
10345 W. Pico Boulevard
Los Angeles 64, California

Temple Isaiah 10345 W. PICO BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES 64, CALIF., CR 6-3187, BR 2-5191, VE 9-5640

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PAST PRESIDENTS
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Jerry Isenberg, 1952-1953
Seymour Fabrick, 1954
David S. Alpert, M.D., 1955-1956
David Grutman, 1957-1958

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Yechiael Lander

March 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last year I wrote to you requesting your participation in our Temple Forum Series. However, because of your schedule at that time it was not possible for you to accept.

We are now in the midst of planning our 1961 series and would be sincerely honored by your participation.

Just to refresh your memory our Temple Forum Series is now in its sixth year and attracts audiences of well over 1000 people per lecture. It is the purpose of our series to inform our congregation and the community on items of vital importance to them as conscientious citizens of the United States and responsible and enlightened human beings. Our series has been honored by the presence of such outstanding personalities as Harry Golden, Dr. Linus Pauling, Eleanor Roosevelt and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., just to name a few. We enclose a copy of our present series brochure.

We are interested in arranging for your appearance on one of the following dates: February 28th, March 28th, April 25th or May 23rd, 1961. We would, of course, be prepared to make some change in these dates should the possibility of your appearance be feasible.

We would, of course, appreciate information on how arrangements might be made and the gratuity required.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Yechiael Lander

Yechiael Lander
Executive Director

YL/avw
Encl.

FOURTH ANNUAL TEMPLE ISAIAH FORUM SERIES

1960 SEASON

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to be held at
TEMPLE ISAIAH
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If you lack knowledge

DANIEL SCHORR **Monday, January 11**

"The Power Struggle in Today's Communist World"

Daniel Schorr is best known as an outstanding correspondent and specialist on Communist affairs. With his broad world background, Mr. Schorr is considered one of America's keenest observers and most expert commentators on international crises. For several years, Chief Correspondent in Moscow for CBS, he now covers major world events from Washington, the United Nations and Eastern Europe. He comes to us directly from Poland and Yugoslavia. Mr. Schorr will give us an inside picture of the struggle for leadership and power in the Communist world . . . Poland on a tightrope . . . the rising power and impatience of Peking . . . the struggle for power within the Soviet Union. To those seeking a balanced and intelligent approach, his presentation promises to be a highlight of our series.

ROBERT KIRSCH **Tuesday, February 2**

"The Novel at Mid-Century"

Brilliant Book Editor of the Los Angeles Times, teacher of creative writing at UCLA and promising young American author, Robert Kirsch is in close contact with the American literary scene. An excellent speaker, his works, both fiction and non-fiction, have appeared in many national magazines. His most recent novel, "In The Wrong Rain," which was published this past summer, has achieved wide acclaim. As West Coast Editor for the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, he has additional opportunities to observe the world of literature. Mr. Kirsch will examine the state of American fiction today as it reflects the major social and psychological issues of the present era; an examination which he is eminently well qualified to make by virtue of his dual roles as author and critic.

MARTIN LUTHER KING **Tuesday, Feb. 23**

"Stride Toward Freedom"

Catapulted into prominence by his enlightened leadership in the struggle for racial justice in Montgomery, Alabama, where he gave direction to the Montgomery bus strike, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., is today recognized as one of the most courageous and intelligent spokesmen for his people. A disciple of Ghandi's philosophy of passive resistance, Dr. King is Pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery. He holds degrees from Morehouse College and Boston University, and is the recipient of many honors and citations from universities and civic groups throughout the country. In 1957, at the age of twenty-eight, he was selected by Time Magazine as one of the ten outstanding personalities of the year. A compelling and lucid orator, Dr. King will deal with the Negro's struggle for racial justice in America and self determination in Africa.

If you have knowledge

ge, what do you have?

MARGARET MEAD **Tuesday, March 22**

"Design for Living"

New Patterns of Family Life

Dr. Mead's outstanding contributions to social science and education have gained for her a position of world-renown and recognition. Anthropologist, psychologist, writer, lecturer and teacher, Dr. Mead has written a large body of published works, for both scholar and layman. Dr. Mead holds a B.A. from Barnard College and a M.A. and Ph. D. from Columbia University as well as many honorary degrees from leading academic institutions. She has served as a consultant in many and varied areas for our government and the United Nations. Her life has been dedicated to furthering the understanding of human beings and their relationship with one another. Currently, she is directing studies in contemporary cultures for the American Museum of Natural History. A sparkling platform personality, we look forward to a graphic and brilliant discourse on emerging patterns of contemporary family life.

VICTOR REUTHER **Tuesday, April 26**

"Industry, Labor and Morality"

Victor Reuther is a dynamic and dedicated labor leader, who represents the finest qualities of the American Trade Union Movement. Although a relatively young man, Mr. Reuther has already made significant contributions to the cause of trade unionism in the United States and Europe. Educated at Wayne University, brother and co-worker of Walter Reuther, President of the United Automobile Workers Union of America, Victor Reuther has served as Educational Director of the UAW, Member of the War Manpower Commission of the United States Government, is at present Administrative Assistant to the President of the UAW and Director of its important Department of International Affairs. An honest and intelligent spokesman, Mr. Reuther will bring us his insights and analysis of the tumultuous labor scene and the future course of the labor movement in America.

ROBERT HUTCHINS **Tuesday, May 24**

"Can a Free Society Survive?"

The Challenge to Education

Robert Maynard Hutchins is one of the world's leading educators. He has left a significant and lasting impression on American education through his influence over countless institutions and students. After an amazing career, which began with his appointment as Dean of the Yale University Law School at the age of twenty-nine, and his role as President and Chancellor of the University of Chicago for twenty-two years, he continues to occupy a vital place in American life as President of the Fund for the Republic. An exciting and provocative platform speaker, he has lectured throughout the world. We are privileged that he has chosen our forum to present his views on the crucial role which education must play in the survival of a free and democratic society. The appearance of so distinguished a person, marks a fitting climax to the outstanding 1960 season of the Temple Isaiah Forum Series.

ge, what do you lack?

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Fourth Annual Temple Isaiah Forum Series will present a distinguished list of six renowned personalities who will offer authoritative interpretations and discussions on subjects of vital importance and interest.

The Forum Series is sponsored by the Community Affairs and Education Committee of Temple Isaiah. One of the prime objectives of this committee and of the Series is to provide a platform for the expression of significant viewpoints by outstanding figures and to stimulate within the community a thoughtful, informed consideration of major issues that confront us as conscious Jews, enlightened human beings, and citizens of a nation with particular world responsibilities.

GENERAL INFORMATION

All programs begin promptly at 8:15 p.m. and are held at Temple Isaiah, 10345 West Pico Boulevard. An adequate period for questions and answers from the floor follows each lecture. All seats are unreserved.

Subscription for the series of six lectures is $12.00 per couple and $7.50 per person.

To order your tickets fill in the subscription blank below and return with your check to Temple Isaiah, 10345 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles 64, California. Further information may be obtained by calling the Temple office: VE 9-5640, CR 6-3187 or BR 2-5191.

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Enclosed find $_____ for the season ticket indicated

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The Community Affairs and Education Committee

Proudly presents its

FOURTH ANNUAL FORUM SERIES

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DANIEL SCHORR

Monday Evening, January 11, 1960, 8:15 p.m.

THE WORLD OF LITERATURE

ROBERT KIRSCH

Tuesday Evening, February 2, 1960, 8:15 p.m.

HUMAN RIGHTS

REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Tuesday Evening, February 23, 1960, 8:15 p.m.

FAMILY LIFE

MARGARET MEAD

Tuesday Evening, March 22, 1960, 8:15 p.m.

LABOR

VICTOR REUTHER

Tuesday Evening, April 26, 1960, 8:15 p.m.

EDUCATION

ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS

Tuesday Evening, May 24, 1960, 8:15 p.m.

For information contact—
Temple Isaiah
10345 West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 64, Calif.
VE 9-5640, CR 6-3187, BR 2-5191

telephoned
NO

Black tie optional
Tevan, Kenneth

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Tynan
request the pleasure of
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Murrow
company at a farewell party
on Sunday May 22nd
at 10:30 o'clock

The Forum Restaurant
57 West 48 Street

RSVP. EN9-5675

Truman, President

Bernard Geis Associates
cordially invite you to attend a reception honoring
President Harry S. Truman
on the publication of his new book
MR. CITIZEN
on Friday, June 10, 1960
from five to seven o'clock
at the Victorian Suite of the Carlyle Hotel
35 East 76th Street, New York

Regrets

R. S. V. P.
527 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 17
Plaza 2-1975

Eng. Dec.
TV Guide

September 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Quirk:

Thank you very much for your invitation to attend the TV Guide "Television Day" luncheon on Tuesday, September 20th at which you will speak.

Unfortunately, due to another engagement, I shall not be able to attend. And, I have declined the invitation by telephone.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mr. James T. Quirk
Publisher
TV Guide
Radnor, Pennsylvania

TV GUIDE

RADNOR, PENNSYLVANIA

JAMES T. QUIRK
PUBLISHER

September 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

May I add my invitation to that of Philip Kelly, President of the Sales Executives Club of New York, to be our guest at the TV GUIDE "Television Day" luncheon on Tuesday, September 20.

Your presence at the head table will contribute a great deal to the success of this industry event.

There will be a reception for speakers and honored guests at twelve o'clock on the mezzanine floor of the Grand Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel.

So that we can make the necessary arrangements, would you please convey your acceptance to Harry R. White, Executive Director, Sales Executives Club, Hotel Roosevelt, New York 17, New York, MUrray Hill 9-5117 by Thursday, September 15.

Cordially,

Jim

JTQ:Kg

Eug Dec

SEC

The President of

THE SALES EXECUTIVES CLUB

OF NEW YORK

Cordially invites

No

Edward R. Murrow

To be an Honor Guest at the Head Table at a

Annual TV Guide Television Luncheon

at

Grand Ballroom, Hotel Roosevelt

on

Tuesday, September 20, 1960

At which the Speaker will be

James T. Quirk, Publisher, TV Guide and Special Guests, TV Personalities from ABC, CBS and NBC

R.S.V.P.

called.

Please communicate acceptance to the Executive Secretary - Hotel Roosevelt
NewYork 17, N.Y. Mu 9-5117

Honor Guests are not called upon to speak except by advance arrangement. However, an introduction of each guest is made by the Chairman at which time the Guest is asked to rise.

Reception for Speaker and Guests at 12:00 Noon

United Fed.

September 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Cogen:

Please pardon the delay in responding to your gracious letter of June 30th. As you are aware, I have been traveling a great deal during the past few weeks.

I am indeed flattered by your proposal of the United Federation of Teachers to honor me with the 1961 John Dewey Award, and I wish very much that I could guarantee my personal appearance at the Annual Spring Luncheon Conference on Saturday, March 4, 1961 in order to accept it. Unfortunately, my radio and television commitments are such that I cannot possibly make plans for other activities so many months in advance. It may well be that coverage of international developments may demand my being out of the country next March.

I am sure you will understand the situation and realize that there is no lack of appreciation on my part for the honor that the United Federation of Teachers proposed to confer upon me. Please convey my sincere regrets to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles Cogen
United Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
2 East 23rd Street
New York 10, New York

mcc

3 Teachers

July 13, 1960

Mr. Charles Cogen
United Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
2 East 23rd Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cogen:

Your gracious letter of June 30 arrived here after Mr. Murrow's departure for Los Angeles to cover the Democratic Convention. As he will go direct from there to Chicago for the Republican Convention, I do not expect him to return to New York until early August. This letter is therefore just an interim acknowledgement until Mr. Murrow can reply to your invitation himself.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Ackton Morse?

EBm 16

UNITED Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
LOCAL 2 · AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
Affiliated with NYC Central Labor Council, New York State AFL-CIO, and Empire State Federation of Teachers

2 East 23rd Street
New York 10, N. Y.
GR 7-6281-2-3

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School Secretaries
Irving Miller
Stevenson School
Paul A. Berger
Fashion Institute

JUNE 30, 1960

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

IT IS THE CUSTOM OF THE UNITED FEDERATION OF TEACHERS (FORMERLY THE NEW YORK TEACHERS GUILD) TO PRESENT ITS JOHN DEWEY AWARD ANNUALLY TO A PERSON WHO EXEMPLIFIES JOHN DEWEY'S PROGRAM OF "EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY, DEMOCRACY IN EDUCATION."

AMONG THE PREVIOUS RECIPIENTS OF THIS AWARD ARE HERBERT LEHMAN, NORMAN COUSINS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, GEORGE MEANY, AND WALTER REUTHER, JOHN CHILDS, AND GEORGE S. COUNTS, AND A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

IT IS OUR PLEASURE TO NOTIFY YOU THAT YOU HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO RECEIVE THE 1961 JOHN DEWEY AWARD AT THE UNITED FEDERATION OF TEACHERS ANNUAL SPRING LUNCHEON CONFERENCE. THE CONFERENCE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1961, AT THE HOTEL COMMODORE. WE WERE DISAPPOINTED LAST YEAR THAT YOUR ABSENCE FROM THE COUNTRY PREVENTED YOUR ACCEPTING.

WE WOULD BE EXTREMELY PROUD TO PRESENT YOU TO OUR 10,000 MEMBERS AS OUR 1961 JOHN DEWEY AWARD RECIPIENT. WE HOPE YOU WILL ACCEPT.

WE WOULD APPRECIATE AN ANSWER AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE.

SINCERELY,

Charles Cogen
CHARLES COGEN
PRESIDENT

Nina Leichter
NINA LEICHTER, CHAIRMAN
SPRING CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

OEIU:153

Executive Board: Sidney Altman, George Altomare, Simon Beagle, Carl Berlin, Elaine Bernstein, Mary Brady, Richard Brucato, Aaron Carr, Goldie Colodny, Regina Coxe, Irwin P. Fields, August Gold, John S. Greene, Louis Heitner, Helen Hewitt, Richard Hewitt, Vincent P. Kassenbrock, Herbert Katz, Jules Kolodny, Samuel Kostman, Nina Leichter, Abe Levine, Rudolph H. Mainelli, Irving Miller, Dora Mitchell, Reuben W. Mitchell, Richard Parrish, Stanley Pierce, Milton Pincus, Albert Post, Jerry Rosenthal, Sidney Schwager, Bernard H. Silver, S. Fanny Simon, David Staub, Eli Straus, Arthur Strom, Benjamin Tobias, A. Faulkner Watts, David M. Wittes, Joseph Wolfson, Alfred Zipper.

U.S. Air Force
Eng. Dec.

September 20, 1960

Dear Captain Ragen:

Thank you for your letter of August 31st and for sending me the script. I wish very much that I might do as you ask and narrate the film entitled, ALERT IN THE PACIFIC, but the truth is that in addition to my very heavy schedule of radio and television programs, I am already so involved with narrations for the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Heart Fund, and quite a few others that there just isn't time to fit anything more in at the moment.

I am extremely sorry about this but am sure you will understand the situation. If, at sometime in the future you feel I can be of help to you, please do not hesitate to ask. If it is at all possible I shall be only too willing to help.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur S. Ragen
Captain, USAF
Deputy Chief
Radio-TV Branch
New York Office of Information
663 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

mcc

1352D PHOTOGRAPHIC SQUADRON
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC & CHARTING SERVICE (MATS)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AIR FORCE STATION
8935 WONDERLAND AVENUE, LOS ANGELES 46, CALIFORNIA

REPLY TO ATTN OF: OP

SUBJECT: SFP 626 "Alert in the Pacific" Film 25 August 1960

TO: Office of Information Services
Secretary of the Air Force
New York Branch
663 5th Ave
New York City, New York

(Capt Art Regan)

1. We are sending you with this letter a copy of the script for SFP 626 "Alert in the Pacific", a 14 minute film on the Pacific Air Forces along with a copy of the AFR 95-14 per Major Mark's suggestion.

2. The objective of this film is two-fold: to acquaint military personnel and civilians assigned to PACAF with the mission and organization of the command and, more important, to inform the general public of what PACAF is in our defense establishment, to indicate something of both it military and political significance.

3. In view of the proposed public release of this film through TV outlets throughout the United States, and considering the importance of the Far East and our military mission there, "Alert in the Pacific" can serve as an important public information function.

4. The selection of a narrator for this film is therefore extremely important. PACAF headquarters has recommended, and we agree with them, that the voice should be nationally known and one reflecting the prestige demanded by the subject: the disposition of our aerial strength in the Far East, the interdependence of US forces stationed there with those of our allies -- Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Thailand -- and the daily routine of those men assigned to the command responsible for the aerial defense of this broad area.

5. We think this subject and this script would be most effectively narrated by Edward R. Murrow of CBS, greatly increasing its impact on the general public. And although we recognize that there may be some difficulty in getting him for this project, we think his understanding of its importance will surmount this.

6. It is therefore requested that the script be made available to Mr. Murrow and that every effort be made to convince him that he, more than anyone else, should really be its narrator.

7. You will note that scene 8 is sync sound and we would have to photograph Mr. Murrow for this scene in a New York studio or wherever he says.

8. Thank you very much for your help in this matter. Since, as always, we are eager to finish the picture, please let us know Mr. Murrow's decision as soon as practicable.

FOR THE COMMANDER

Hal Albert

HAL ALBERT
Chief
Operations Office

2 Atchs
1. Script - SFP 626
2. AFR 95-14

US Army Ordnance
Missile Command

January 6, 1960

Dear Colonel Zierdt:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 28th inviting Mr. Murrow to attend a review in honor of General Medaris to be held on January 30th.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to attend, since he is traveling in Europe and will not be returning to the States for several months. Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Colonel John G. Zierdt
Chief of Staff
Headquarters
U.S. Army Ordnance Missile Command
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. ARMY ORDNANCE MISSILE COMMAND
REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

IN REPLY
REFER TO ORDXM-XA

28 December 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS TV, 485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The officers and men of the Army Ordnance Missile Command request the pleasure of your company at a review honoring Major General John B. Medaris upon his retirement. The review will be at the Redstone Arsenal Parade Field at 1100 hours, Saturday, 30 January 1960.

For planning purposes, it is necessary that we have a reply no later than 18 January 1960 as to whether you can or cannot attend. Overnight accommodations will not be available on the Arsenal. When you reply, will you please furnish information as to your planned arrival time, and number in your party, etc., so that action can be taken to make appropriate reservations for accommodations in Huntsville, Alabama.

Also on 30 January 1960, ABMA will be celebrating their fourth birthday. This is traditionally celebrated by an "Open House" of the shops and laboratories. If your schedule permits, you are also invited to attend that event. The program for the "Open House" begins at 0900 hours and ends at 1530 hours.

Sincerely,

JOHN G. ZIERDT
Colonel GS
Chief of Staff

U.S. Dept. of the Air Force

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
NEW YORK OFFICE OF INFORMATION
OFFICE, SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
663 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

ROOM 340

TELEPHONE:
PLAZA 3 - 5609

31 August 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed letter and script are for your perusal.

We feel that you are the key figure in the success of this production and we sincerely hope your busy schedule will permit you to give this project every consideration.

If we can be of help in furnishing you additional information, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Arthur S. Ragen

ARTHUR S. RAGEN
Captain, USAF
Deputy Chief
Radio-TV Branch

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

US Naval Reserve Org a

September 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Many thanks for your letter of September 12th.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to meet with your group on November 14th for a discussion of the 1960 presidential campaign and its results and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lee Jordan
WCBS
49 East 52nd Street
New York, New York

ERM:gw

WCBS

CBS Radio – A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. · PLAZA 1-2345

September 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As a member of the United States Naval Reserve Volunteer Public Relations Company for New York City, I would like to extend an invitation for you to meet with us at 5:30 p.m. on November 14th for a discussion of the 1960 Presidential Campaign and its results.

Our group is composed of more than a hundred New York area Naval Reserve Officers whose civilian jobs are in journalism, communication, and public relations. We meet every Monday evening at 90 Church Street or another convenient location to instruct our members in latest and most pertinent developments in these fields as well as the Navy.

We are pleased that you have an interest in the Navy and hope you will be able to join us November 14th. We would not look for a formal talk from you, but more a give and take bull session which you would enjoy and which would still give us your reactions to various features of the 1960 campaign and its results.

Respectfully yours,

Lee Jordan

Lee Jordan
WCBS

U.S. World Trade Fair

March 11, 1960

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 7th inviting Mr. Murrow to join the Honorary Committee which will sponsor the Ambassadors' Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 3rd.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence. He has been traveling abroad for the past six months and is not expected to return to the States until June or July. I regret therefore, that he will not be able to accept your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Gilbert H. Perkins, Chairman
Ambassadors' Dinner
United States World Trade Fair
Room 1533
15 West 48 Street
New York 20, New York

Ambassadors' Dinner

of the

UNITED STATES WORLD TRADE FAIR

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA · MAY 3rd, 1960

Committee Headquarters: **Room 1533, 15 West 48th Street, New York 20, New York · COlumbus 5-7460**

HON. RICHARD C. PATTERSON, JR.
Honorary Chairman

GILBERT H. PERKINS
Chairman

March 7, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am privileged to invite you to join the Honorary Committee which will sponsor the Ambassadors' Dinner at The Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday May 3rd, to celebrate the opening of the United States World Trade Fair at the New York Coliseum the following day.

Mayor Wagner will be host at the dinner which will honor the top level diplomats from the sixty-five nations participating in the Fair. This occasion will afford us a magnificent opportunity to demonstrate our interest in promoting international good will. As in the past, the proceeds from the Dinner will go to a worthy cause, and the March of Dimes has been selected as this year's recipient.

Featuring more than three thousand exhibits, including uniquely interesting national pavilions, which will occupy the entire nine acres of floor space in the Coliseum, the Fair will offer an outstanding display of new and intriguing consumer and industrial goods. Members of the Honorary Committee will be invited to attend the formal opening of the Fair on May 4.

With my assurance that no obligation is involved, do let me know that I may add your name to the Honorary Committee which will be comprised of the civic, business and social leaders in the community.

Sincerely,

Gilbert H. Perkins

United World Federalists

September 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Kriger:

Thank you for your nice letter of September 15th.

I am indeed flattered by your proposal of the Baltimore Chapter of the United World Federalists, Inc., to honor me with an Award, and I wish very much that I could make a personal appearance to accept the award at your annual dinner on Tuesday, November 15th at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel. However, at this moment, it looks as though I shall be out of the city on that date.

I am extremely sorry about this. Please convey my sincere regrets to your Chapter.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert A. Kriger
United World Federalists, Inc.
Baltimore Area Council
2435 Maryland Avenue
Baltimore 18, Maryland

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, INC.

AFFILIATED WITH THE WORLD ASSOCIATION OF WORLD FEDERALISTS

BALTIMORE AREA COUNCIL

2435 MARYLAND AVENUE BALTIMORE 18, MARYLAND HOpkins 7-0596

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Treasurer
DUNCAN M. SPENCER

September 15, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

no

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Baltimore Chapter of the United World Federalists, Inc. is planning to give an award to a reporter for his outstanding work relating to the efforts for world peace. We are having our annual dinner on Tuesday, November 15, 1960 at 7:00 P.M. at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel. Dr. Brock Chisholm, eminent psychiatrist from Vancouver, will be the speaker. He was the first director-general of the World Health Organization, is the author of "Prescription for Survival", is Honorary President of the United World Federalists of Canada and Vice-President of the World Association of World Federalists.

We feel that this would be an appropriate occasion at which to present this award. We would like to present this award to you personally and are wondering whether you could find the time to attend this dinner. Naturally, your expenses would be paid by the United World Federalists.

May we hear from you as soon as possible as to your availability, so that we may make final plans for our program?

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Kriger

Robert A. Kriger,
Publicity Chairman

RAK/lb

University Club

August 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Laporte:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of August 5th.

I am greatly pleased by the invitation extended by the University Club and am hoping that it would be possible for me to accept. However, I am deeply involved in a number of radio and television shows which do not permit me to commit myself to anything taking place in the near future. It is, in fact, impossible for me to predict at this time, when my duties will require me to be in or out of the country. If you will bear with this situation and suggest a date either in January or February and let me know how long in advance you would need definite confirmation of my availability, perhaps we can arrange something.

Many thanks again and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Cloyd Laporte
Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby,
Palmer & Wood
40 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

mcc

THOMAS E. DEWEY
ARTHUR A. BALLANTINE
CLOYD LAPORTE
WILLIAM P. PALMER
WILKIE BUSHBY
ETHAN D. ALYEA
ROY M. D. RICHARDSON
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CARL E. HEILMAN
PHILIP J. DUNLAY
KENNETH R. LAVOY, JR.

DEWEY, BALLANTINE, BUSHBY, PALMER & WOOD
40 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5

TELEPHONE
DIGBY 4-8000

CABLE: DEWBALAW

August 5, 1960

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The University Club would like to hold a reception in your honor on a Saturday sometime during the coming winter (December, January, February or March). I am sure that our members would turn out in large numbers to hear any remarks which you might make or views you might express. All, of course, are keenly interested in television and its future. Anything that you might say on this subject would be of great interest to our members, which, as you doubtless know, include a number of leading executives and professional men.

The reception would begin about 12:30, we would sit down to lunch promptly at 1:15 and would adjourn not later than 3:00 P. M. If agreeable to you, your remarks might be followed by a short period of questions from the floor.

Last year we had as our guests on similar occasions former President Hoover, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, General Maxwell D. Taylor, Mayor Wagner and others. Thus far the only definite date we have scheduled for next season is Prime Minister Diefenbaker of Canada, who is to be our guest on December 10th.

The officers and members of the Council of the Club heartily concur in this warm invitation and we all hope that you will accept.

I am writing you rather early in the hope that you will give our invitation careful consideration and accept it in due course. We would then work out a date agreeable to you.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Cloyd Laporte

Univ. of Chicago
and
World Brotherhood

March 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Clinchy:

Thank you for your letter of March 10th describing the development of the plans for the Conference on World Tensions.

As I had written Mr. Pearson, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He is not expected to return to the States until June or July. If however, there should be a change in his plans and he will be able to attend the Conference, I shall certainly contact you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Everett R. Clinchy,
Administrative President World Brotherhood
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

CONFERENCE ON WORLD TENSIONS

Sponsored by

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO *and* WORLD BROTHERHOOD, INC.

March 10, 1960

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GILBERT F. WHITE
Department of Geography

CHAIRMEN OF SUB-COMMITTEES
BARRY BINGHAM
Communications
ERNEST A. GROSS
Legal Basis of International Order
PAUL G. HOFFMAN
Economic Development

OFFICE OF THE CONFERENCE
D. GALE JOHNSON
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
MIdway 3-0800,
Extension 3845

WORLD BROTHERHOOD
MARGARET GRANT
General Secretary,
304 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 7-3650

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 25, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Although you have not accepted Mr. Pearson's invitation to the Conference on World Tensions we feel sure that you will be interested in the development of our plans. We continue to hope that you can arrange your schedule so that you may assist in the discussions which have as their goal conclusions and recommendations on practical steps which can be taken to improve present situations of tension.

A distinguished group of speakers and participants have already accepted. Six Nobel Peace Laureates will speak on the evening of May 11th. Mr. Adlai Stevenson, who is now in Latin America, has expressed his intention to attend. He has been invited to address the May 12th evening session.

A tentative program is enclosed. The final program, listing all speakers and the exact location of the sessions, and a list of participants will be sent to you in April.

Also enclosed are lists of the members of the Sub-Committees and the background papers prepared by experts in the three areas of the Conference. Rapporteurs are preparing reports and recommendations based on the background papers and the joint discussions of the Faculty Committee and Sub-Committees.

In the event that you accept the invitation you will receive a final program, background papers and information regarding hotel reservations. You will be a guest of World Brotherhood at all luncheon and dinner meetings.

We trust that you will make every effort to join in our deliberations in which you can be very helpful and which you will surely find interesting and stimulating.

We shall appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Cordially yours,

Everett R. Clinchy

Everett R. Clinchy
Administrative President
World Brotherhood

Enclosures: 3

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

CONFERENCE ON WORLD TENSIONS

The University of Chicago _____ May 11 - 13, 1960

Wednesday, May 11th

9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Registration
11:00 a.m. - 12 noon	PLENARY SESSION
	Welcoming Address by Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton
	The Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Chairman
	Speakers:
	Dr. G. L. Mehta, former Ambassador of India Dr. Albert De Smaele, former Minister of Finance, Belgium
12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.	LUNCHEON
	Harry A. Bullis, Presiding
	Speakers:
	(to be announced)
2:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	DISCUSSION GROUPS
	Economic Relations:
	Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman Harlan Cleveland, Rapporteur
	Communications:
	Barry Bingham, Chairman Harry S. Ashmore, Rapporteur
	Legal Basis of World Order:
	Ernest A. Gross, Chairman Louis Henkin, Rapporteur
6:00 p.m.	RECEPTION - Cocktails
6:30 p.m.	DINNER
	Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Presiding
	Speakers: (to be announced)

Wednesday, May 11th (Cont'd.)

8:30 p.m. OPEN SESSION - Mandel Auditorium

Chancellor Kimpton, Presiding

Speakers: Nobel Peace Laureates

Sir Norman Angell
Lord John Boyd-Orr
Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker
The Hon. Lester B. Pearson
Rev. Father Dominique Pire

Thursday, May 12th

9:30 a.m. - 12 noon DISCUSSION GROUPS

(same as for afternoon of May 11th)

12:30 p.m. LUNCHEON

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, Administrative President of World Brotherhood, Presiding

Speakers: (to be announced)

2:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. DISCUSSION GROUPS

(same as above)

5:30 p.m. Cocktails

6:30 p.m. DINNER

Barry Bingham, Presiding

Speakers: (to be announced)

8:30 p.m. OPEN SESSION - Mandell Auditorium

Charles H. Percy, Presiding

Speakers:

Dr. Galo Plaza, Former President of Ecuador
H.E. Carlos P. Romulo, Ambassador of the Philippines

Friday, May 13th

10:30 a.m. - 12 noon SUMMARY SESSION

Roundup by The Hon. Lester B. Pearson

12:30 p.m. CLOSING LUNCHEON

The Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Presiding

Speaker:
Paul G. Hoffman

CONFERENCE ON WORLD TENSIONS

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Rapporteur
HARRY S. ASHMORE, Consultant, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Fund for the Republic, Inc.

Assisted by LOUIS M. LYONS, Curator, Nieman Foundation, Harvard University

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Assisted by IRVING SWERDLOW, Maxwell School of Citizenship & Public Affairs, Syracuse University

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MILTON KATZ, Director, International Legal Studies, Harvard University
ARTHUR LARSON, Director, World Rule of Law Center, Duke University
HOWARD C. PETERSEN, President, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company

Rapporteur
LOUIS HENKIN, Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania

CONFERENCE ON WORLD TENSIONS

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Communications

"Barriers to Communication," by Louis M. Lyons, The Nieman Foundation, Harvard University and Harry S. Ashmore, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

"International Tension and Communication Among Scientists," by Eugene Rabinowitch, University of Illinois.

Legal Basis for International Order

"Role of International Law and International Institutions as Conflict-Adjusting Agencies," by Louis B. Sohn, Law School, Harvard University.

"The Role of Legal Institutions in Reducing World Tensions," by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, The University of Chicago.

Economic Development

"Steps Toward a Theory of Political Development," by David E. Apter, The University of Chicago.

"Methods and Implications of Attacking Economic Inequalities Among Nations," by E. E. Hagen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The Distribution of Income in the World," by S. Rottenberg, The University of Chicago.

January 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Pearson:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 22nd, inviting Mr. Murrow to participate in the Conference on the Reduction of World Tensions to be held at The University of Chicago May 11-13th.

I regret very much that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Lester B. Pearson
Conference on Reduction of World Tensions
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Canada

CONFERENCE ON REDUCTION OF WORLD TENSIONS

Sponsored by

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO *and* WORLD BROTHERHOOD, INC.

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Dean, Division of Social Sciences
R. E. OSGOOD
Department of Political Science
MAX RHEINSTEIN
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Extension 3845

WORLD BROTHERHOOD
MARGARET GRANT
General Secretary,
304 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 7-3650

January 22, 1960

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
OTTAWA, CANADA

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 25, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

With the concurrence of Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, and Mr. Harry A. Bullis, I have the honor to invite you to participate in the Conference on the Reduction of World Tensions, sponsored by The University of Chicago and World Brotherhood, Inc., to be held at The University of Chicago May 11, 12, and 13th, 1960.

The need for this Conference at this critical period of history is obvious. There is growing recognition of the responsibility of private citizens and non-governmental organizations to concern themselves with current world tensions and to concert their efforts in the search for practical steps toward more wholesome relations among the various peoples and nations and more effective cooperation in improving the lot of mankind. A solid foundation of citizen responsibility, understanding, and effort is required as a support for policies which will lead us toward a more peaceful world.

We are inviting, as speakers and participants in the discussions, a group of the most able and distinguished citizens of North America, as well as of other continents, whose counsel we believe essential to the Conference in reaching constructive conclusions and in gaining the attention of the world. We hope very much that you will plan to spend the three days with us since you will undoubtedly be interested in the entire program. Please let us know which of the three major areas of the Conference is of greatest interest to you, so that we may arrange for you to give special attention to the field with which you are particularly concerned.

An outline of the Conference and schedule of the preparatory meetings are enclosed. As a participant in the May Conference you will receive the results of all Working Party discussions by mid-April. A more detailed program of the forthcoming Conference and a list of the distinguished participants will be sent you at a later date.

I hope you will reserve May 11-13th on your calendar and send me your acceptance as early as possible.

Kindest personal regards

Yours sincerely,

L B Pearson

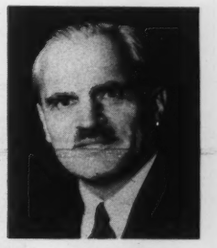
Lester B. Pearson

Enclosures

WORLD BROTHERHOOD

Established in 1950, UNESCO HOUSE, *Paris, to promote understanding and cooperation among people differing in religion, race, nation or culture.*

NEW YORK - GENEVA - BOMBAY 1960



ARTHUR HOLLY COMPTON

ARTHUR HOLLY COMPTON WRITES: As World Brotherhood enters its 10th year our program is focused on the urgent global problem of waging peace. This emphasis is based on the conviction that only if existing world tensions are lessened can the necessary changes in relationships among peoples and nations of the world be made peacefully, with mutual understanding and cooperation.

Impetus in this direction was given by Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak in 1955 when he called for a high-level international meeting of minds on the question of Asia-Africa-West relationships. Consultations with leaders of thought from all continents during the next years helped to shape our plans for implementing Mr. Spaak's idea.

In 1957 World Brotherhood brought together 70 key United States organization heads to participate in its first major conference on removing roadblocks to world peace.

A major program of conferences on reducing world tensions and improving relations among peoples

The following year, at the initiative of Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, our program was given world-wide scope when our Working Party and Seminar met in Bern and issued the report, "Steps Toward Peace". Concerning this report Arthur Krock, columnist of *The New York Times* wrote: "The material produced by the distinguished international group in the Swiss Capital is worth a pause for earnest consideration. This is no minor stuff and these are no seminarians to dismiss as just another bunch of bleeding hearts."

Lester B. Pearson

NORTH AMERICAN PROJECT: Mr. Hoffman and I are convinced that universities which have done so much toward scientific and technological progress have an obligation to concentrate their vast intellectual resources on serious study and experimental work on questions relating to world peace. Recognizing this obligation, the Chancellor and faculty of The University of Chicago, in cooperation with World Brotherhood, have organized a program of discussions and a conference on "The Reduction of World Tensions". Under the distinguished chairmanship of the Hon. Lester B. Pearson, recipient of the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize, this series of meetings, to be attended by the most able and influential citizens of North America and by distinguished experts from abroad, will be one of the most significant and realistic efforts yet attempted to analyze conflicts of interest and tensions between the two major power blocs and between the rich and

poor nations of the world, and to set in motion forces which will lead to the peaceful solution of these problems. The presence of recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize will help to draw wide public attention to the conference.

The areas to be dealt with are as follows: 1) Barriers to Communication, 2) Inequalities Between Poor and Rich Areas of the World, 3) Impediments to the Development of World Law.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE: Under the distinguished leadership of Dr. G. L. Mehta, former Ambassador of India to the United States, who served as Chairman of the Bern Working Party, the All-India Committee of World Brotherhood will sponsor a conference on "Democracy in India in the Asian Background," to be held in Bombay in January 1960. In addition to the participants from India, non-governmental leaders from the neighboring Southeast Asian countries and experts from Europe and North America will be present.

SEMINAR IN COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION: This meeting which has recently been discussed with David Morse, Director-General of ILO, will concentrate on the problem of "advancing the economic stages of developing countries." This seminar will consider means by which leaders in government, management, and labor groups can promote better economic and cultural development and improve interrelationships among nations and peoples.

* * *

To obtain the widest possible utilization of the basic papers, recommendations and reports of these conferences, World Brotherhood will mobilize the interest and assistance of the network of operating organizations—universities and schools, religious groups, civic agencies, labor and management groups, non-governmental international organizations, and channels of the press and radio. As was the case with the Bern meetings, this method has proven to be very effective in the creation of informed public opinion essential as support for constructive action at governmental levels.

Scientists increasingly feel their responsibility in our age of atomic energy to foster the development of spiritual and moral forces so that the evolution of better human relations may match our technological progress. World Brotherhood is the agency which I have felt could best work along these lines and I believe that the reliance I have placed on this organization over the years has been justified.

The past success of World Brotherhood and the high commendation of those quoted in this bulletin indicate that the program here outlined deserves generous financial support.

—ARTHUR HOLLY COMPTON

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER: "I believe that democratic solutions to mankind's problems require private citizens to take responsibility to study, to think, to speak, and to act. If World Brotherhood, beginning with this University of Chicago project, can carry forward a program in the coming years which will promote thoughtful discussions by the most able citizens of the United States and of other countries concerning our complex international relationships, the cause of peace—which is the cause of all nations—will be well served."

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK: "Just at this moment in history special efforts are required to forestall the development of misunderstanding and bitterness between Asians and Western peoples. While there is agreement on the ideals leading to the passing of traditional colonialism there are many political realities and economic problems which call for time, patience and good-will in the search for right solutions which may not be the same in every case. World Brotherhood, as a private organization, can create links and contribute, through frank and unofficial exchange of ideas, to a meeting of the minds of people in these crucial areas."

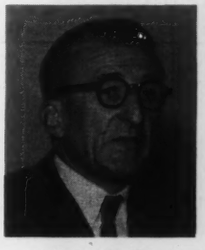
BARBARA WARD JACKSON: "By far the most urgent question for East and West alike is not so much to understand each other as to grasp their fateful common destiny as human beings in a community threatened by disaster. The threat is twofold—from the institution of war in the atomic age and from the turbulent social forces released by the industrial and scientific revolution. This focus of interest seems to me to be eminently correct for World Brotherhood; the greatest need is to turn its generalities into the concrete question of what we do as brothers when our neighbour falls into the ditch!"

KONRAD ADENAUER: "We live in a dangerous time, under the curse of the means of mass annihilation which threaten to imperil the existence of mankind with their destructive power. Ever more urgent becomes the demand to solve peacefully the manifold industrial, social, ideological and political problems. This requires the goodwill and the cooperation of all men. To bring influences together on a non-political plane, in order to clarify in free discussion the basic problems which concern us, is a project deserving full support. To World Brotherhood, dedicated to this problem, our most sincere appreciation is due."

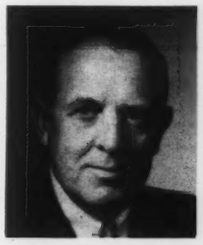
VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT: "Peace is in everybody's mind. But how can we move toward that great concept of peace when we have in our hearts fear of each other, suspicions of each other, prejudices against each other. Unless these are cleansed we cannot move towards peace. Peace can only follow upon world brotherhood. World brotherhood will not follow on peace."

CARLOS P. ROMULO: "The series of seminars and working parties leading up to a conference of distinguished and influential persons, to be held under the joint sponsorship of The University of Chicago and World Brotherhood, Inc. . . . carries forward the new line of development begun by World Brotherhood in the highly successful and influential conferences held in Bern, Switzerland in 1958."

JOHN COWLES: "World Brotherhood's proposed program for the next three years strikes me as excellent. Your proposed University of Chicago seminars and meetings in Europe and Bombay make complete sense to me. From what I saw of the World Brotherhood Conference at Bern, and from my subsequent talks with leaders in South Asia, I am convinced that World Brotherhood is potentially significant enough to merit the time and financial assistance of important people."

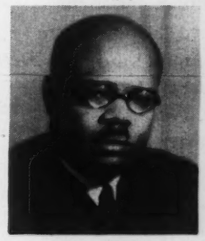


ALBERT DE SMAELE: "The world today must be regarded as a vast complex of interdependent factors, involving peace itself, as well as economic, social and cultural development. Profound changes are taking place, producing tensions which may be regarded as symptomatic of a new birth, which it is our duty to support and guide so that new values may grow up and at the same time a dynamic equilibrium be maintained between the different sections of the human community . . . The continuation and development of the work World Brotherhood started in Bern seems to be imperative."



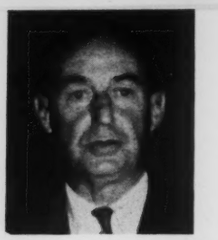
PAUL G. HOFFMAN: "The principle underlying the World Brotherhood conferences, such as those at The University of Chicago and in Bombay, is that universities, responsible for so much technical advance including atomic chain reactions, must join with practical private citizens to explore the world's areas of tension to bring about a fusion of thought and effort and a chain reaction for peace. Unofficial persons uncommitted to rigid governmental positions can and should explore these tensions frankly and fearlessly and point the way toward practical and peaceful solutions."

HERBERT H. LEHMAN: "As a participant in the remarkable discussions at Bern a year ago, I have a special interest in the continuation of such efforts and I can speak with conviction on the value of bringing together thoughtful people from various regions to study the existing problems and tensions and point out practical measures for increased mutual understanding."



W. ARTHUR LEWIS: "I am very glad to hear that World Brotherhood is to organise a conference in Chicago on world tensions, and will give some time to the problems of the African peoples. Africa is now emerging rapidly from colonial status. Her peoples' needs are exceeded only by their potentialities. The conference will find their problems fascinating as well as significant to the future of international peace."

DR. G. L. MEHTA: "The meetings at Bern were a forum for free and frank exchange of views on the present international situation. They were useful and stimulating but the conference can only be regarded as a beginning. In these days of centralization of power, political and economic, and of overwhelmingly large-scale organizations in Western and Communist countries, we are apt to underrate the power of voluntary institutions and of common men and women who can be a strong force for peace."



ADLAI E. STEVENSON: "A hundred years ago, even fifty, perhaps even fifteen, to speak of World Brotherhood was, I suspect, to adorn with rhetoric what was at most a remote ideal. Today, however, it has become an insistent, demanding reality, thrust upon us whether we accept it or not by a science that has broken down the fences which had before separated the peoples of the world."

HIS EXCELLENCY U THANT: "I sincerely appreciate the courageous effort now being made by World Brotherhood towards the relaxation of world tensions and the establishment of international understanding which alone are the secure foundations for world brotherhood."

Everett R. Clinchy, *President*

WORLD BROTHERHOOD, INC.
304 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.
FRATERNITÉ MONDIALE
Centre International
Genève, Suisse
WORLD BROTHERHOOD ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE
6, Petit Road, Cumballa Hill
Bombay 26, India

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Paul-Henri Spaak
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Ejnar Glashof, *Kóbenhavn*
John D. Hayes, *Toronto*
Robert Hentsch, *Genève*
Paul G. Hoffman, *Pasadena*
Barbara Ward Jackson, *Accra*
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, *New Delhi*
Guill Konsbruck, *Luxembourg*
Blair Laing, *Toronto*
Franz Landertshammer, *Wien*
Herbert H. Lehman, *New York*
Trygve Lie, *Oslo*
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George B. McKibbin, *Chicago*
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Luigi Morandi, *Milano*
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Lars Wirström, *Stockholm*
Arthur W. Woo, *Hong Kong*
Sir Zafrulla Khan, *Karachi*
Umberto Zanotti-Bianco, *Roma*
Walter A. Zimmerman, *Eugene*

Lester B. Pearson, *Chairman,* North American Project
Shri G. L. Mehta, *Chairman,* All-India Conference

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO-WORLD BROTHERHOOD

CONFERENCE OUTLINE

The Reduction of World Tensions

There is general agreement that the political tensions that presently exist between the two major powers and the blocs associated with them -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- are the principal danger to world peace and that they paralyze much of the effort that could otherwise be devoted to improving the condition of mankind. These tensions have numerous sources. Many of them are inherent in the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States are the two strongest world powers. Some of them are due to a lack of understanding and communication. Some arise from the international character of the communist movement and its expansionist tendencies. Some also, occur because of the particular strategic and military posture taken by the United States and because the two blocs face each other directly--in Berlin, in Germany, in the Formosa Straits and in Korea.

Dangerous antagonisms are also developing throughout the world in the interactions of the two great centers of power as they affect the poorer peoples and nations of the world. The current efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States to weaken the position of the other and to strengthen their own in the poorer and uncommitted areas of the world are becoming a new, real threat to peace. Economic aid and technical assistance are now being used as instruments in the cold war. If present trends continue, distrust, suspicion and political tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States will be highly intensified.

However the tensions and conflicts between the two major powers are not the only sources of danger. Every nation, no matter how small or weak, has its national objectives and pride. The conflicting interests among the smaller nations or between some of the smaller nations and the major powers may not appear to be of the same significance as those between the two major powers, but they have violently explosive possibilities which could touch off a world-wide nuclear conflagration. It is necessary, therefore, to explore the varied hopes, ambitions and needs of the smaller and newer nations, the possibility for more open communication among peoples so that there may be fuller mutual understanding of these needs and the possibilities of devising economic institutions, and rules and procedures of law that would enable them to meet their needs, to improve the condition of their peoples and to live with others without disturbing the peace -- which is the greatest need of all nations.

It is not possible in the series of seminars and conferences which we plan to explore in depth all of the sources of tensions and conflicts that presently threaten world peace. We have decided to concentrate on three areas because (1) we believe them to be of primary importance, and (2) we believe that it is possible to present suggestions for solutions for some of the problems which might be acceptable to nations both large and small of the East and West. The three areas are the following:

1. Barriers to communication;

2. Inequalities between poor and rich areas of the world;

3. Inadequacies in the body of world law and in legal institutions and procedures for settling international conflicts and disputes.

A brief indication of the scope of each of the areas is given below in the outlines of the background papers.

The background papers have two major purposes: (1) to provide the necessary factual and historical background for intelligent discussion, (2) to present and analyze critically the principal alternative means of controlling tensions and creating improved relationships. It is not necessary that the authors of the background papers support any particular means or measures; the papers will be designed to focus and sharpen the discussion on the extremely difficult and complex issues involved.

Brief Outlines of Background Papers

A. Barriers to communication

Many of the tensions that exist in the world today are real in the sense that they grow out of genuine and important conflicts of interest. But other tensions result primarily from a lack of understanding of the feelings, needs, objectives and purposes of peoples and governments. Most governments of the world, some much more than others, have consciously restricted the flow of information across national boundaries and many governments have used various forms of censorship to prevent their own people from obtaining knowledge of the actions of their own and other governments or of the essential facts relating to conditions and events within their own territory or in other countries. Two background papers will be commissioned.

1. Barriers to freedom of press, radio and television.

This paper should describe the nature of the major restrictions on the free flow of ideas that now exist, perhaps by a series of case studies of four or five nations -- the United States, the Soviet Union, one in South America, one in the Middle East, and one of the new nations of Africa or Asia. The following questions might be considered: What purposes are the barriers supposed to serve? What are the principal misunderstandings and misconceptions which have been fostered by them? What possible costs or consequences would occur if the barriers were entirely removed? Are there any types of barriers required by the national interests of the various countries? Do the types of restrictions on the free flow of ideas imposed by the United States result in significant impairment of good will abroad? Should the United States unilaterally remove or reduce barriers to the flow of ideas or should it do so only on the basis of multilateral or bilateral agreement? How can other countries be encouraged or persuaded to relax restrictions on the flow of ideas and information?

2. Barriers to international contacts among scientists, scholars, business administrators, writers, tourists, and others.

The background paper on this subject would have much in common with the one above. The basic nature of the problems are similar, but additional insight may be gained by considering certain aspects of the barriers to opportunity for people to travel and learn through personal contacts and by seeing for themselves. Special emphasis will be given to the areas of science and scholarship in the humanities.

B. Inequalities Between the Poor and Rich Nations

There is no doubt that poverty, disease, ignorance and illiteracy in the poorer nations are a constant source of discontent. The poor and new nations are increasingly aware of their relative conditions and are determined to improve it. At the same time the lack of respect for the importance and dignity of the poor nations often shown by the richer nations is a psychic factor that must be regarded.

This situation offers many possibilities for violence and for breaches of the peace. Fortunately there is growing understanding on the part of rich nations that rich and poor alike will benefit from and find greater security if the poor nations are aided in improving their unhappy lot. There is even a growing willingness to admit that the motive of self-interest on the part of the strong nations can be strengthened by a sense of moral responsibility toward the weak for which no apology is needed.

While there is a wide disparity in income produced and an even greater difference in goods and services consumed per capita in the United States and in the Soviet Union, both nations may be viewed as being among the rich nations; certainly the per capita income of the Soviet Union is substantially above the average for the more than a billion citizens of the poorer nations of the world. There is a considerable degree of mutuality of interest, though far from complete, for the United States and the Soviet Union in reducing conflicts and antagonisms between the rich and the poor. Over the next two decades the security of both major powers can be affected by developments in the poorer nations. If present world developments continue, it is possible that the possession of nuclear weapons and missiles may spread to nations other than those now having such devices. Such a development would greatly increase the possibilities of an accidental, but world-wide war.

Possibly one of the most fruitful ways of reducing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union is to start with those issues where positions have not already been firmly established. The relations with the poorer nations, at least some of them, represent such a situation. A related issue, viewed entirely from the standpoint of the interests of the United States, is that many of the poorer nations are rightly suspicious of our motives in developing foreign aid programs on the grounds that most of our aid has gone to relatively rich areas of the world and a significant fraction of the aid to poorer nations has involved military items and has been motivated by narrow and immediate strategic purposes.

Three background papers would be commissioned:

1. An examination of technical assistances, grants, loans, and trade to determine the extent to which these efforts have reduced the inequalities between poor and rich nations, which kind have proved most effective and acceptable and which have been unsatisfactory and harmful?

The purpose of this background paper will be to review the experiences of major nations, especially of the last two decades, in reducing barriers to trade and in providing technical assistance and various forms of economic aid, to indicate the mistakes and pitfalls that have become apparent and the nature of the positive achievements that have come from these efforts. The paper should attempt to identify the particular circumstances that are either favorable or unfavorable for, and to specify the relative advantages or disadvantages of -- freer trade, loans, grants, technical assistance programs, technical training efforts and programs for the education of foreign nationals abroad, and education of foreign nationals on the spot in their home lands.

2. Alternative ways and means in the economic sphere, including trade and various aid programs, for reducing the inequalities between poor and rich nations. (a) Among the alternatives the paper should examine approximately the present policies of the United States and the Soviet Union of using aid unilaterally as a means of blocking the extension of the influence of the competing major power; (b) An open competition between the United States and the Soviet Union in the provision of aid and assistance, but maintaining aid on a unilateral basis; (c) An agreement with the Soviet Union and other major Western powers to provide aid to an increasing extent on a multilateral basis; or (d) The recognition of certain areas where unilateral or bilateral agreements will have to continue to some extent because particular strategic or political interests of one of the major powers is dominant (Hungary and Albania in the case of the Soviet Union and Turkey, Korea and Formosa in the case of the United States, for example), but applying either (b) or (c) in other areas. The same for trade.

3. The aspirations and legitimate interests of new nations and colonial areas and the role the United States and the Soviet Union might play in the encouragement of their development. This paper would consider the implications of racial issues, the problems of the populations of European origin in certain areas, the possibilities of training and other measures to improve governmental administration and legislative processes, the relative appeal of various forms of economic organization in nations desiring rapid economic development, and the positive role that major countries might take to encourage and assist them in attaining the objectives to which they aspire, and to achieve genuine independence with suitable adaptions of "free" forms of government.

C. Gaps in the Rule of Law When Applied to the International Sphere.

Disputes between governments, between nationals of different countries or between the nationals of one country and the government of another country are inevitable. What is not inevitable is that there should be no mutually acceptable means of arriving at unbiased settlements of such disputes. In many areas of international commerce such methods, some formal others rather

informal, have existed for centuries. But few nations are willing to submit most disputes involving tensions and distrust to the institutions that now exist for that purpose. Nor has there been any real effort in recent years to devise new institutions or codes of law that might be useful in the settlement of disputes of an international nature. It is not possible to explore all aspects of the problem of the international settlement of disputes. Nor does it seem likely at this particular stage of history that disputes between the United States and the Soviet Union can be resolved on any other basis than negotiation. What would be explored is the possibility of the United States, either alone or in conjunction with other major Western nations, delineating certain classes of disputes that would automatically be decided by due process of law if either of the parties involved so desired. The possibility might be explored of the United States agreeing to the impartial settlement of disputes between itself and a group of smaller nations whose political and economic power is substantially less.

Two background papers would be commissioned:

One possibility would be to ask two competent authorities to write papers, independently of each other, on the general issue as each sees it. Another possibility is the following:

1. <u>The nature of the available institutions for the impartial settlement of international disputes</u>.

While this paper would be primarily factual, it would also be interpretative in the sense that explanations would be sought for the reasons why in some kinds of disputes arbitration or adjudication has functioned successfully while in others relatively little has been accomplished.

2. <u>The possibility of creating a "rule of law bloc"</u>.

This paper would explore the implications to the United States and other nations of agreeing to settle certain types of disputes through a system of courts. The bloc might begin with an agreement among a few nations with the possibility that other nations - as the evidence of success of legal procedures increases - might join the bloc. For example GATT began with agreements among a few, with additional countries joining the general agreement as its usefulness was demonstrated.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO-WORLD BROTHERHOOD

PROGRAM PLANS FOR SEMINARS, WORKING PARTIES, AND FINAL CONFERENCE

1. The preliminary drafts of the background papers are to be prepared by the early part of October.

2. A series of seminars based on the background papers will be held by members of the faculty of the University of Chicago during the autumn of 1959. The author of each paper will be asked to participate in at least one of the seminars. The purposes of the seminars will be to marshal the opinions and insights of interested members of our faculty, to make suggestions for revisions of the papers, and to undertake a preliminary draft of the report of the working party.*

3. Four working parties will be convened. These will meet during the months of November through February. The working parties will probably meet for two days. During this period the basic working paper(s) will be discussed and the preliminary report of the working party revised and a report drafted that will be circulated to all members of the conference. The working parties will include approximately ten members for each party. The majority of each party will be drawn from qualified persons outside the University of Chicago.

4. At least one month in advance of the conference, all invited conference participants will be supplied with the background papers and the reports of the working parties.

5. The conference will consist of two primary activities. First, there will be general sessions addressed by persons of prominence and ability whose opinions are of value in contributing to the solution of the problems posed at the conference.** Second, there will be a series of seminars in which the ideas presented in the background papers and the reports of the working parties will be discussed. An effort will be made to limit the number of participants in the seminars to approximately 15-20. There would thus be two or three seminar groups discussing the area covered by each report of the working parties. There should be one meeting of all the seminar groups considering each major area at which time the members of the working party would delineate the areas of agreement and disagreement on the report of the working party.

* The responsibility for the final draft of the background paper will rest with the author. While the author will undoubtedly be influenced by the discussion, we do not expect the background paper to be a committee report in any sense of the word.

** Some of the general sessions, perhaps two, will be open to the public.

6. The reports of the working parties will not be revised at the final conference. However, the seminar groups may suggest possible additions or indicate areas of disagreement. Such points would be included in the final conference report. Similarly, the members of the conference, either individually or as a group, may indicate their reactions to the recommendations formulated by the working party.

7. The conference is tentatively planned for May 11, 12, 13.

8. The number of invited participants to the conference, in addition to the members of the working parties and those members of the University of Chicago faculty who have participated in the faculty seminars, should probably be limited to 100. This would give us a total participation of about 150, which seems to be as large a number as we can adequately manage if we are to limit the seminar groups to 15-20 members each.

Univ. of Colorado
Lng dec

November 15, 1960

Dear Miss Daughenbaugh:

Many thanks for your letter of November 1st.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to speak at the University of Colorado and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake to make any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Bethia Daughenbaugh,
Co-Chairman, Lecture Series
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

ERM:gw

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLORADO

UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL CENTER
UMC BOARD
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November 1, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would like to extend to you, on behalf of the students and faculty of the University of Colorado, an invitation to speak to our university community.

The students of Colorado University would be deeply appreciative in having the opportunity of hearing and seeing you.

We are attempting to set up a series of outstanding speakers and lecturers. If it is possible to consider our request, we would like an answer at your earliest convenience regarding available dates and also fee for such a program.

Thank you for your kind considerstion.

Respectfully,

Bethia Daughenbaugh

Bethia Daughenbaugh

Mike Fields

Mike Fields
Co-Chairmen
Lecture Series

BD,MF:st

Univ. of Michigan
Orig de

December 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Glick:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of December 2nd.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to present the keynote address at the Challenge Colloquium Weekend, April 21 - 23rd and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the coming year are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extracurricular activities no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Brian Glick
Challenge
Student Activities Bldg. Room 2534
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

KRM:gw

CHALLENGE

University of Michigan
Ann Arbor

Student Activities Bldg.
Room 2534

December 2, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Students at the University of Michigan, in response to the need for comprehension of and involvement in the basic and crucial issues of our time, have organized a program called CHALLENGE. The modern world challenges us with more vast and serious problems than ever before; and we, as students and citizens, have not developed the ability to understand these problems. CHALLENGE is our attempt to fill this void by bringing to the campus men actively involved in major issues to join students and faculty in discussion and analysis. Through this program we can form opinions on which to base our future actions. We can gain a greater sense of urgency from men who regard these problems as issues demanding personal commitment.

CHALLENGE deals with one major topic each semester. This fall, such speakers as Harold Taylor, Paul Blanshard, Henry Steele Commager, and Norman Thomas have helped us to face "The CHALLENGE of American Civil Liberties." Faculty and outside resource people supplemented their efforts in smaller seminars.

This spring, we will confront "The CHALLENGE of the Emerging Nations." We must understand the problems faced by these nations and we must intelligently analyze the effect, on them, of U.S. foreign policy. If we are to act effectively in a world in which these countries will play an increasingly important role, we must begin to understand them now.

A major speech on "The Breakdown of Colonialism and the Formation of a National Consciousness" will pose this CHALLENGE early in February. For the next nine weeks, we will study and discuss the nature of the developments and changes initiated by the emergence of underdeveloped nations. The CHALLENGE COLLOQUIUM WEEKEND, April 21 to 23, will explore the effects of present U.S. policies toward these nations, discuss possible adjustments of these policies, and attempt to indicate roles which the U.S. student can play in meeting this CHALLENGE. (A tentative program is enclosed.)

The Friday evening colloquium speaker should present an overview of developments and changes within the emerging nations

and should state the problems faced by the U.S. in formulating policies toward these nations in the light of these developments and changes.

We ask you to present the keynote address for the colloquium weekend. This would be on Friday evening, April 21. Your presentation would be followed by active discussion and debate. You will be expected, within the limits of your stay in Ann Arbor, to meet informally with other student and faculty groups. If you are interested, but prefer to approach a different problem or to meet with us at another time, we will try to arrange this.

We hope that you will help us to produce an exciting and informative program. An early response would be appreciated, so that we may make formal financial (and other) arrangements.

Sincerely,

Brian Glick

Brian Glick

THE CHALLENGE OF THE EMERGING NATIONS

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

ORIENTATION SPEECH

Monday Evening Feb. 13
The Breakdown of Colonialism and the Formation of a National Consciousness

Pre-Colloquium Meetings

Sunday Afternoon Feb. 19
The Health Revolution and the Population Explosion (with some indication of consequences in terms of education and economic development)

Sunday Afternoon Feb. 26
Social Change and the Erosion of Tradition

Sunday Afternoon Mar. 5
Political Change and the Role of the Military Elite

Sunday Afternoon Mar. 12
Socialist and Capitalist Systems of Economic Development

Sunday Afternoon Mar. 19
The Ideological Struggle: Communism vs Western Democracy

Sunday Afternoon Mar 26
The Ideological Struggle: Neutralism

Sunday Afternoon April 16
Open Meeting: Student Presentations, General Debate and Discussion - Suggested Programs will be considered.

CHALLENGE WEEK-END COLLOQUIUM

Friday Evening April 21
Keynote: An overview of developments and changes within the emerging nations and a statement of the problems faced by the U.S. in formulating policies toward these nations in the light of these developments and changes.

Saturday Morning and Afternoon April 22
Two conflicting views of the most effective US policies toward the emerging nations

Sunday Afternoon April 23
Implementation: What roles can the American student play in meeting the "CHALLENGE OF THE EMERGING NATIONS?"

CHALLENGE

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CHALLENGE

THE IDEA. . .

The modern world challenges us with problems more vast and serious then any this nation has ever faced. Nuclear power, mass industrialized societies, underdeveloped areas, scientific technology, the welfare state, racial and national tensions all have created problems so far-reaching and so explosive that they pose inescapable dangers to our civilization. Men all over the world are struggling to control these new forces before they are overcome by them. And the very possibility of control, equally new in history, makes it all the more imperative that we fully understand them.

We feel that we, as students and citizens, have not developed the ability to comprehend these issues. As we move into adulthood in the modern world, the responsibility for the solution of its problems will fall on our shoulders, yet we feel peculiarly unprepared to accept it. Students, more than anyone else, should be engaged in gaining a realistic understanding of their environment, yet we are not rising to this challenge. We find that many of us simply do not care about the problems of our world. And even those of us who do find that our university environment is fragmenting and intellectualizing our concern and sensitivity to the point where we cannot respond creatively to today's most pressing issues. We need a program to help us explore these issues with unity, depth and vigor. CHALLENGE is our attempt at Michigan to fill this void. Its goals are the creation of a widespread awareness of major contemporary problems and the encouragement of an active response to them.

THE PROGRAM

To attain these goals, CHALLENGE will sponsor a program of critical discussion and debate focussed on one major issue each semester. The topic for the fall semester will be THE CHALLENGE OF AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES. Possible topics for succeeding semesters are

The Challenge of Underdeveloped Nations

The Challenge of Scientific Technology

The Challenge of the Welfare State

The Challenge of the Nuclear Age

The discussion and debate will take several forms:

1. CHALLENGE will bring to the campus to present their views prominent men who are actively involved in the major issues. These men do not consider the problems as academic questions, but as issues demanding personal involvement, and their experience will convey to

students a sense of immediacy and importance. In each semester, there will be a series of major speeches, leading up a Colloquium Weekend. At the Colloquium, three or four more major speakers will bring the discussion to its culmination. These speeches will be given in the large campus auditoriums, open to the public.

2. Supplementing the major speeches will be a series of smaller discussion groups in the living units and other key areas on the campus. Led by faculty members, these seminars will provide background information and allow the student to present his own views.

CHALLENGE will be a community program. It will co-operate with other student and faculty groups on the campus to encourage discussion, and to channel interested students into constructive, responsible action. Residents of Ann Arbor and the surrounding area will be invited to attend the major speeches, and CHALLENGE will work with interested church and civic groups to set up seminar discussions. Eventually, nearby colleges and universities will be encouraged to attend the presentations and initiate their own CHALLENGE programs. CHALLENGE will attempt to unite the diverse elements of the university and its community on a topic of national interest and concern.

In all of these presentations CHALLENGE itself, like its parent group at Yale University, will be independent. It is not concerned with taking a stand on any issue. It will attempt to present the complete spectrum of opinion on all controversial issues, in order to stimulate students to form opinions of their own.

THE SPONSORS. . .

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CHALLENGE

Student Activities Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Univ. of Michigan

January 13, 1960

Dear Mr. Small:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 5th inviting Mr. Murrow to speak at the University on March 19th.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Richard Small
The Michigan Union
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University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

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January 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the past years on our campus, the International Affairs Committee of the Michigan Union has sponsored an All-Campus United Nations. The program consists of a mock United Nations General Assembly with each delegation composed of American and foreign students which meets and debates issues of current international importance. These issues are selected by a Security Council composed of foreign students assisted by the University's Political Science Department.

This program has three major objectives:

1) To furnish the foreign student an opportunity to represent his country in debate and discussion;

2) To make the American student more aware of the cosmopolitan community of which he is a part and to foster in him a desire to broaden himself intellectually through international contacts; and

3) To create occasions for both of these groups of students to fulfill these desires.

Since Michigan has the largest foreign student enrollment of any American university (1700 students from 80 countries), we feel that we can expand this program to better realize our goals. This expansion will mean an entire week of activities sponsored jointly by the Michigan Union, the Michigan League, the Student Government Council, the Inter-House Council, and the Inter-Fraternity Council. The week will start March 13, 1960, and lead up to the final meeting of the mock General Assembly, Saturday evening March 19.

Highlighting the week's activities will be an address on Saturday evening by someone active in the field of international affairs. It is for this reason that we have written you. Your vast knowledge and work in international journalism would certainly make you a most fitting

speaker at this occasion. The cooperating organizations and the student body of the University of Michigan would be honored to have you as our highlight speaker of this important week. We hope you can consider accepting this invitation.

The subjects we would hope you would consider for topics are:

1) The United Nations' role in the problem of atomic energy
2) The Future of the United Nations
3) World Disarmament

Of course, any suggestions you may have will certainly be helpful in planning our program for that evening and the arrangements for a specific topic need not be made until later.

Because of planning and scheduling technicalities, we would appreciate your reply before the twentieth of this month.

Yours truly,

Richard Small

Richard Small of the Union

for

Anne O'Neal of the League,
Betsy Carrol and Casey King
of the Student Government Council,
and
Marshall Smith of the Union

Univ. of Utah
Eng dle.

August 18, 1960

Miss Suzanne Forsberg, Co-Chairman
University of Utah Greek Week
1768 Harrison Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Miss Forsberg:

Thank you for your gracious invitation to speak at your Greek Week banquet on November 18.

Unfortunately, due to the pressure and uncertainty of my CBS commitments, I have had to make a blanket rule against accepting speaking engagements however attractive they may be.

Sincerely yours,

EL

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

PANHELLENIC ASSOCIATION

July 29, 1960

1768 Harrison Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On the University of Utah campus during the week of November 13 to 19, members of all the Greek-letter societies will be conducting a variety of activities centering around the importance in contemporary life of news gathering and news communication.

We are writing to invite you to be the major speaker for the banquet on November 18, which climaxes the week's events. Our funds are not limitless--though our aspirations are. Might it be possible for you to be in Salt Lake City to deliver a thirty to forty minute talk to an audience of 1000 or more students and faculty? We will pay full expenses for the trip and for hotel and meal expenses. We can also offer a fee of $500.

Even though the monetary inducement may not be great, perhaps you might consider this an exploitation opportunity for building audience interest among intermountain viewers. The University student group numbers 25,000, and we could promise thorough publicity coverage of this number. Also, through the University Public Relations Office, we could arrange state-wide newspaper coverage of the event.

You could expect a very enjoyable time here. Mountain resorts are within twenty-five minutes of Salt Lake, and there may even be snow for skiing. Also, there are a number of places of interest nearby which would extend a visitor's acquaintance with this part of the country. We are enclosing a booklet containing information about the University of Utah.

I hope we may hear favorably from you regarding this invitation.

Very truly yours,

Suzanne Forsberg

Suzanne Forsberg, Co-Chairman
University of Utah Greek Week

Enc.

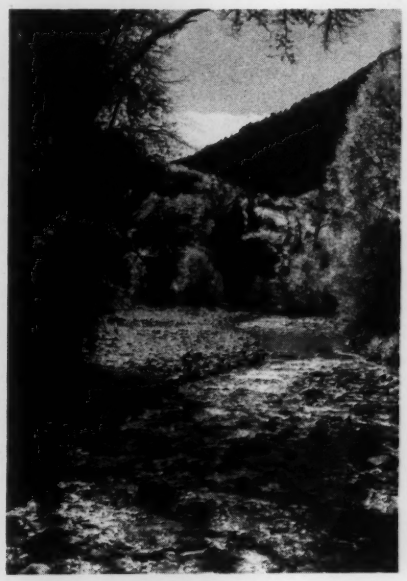
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

UTAH'S GROWING CAMPUS

A 485-acre campus—bounded on the east by the Wasatch mountain range and on the west by the capital city of the state of Utah—is the home of the University of Utah, the first state university west of the Missouri River.

A five-minute drive from the western edge of the campus takes you into downtown Salt Lake City and the cultural opportunities, fine shops, professional sports events, and the stimulating industrial and business climate of this urban center of the mountain west.

A five-minute drive from the eastern edge of the campus takes you into the invigorating outdoors of the canyon valleys. Summer and winter the striking beauties of nature and a variety of exhilarating sports await your enjoyment.



The George Thomas Library. One of the two largest university libraries in the mountain west. Outstanding for its excellent reference collections.

1) Kingsbury Hall. Home of the Theatre Arts Department, the University Theatre, the Theatre Ballet and the Children's Theatre.

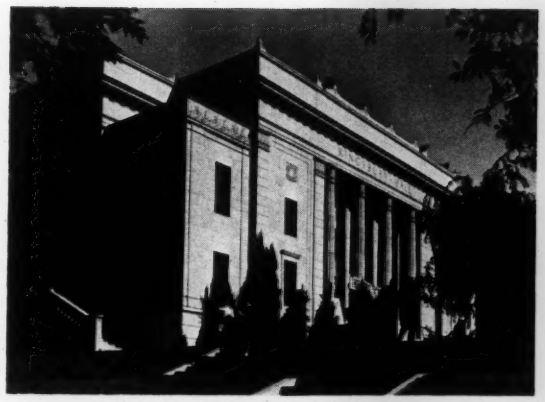
2) The Park Building. University administration headquarters.

3) The lower campus at change-of-class time.

4) The Engineering Center. Phase one of this project is now completed and in use. Final completion of the entire center, which will house all departments of the University's outstanding State College of Engineering, is scheduled for 1965.

5) Block "U" on the Wasatch foothills. In a freshman ceremonial each fall the "U" gets a fresh coat of whitewash, and every spring the whole campus joins in a pilgrimage to this University landmark.

6) The Playbox. Experimental theatre workshop.



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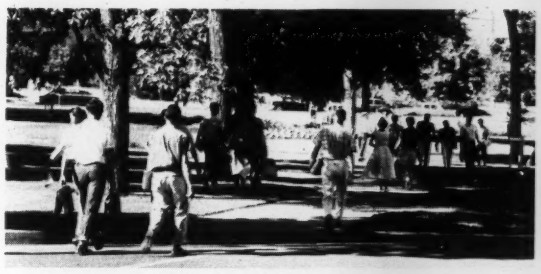

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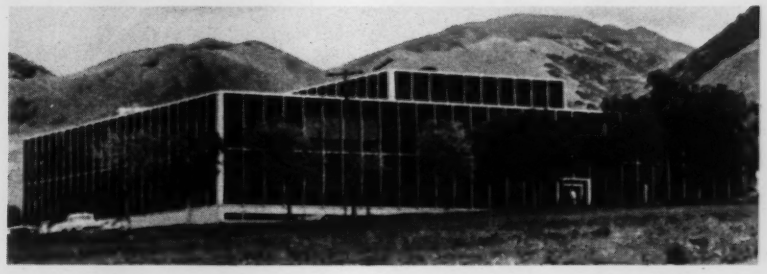

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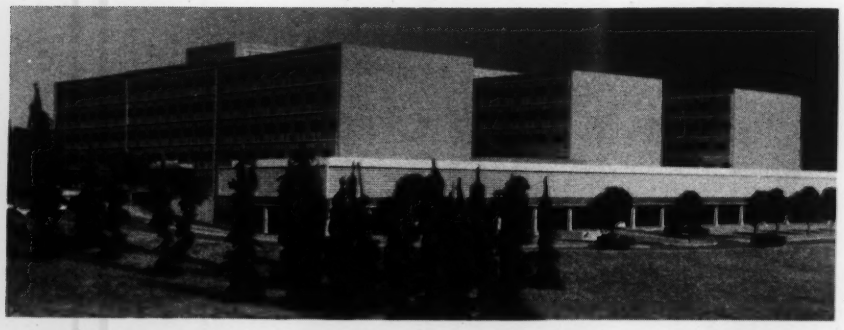

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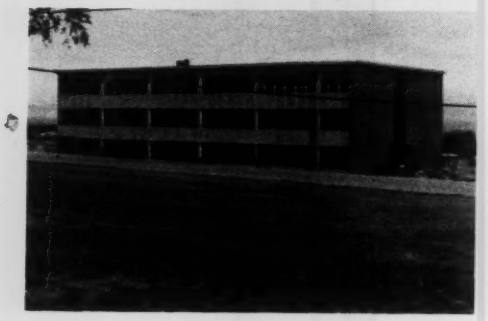

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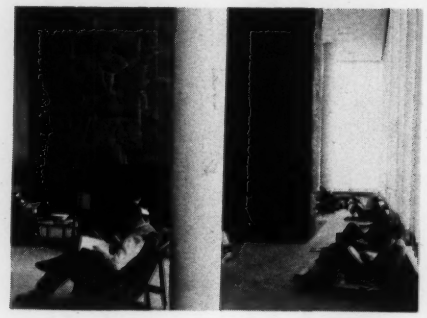

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1) *Orson Spencer Hall. One of the newer classroom building on campus.*

2) *The University Medical Center. The completed Medical Center will include a 200-bed teaching hospital and fully equipped teaching facilities.*

3) *The great ballroom of the Union.*

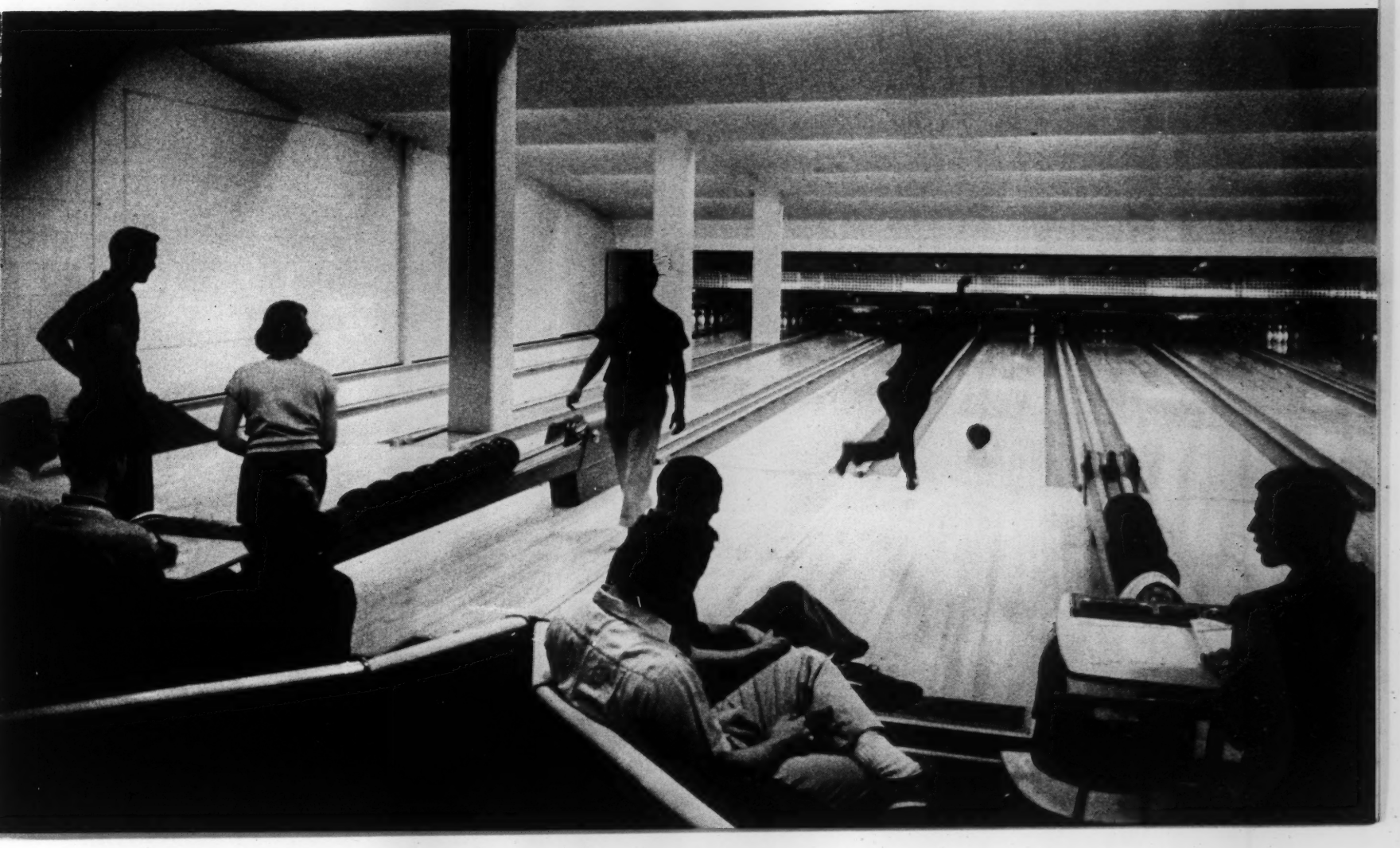
4) *University of Utah Union. Community center for students, faculty and alumni.*

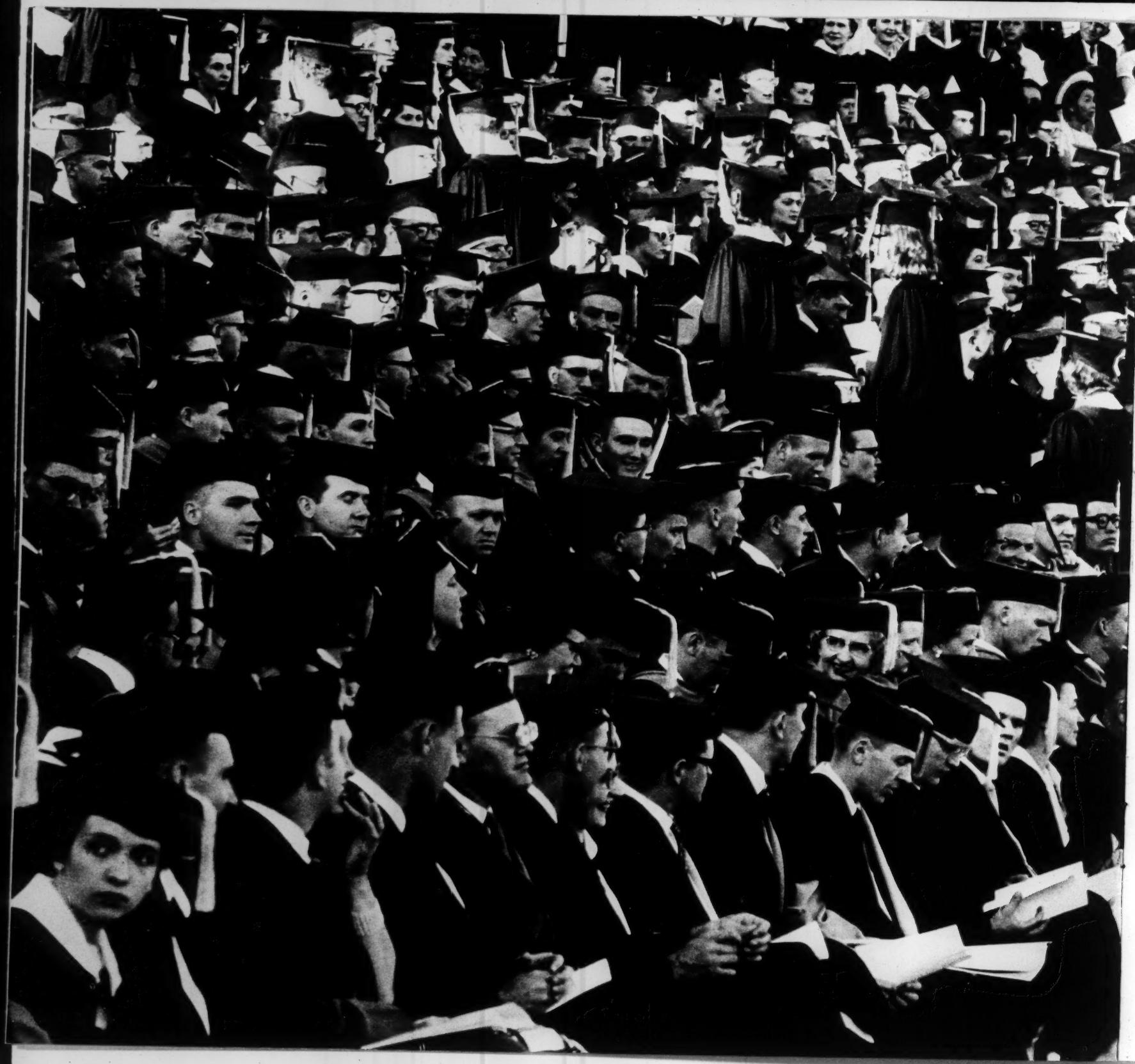
5) *The new Education Center. This building will house classrooms, practice teaching rooms and the specialized teaching equipment of the State College of Education.*

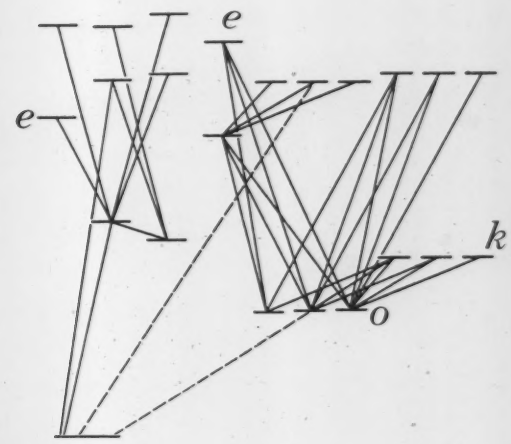
6) *The Union Cafeteria. This is one of the six campus dining rooms.*

7) *The Browsing Room in the Union. The place for a quiet hour of reading and music listening.*

The Union bowling alleys. One of many games areas.







THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

the opportunity to seek knowledge

The greatest opportunity offered students at the University of Utah is experience in the enjoyment of learning. All the other benefits of university life — the companionship, group experiences, leadership opportunities, service opportunities, are carefully planned into the program — but the emphasis is on education.

On any day of the University school year, 1800 to 2000 classes are in session, under the direction of an active teaching faculty of 800 members, nearly 50 per cent of whom hold doctoral degrees. The various *fully accredited* colleges in which students may program their studies and the degrees which may be earned at the University of Utah are indications of the extent of the academic program.

See next page for these listings.

University Colleges

Graduate School, Henry Eyring, Dean
College of Letters and Science, Sterling M. McMurrin, Dean
College of Business, Clyde N. Randall, Dean
College of Fine Arts, Lowell M. Durham, Dean
State College of Education, Don A. Orton, Dean
State College of Engineering, Samuel S. Kistler, Dean
College of Law, Daniel J. Dykstra, Dean
College of Medicine, Philip B. Price, Dean
State College of Mines and Mineral Industries, Armand J. Eardley, Dean
College of Nursing, Mildred D. Quinn, Dean
Graduate School of Social Work, Rex A. Skidmore, Dean
Extension Division, Harold W. Bentley, Dean

Doctor of Philosophy
- *Education*
- *Medicine*

Master of Arts
- *Science*
- *Social Work*
- *Fine Arts*
- *Music*
- *Business Administration*
- *Science Education*

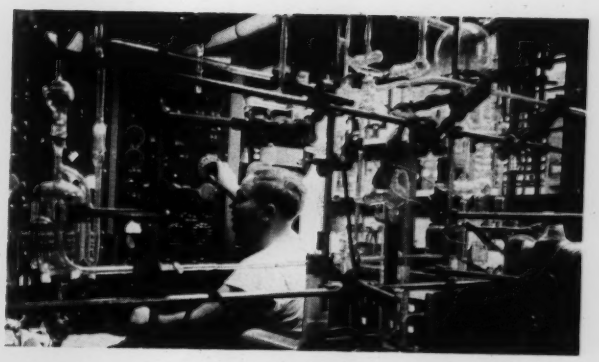
Bachelor of Arts
- *Science*
- *Science in Mechanical Engineering*
- *Science in Electrical Engineering*
- *Science in Civil Engineering*
- *Science in Chemical Engineering*
- *Fine Arts*
- *Music*
- *Architecture*
- *Science in Law*
- *Science in Engineering*
- *Science in Meteorology*
- *Science in Metallurgical Engineering*
- *Science in Geophysics*
- *Science in Geology*
- *Science in Geological Engineering*
- *Science in Geography*
- *Science in Ceramic Engineering*
- *Science in Nursing*
- *Science in Pharmacy*
- *Laws*
- *Science in Mineralogy*
- *Science in Fuel Technology*

Graduate Certificate of Social Work
- *International Relations*

Certificate in Industrial Relations
- *Sales Engineering*
- *Public Administration*
- *International Studies*

Associate of Arts
- *Science*

Diploma in Elementary Education
Diploma in Education Administration and Supervision
Secondary School Administrative — Supervisor Certificate
Elementary School Administrative — Supervisor Certificate



THE A B C's OF THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

A
Air Science
Anatomy
Anesthesiology
Anthropology
Arabic
Architecture
Art
Astronomy
Athletics

B
Bacteriology
Ballet
Banking and Finance
Biological Sciences
Botany
Business

C
Ceramic Engineering
Chemical Engineering
Chemistry
Civil Engineering

D
Dentistry
Design
Dutch

E
Economics
Education
English

F
Family Relationships
Fencing
Fine Arts
Foods and Nutrition
French
Fuel Technology

G
Genetics
Geography
Geology
Geophysics
German
Government
Graphics
Greek

H
Health
Hereditary Disorders
History
Home Economics
Humanities

I
Industrial Relations
International Studies
Italian

J
Journalism
Judo

K
Kindergarten Methods
Kinescopes for TV

L
Languages
Latin
Law
Library Science
Literature

M
Management
Marketing
Mathematics
Mechanical Engineering
Medicine
Metallurgy
Meteorology
Military Science
Mineralogy
Music

N
Naval Science
Nuclear Engineering
Nursing

O
Obstetrics
Office Administration

P
Pathology
Pediatrics
Pharmacology
Philosophy
Physical Education
Physical Sciences
Physics
Physiology
Political Science
Portuguese
Preventive Medicine
Psychiatry
Psychology
Public Administration

R
Radiology
Recreation
ROTC
Russian

S
Scandinavian
Science Education
Sculpture
Social Sciences
Social Work
Sociology
Spanish
Speech
Symphony

T
Television
Theatre Arts
Turkish

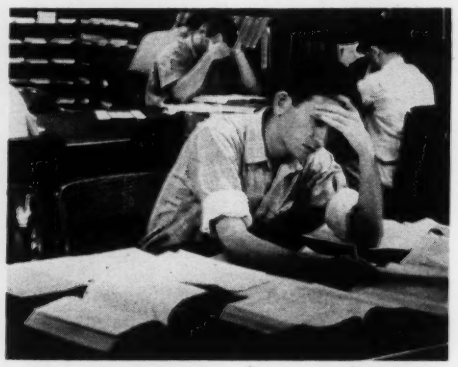
U
United States History

V
Visual Design
Voice

W
Weaving
World Government
Water Sports

X
X-Ray

Z
Zoology



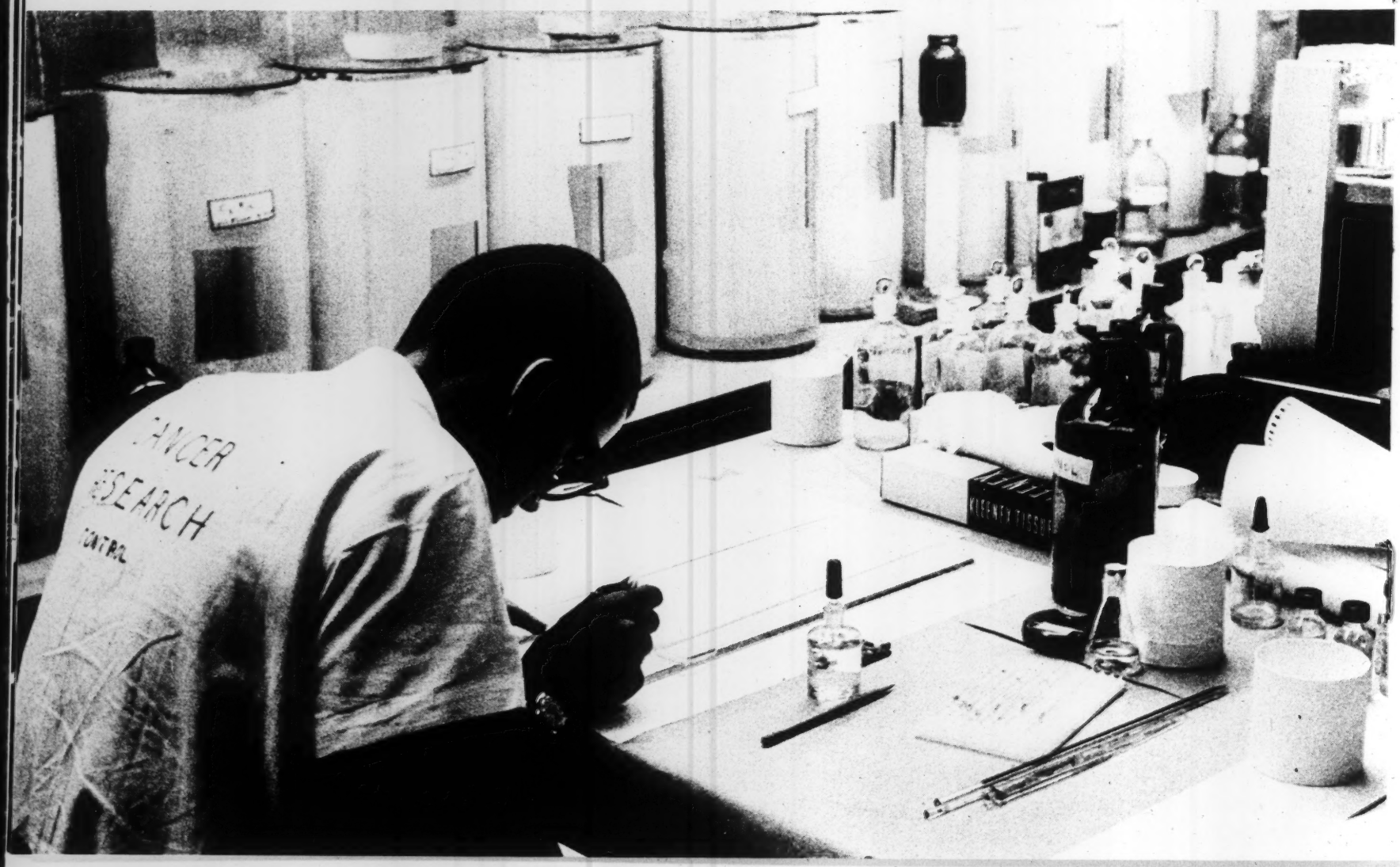
Learning by doing combines with classroom instruction and individual study in the University program. Constantly-improving facilities and equipment create new opportunities for putting theories into practice.

1) There are eight ski lifts in the Salt Lake area, all within a 45-minute drive of the University campus.

2) One of the two University-owned mobile weather stations used by students in the department of meteorology. When this photo was made, weather studies on the shore of the Great Salt Lake were in progress.

3) Study in oils. A University fine arts class at work.

Radiobiology research in progress.



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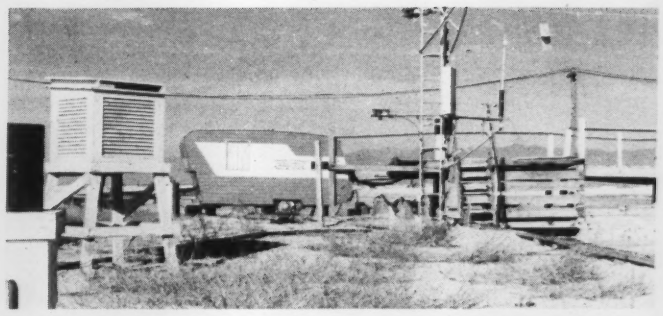

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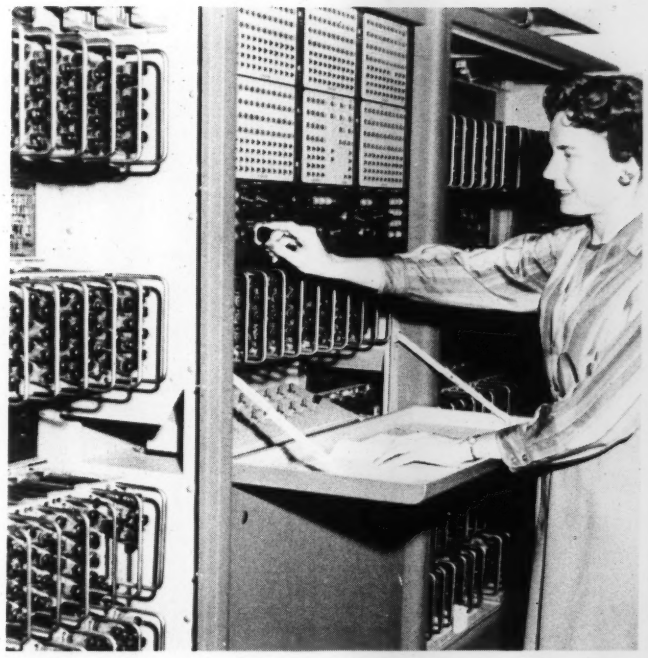
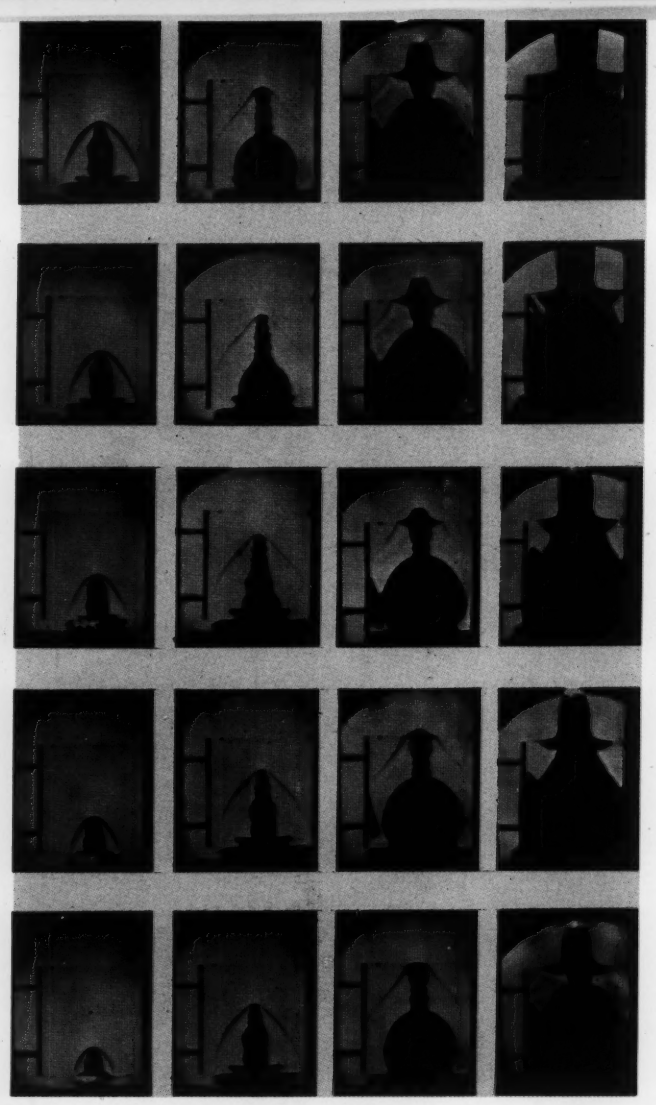


The datatron, electronic calculator, capable of adding or subtracting 500 ten-digit numbers a second. Students in all departments of the University, including engineering, physics, chemistry, business, data processing, applied mathematics, make use of this equipment.

3

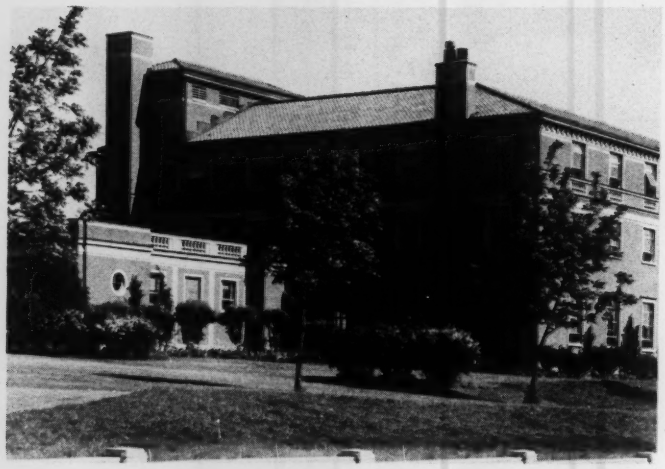
The Vickers Microscope. Typical of fine precision instruments in use at the University is the Vickers Projection Microscope, which is equipped with all accessories for seeing and photographing microscopic-size particles and surfaces. Projects presently utilizing this instrument include a study of the growth of ice crystals on foreign nuclei, a very important process in meteorology; and a wide-scale study of solid state physics — in particular the effect of imperfections in the structure of crystals on their properties.



▲ *This is a sequence of photographs taken by the Department of Metallurgy's Rotating Mirror-Framing Camera, which takes photographs at the rate of 1,200,000 per second. Shown here is the progressive impact of a stream of high-speed particles (jet) from a shaped charge as it penetrates a plastic block. The elapsed time represented in these photographs is 28 millionths of a second.*

◂ *The Library Reading Room. In one week 30,000 people use this library. Such a crowd assembled in a stadium each week would make athletic history.*

The first nuclear reactor installed for teaching purposes in the mountain west was on the University of Utah campus.



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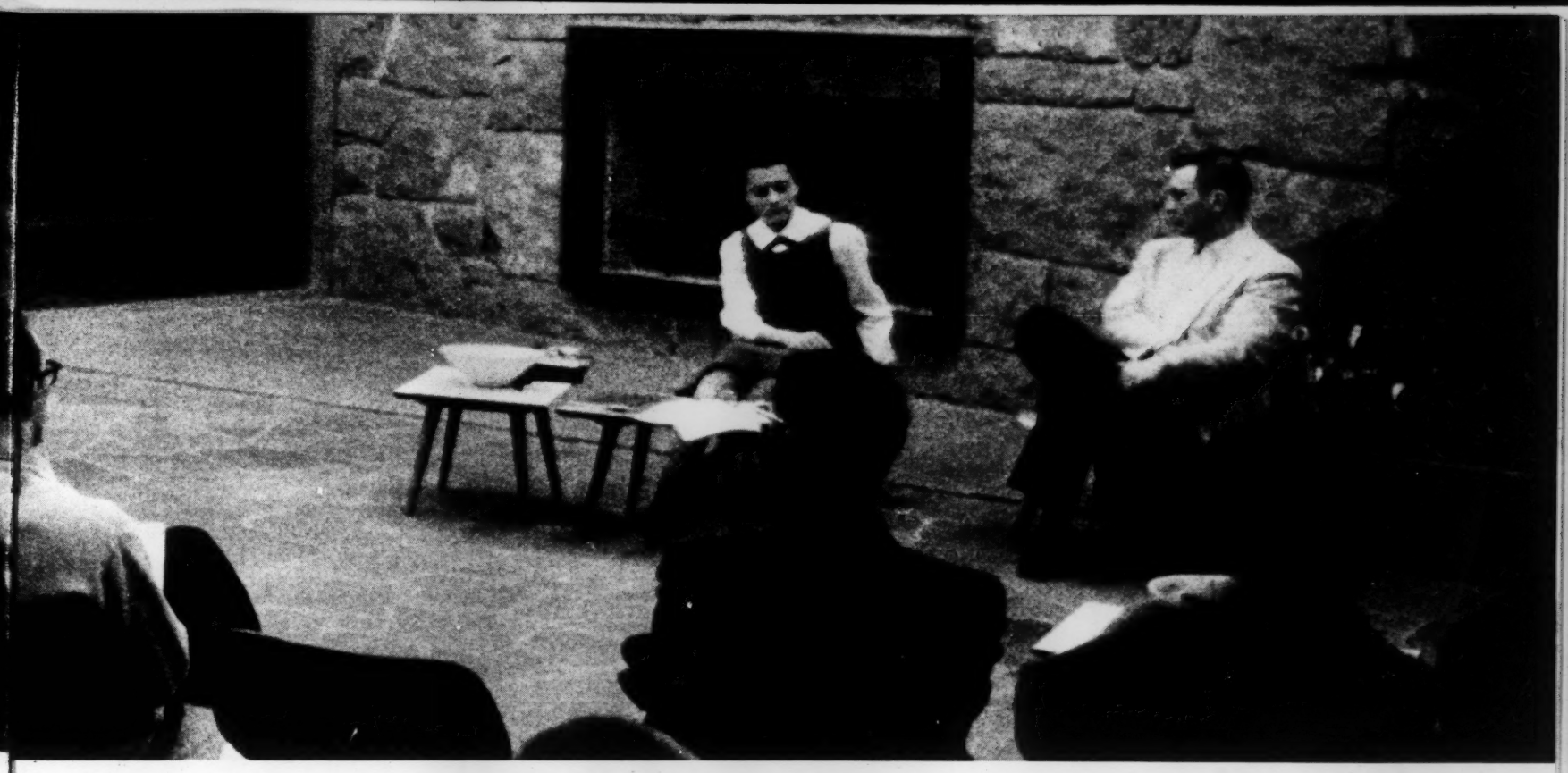
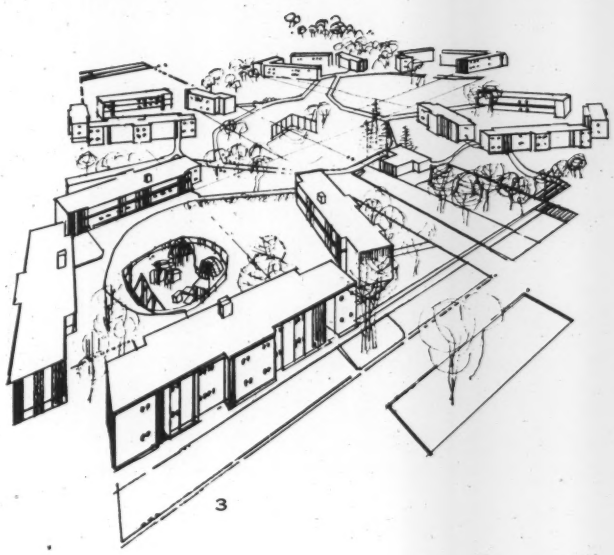
2

Some students live in the University residence halls on campus. 1) Carlson Hall is one of the women's halls. 2) Ballif Hall is one of the residence halls for men. Many students are married — about 20 per cent. For this group, new campus housing is being built (3). A great number of University of Utah students who come from the Salt Lake area live at home with their families. Some students live in the fraternity and sorority houses.





STUDENT LIFE

As diverse as the student body itself—which draws its members not only from all counties of the state of Utah, from every state of the Union, but from more than 50 foreign countries — is the social and personal life of University of Utah students. This fact adds an important dimension to student life on this campus. From a wide range of activities, associations, friendships, interests and cultural pursuits, students train themselves in the important discipline of making choices—electing to do those things which will make the university experience a meaningful, enjoyable, *personal* experience.

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1) Homecoming Parade.
2) Egyptian idols, student-built decor for Junior Prom.
3) Student Assemblies. Under student-managed programs, outstanding guest speakers such as Justice William O. Douglas are attracted to the University of Utah campus.
4) Welcome Week. Upperclassmen get acquainted with the Frosh.

4

Nine national sororities and ten national fraternities have University of Utah chapters.

FRATERNITIES	SORORITIES
Beta Theta Pi	Alpha Chi Omega
Kappa Sigma	Alpha Delta Pi
Lambda Chi Alpha	Alpha Phi
Phi Delta Theta	Chi Omega
Pi Kappa Alpha	Delta Delta Delta
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	Delta Gamma
Sigma Chi	Kappa Kappa Gamma
Sigma Nu	Phi Mu
Sigma Phi Epsilon	Pi Beta Phi
Sigma Pi	

Leadership in student activities comes, as it should, from the students themselves.

The officers of the Associated Students of the University of Utah (ASUU) manage student government and appoint the various committees which plan and carry out the important and colorful events which highlight the campus calendar.

RELIGION

In recent years a reviving intellectual interest in religion has penetrated into many phases of American life. At the University of Utah religion can be an integral vital part of student life. Although there is no tie between the University and any religious group, religious organizations of many faiths are closely allied to the campus to serve students' spiritual needs.

1) The Latter-day Saints Institute of Religion. 2) Student Christian Fellowship House. 3) The Newman Club for Catholic students. 4) Home of Hillel Councilorship for Jewish students. 5) Home of the Unitarian Channing Club. 6) Home of the Episcopal Canterbury Club.

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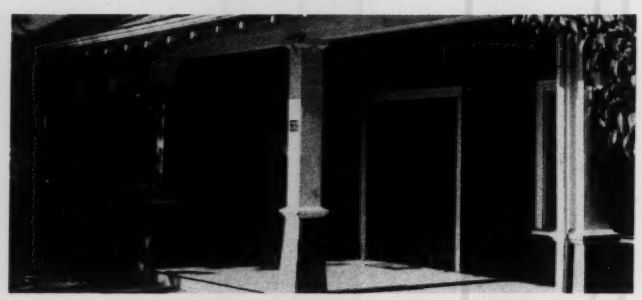

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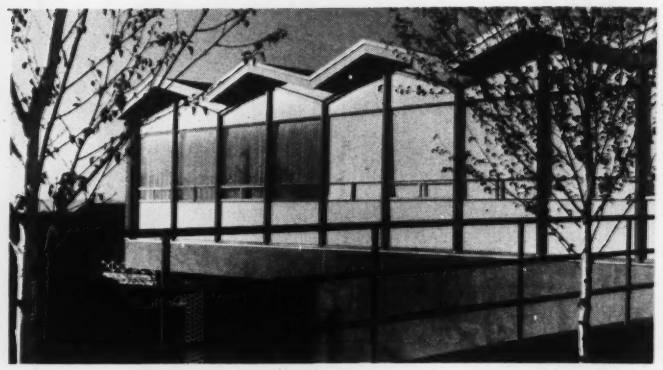

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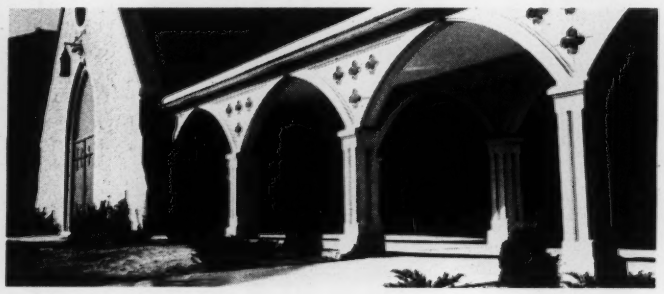

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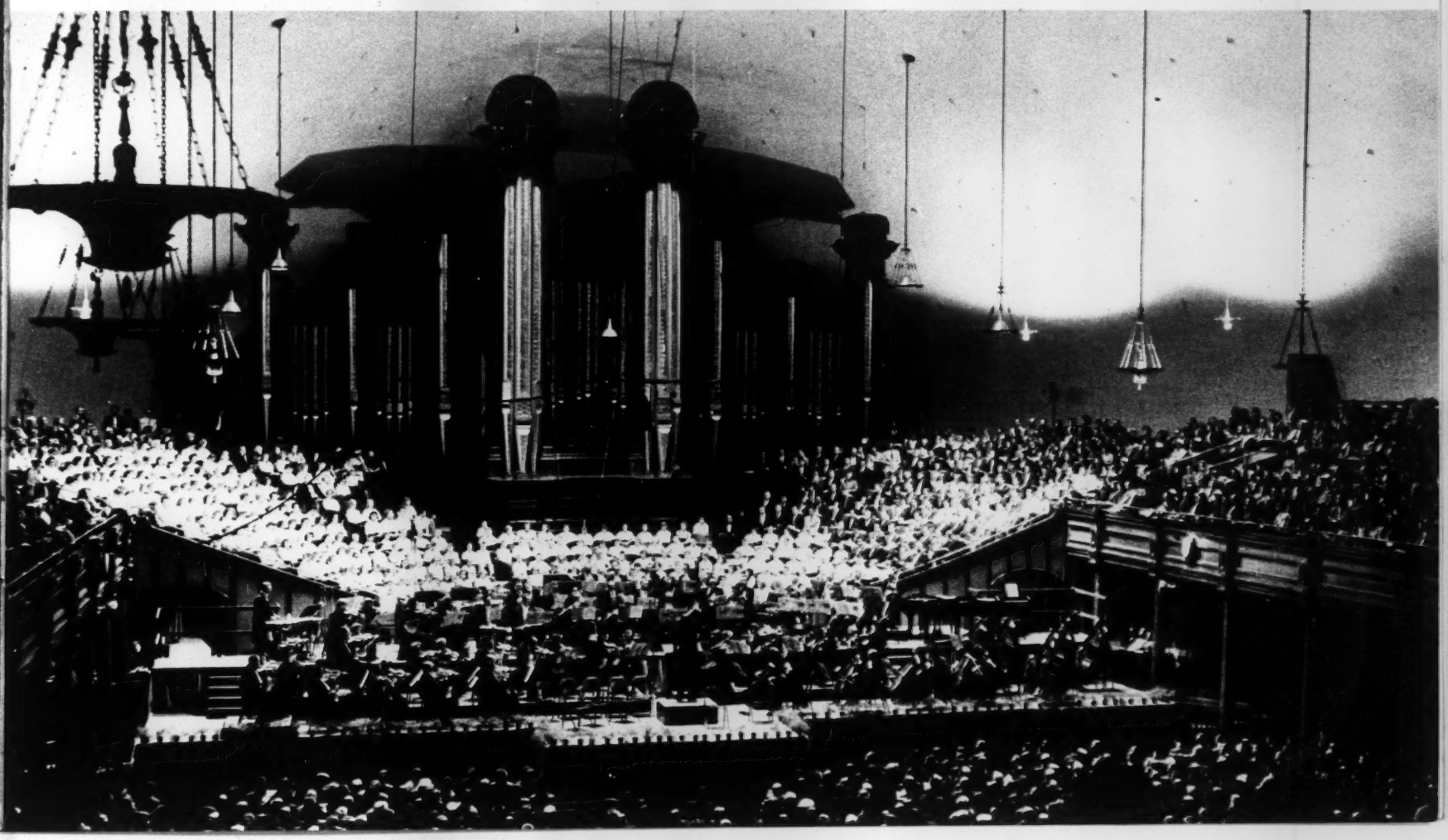
FINE ARTS

Cultivating enjoyment of the fine arts is one of the special pleasures and opportunities of student life at the University of Utah. University students are active members of a variety of highly-regarded performing organizations.

These groups present many music, drama and dance performances which attract enthusiastic public audiences. The variety of presentations ranges from Shakespearean plays, classical symphonies and ballet performances to modern dance and popular drama and comedy.

The Utah Symphony Orchestra (many of whose members are students) and the combined University of Utah choruses in a presentation of "Judas Maccabeus."



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ATHLETICS

Under one of the finest college coaching staffs, Utah's nationally-known varsity teams are top contenders for Skyline Conference titles in a variety of sports. And varsity sports are only part of the athletic program at the University; an extensive intramural program offers active participation opportunities to all students.

Choose Your Sport:
Football, Basketball, Baseball, Track, Tennis, Swimming, Wrestling, Skiing, Boxing and Golf — on the University's own golf course.

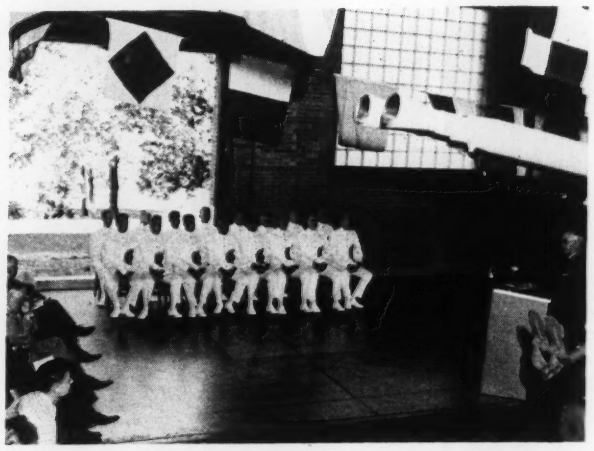
MILITARY TRAINING

in all three of the service branches is available at the University. Four-year ROTC programs in air science, military science and tactics, and naval science lead to commissioned officer status in the various services.

See next page

MILITARY TRAINING

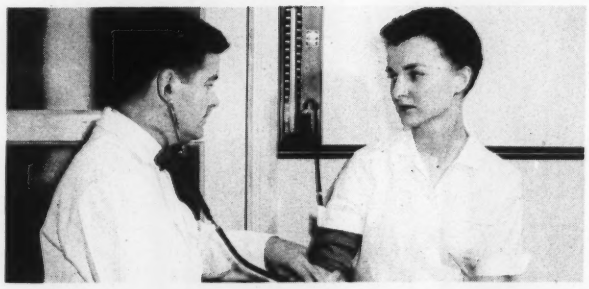
The University of Utah is one of 52 universities and colleges in the United States designated by the Navy Department to offer officer training in the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps. In the Navy's Regular program the Navy provides uniforms, pays tuition, costs of textbooks and other fees, plus retainer pay of $50 per month for a period not to exceed four years. In the Contract program the Navy provides unifoms, Naval Science textbooks, plus a retainer fee of $27 per month during the junior and senior years. Upon graduation and successful completion of Naval Science requirements, candidates are eligible for appointment as commissioned officers in the United States Navy or United States Marine Corps.



STUDENT SERVICES

The general welfare of University of Utah students is the concern of skilled staffs:

The Health Service offers complete medical care to all students. Its staff of specialists is available for diagnostic examination and consultation. In addition to the thorough entrance examination, the health service provides free immunization shots for many diseases as well as polio immunization shots at a small charge.



At the Counseling Center, students may avail themselves of testing and guidance services to help them in their school activities and to give direction to their vocational plans.

The Placement Bureau assists the more than 50 per cent of university students who hold part-time or full-time jobs while they are in school, and has an outstanding record for placing University graduates in excellent positions.

HOW TO APPLY FOR ADMISSION:

1) Submit a written application to the Registrar;
2) Furnish two official copies of your high school records;
3) Complete the entrance tests.

Application forms may be obtained from the Registrar's Office of the University, and from principals of Utah high schools.

It is important that applications be submitted *before* the deadline which is usually the third Monday in August. Applications for admission received after the deadline may require special action.

Notice of acceptance, along with instructions for registration will be mailed to candidates for admissions in July or August.

TUITION:

Tuition at the University of Utah is approximately $250 per year for residents of Utah. The non-resident fee amounts to about $430. There are additional costs for books and supplies, and for room and board for those who do not live at home.

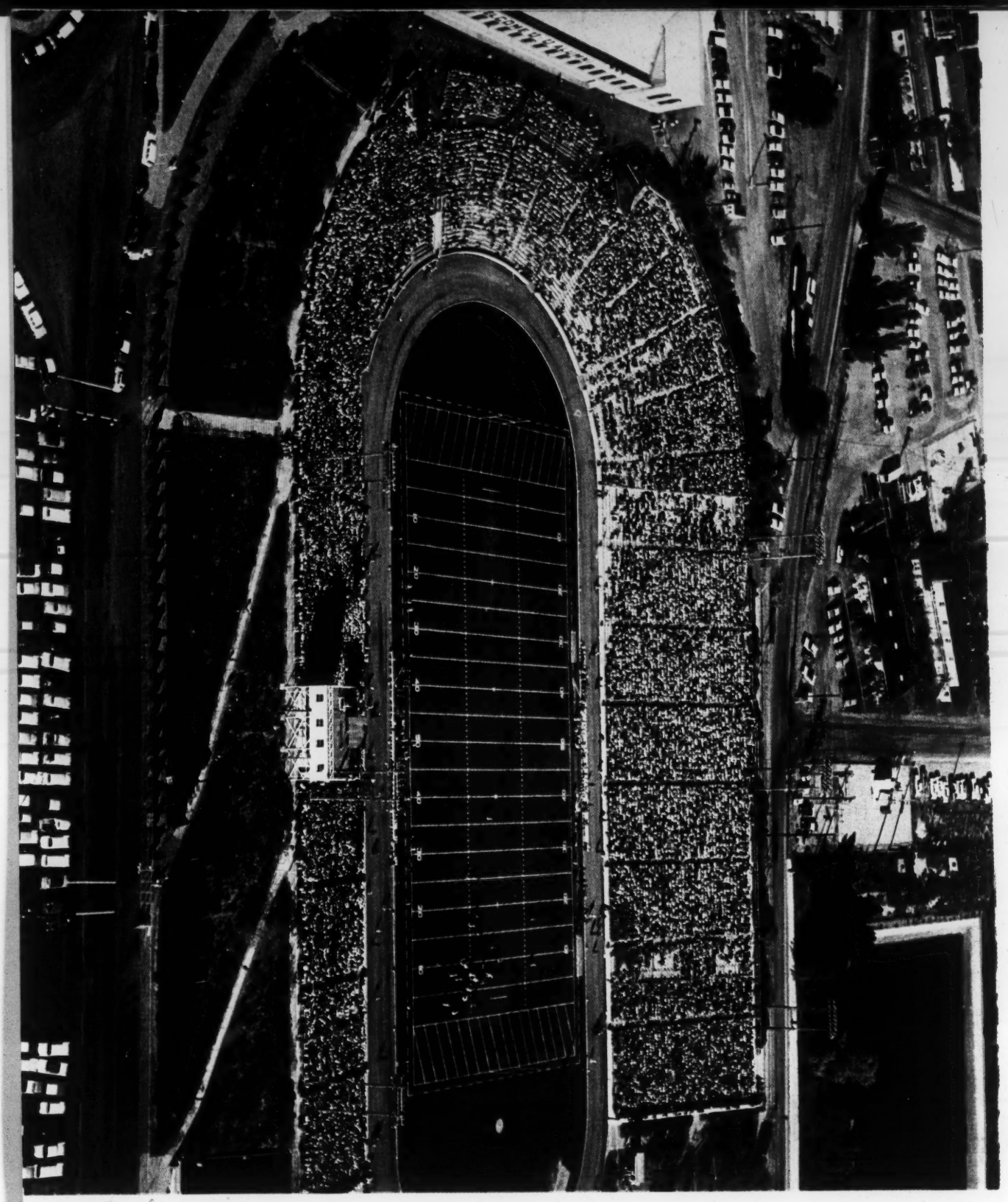
At University residence halls, seven-day-a-week room and board costs approximately $625 for the full nine-month school year. Off-campus housing will vary in cost from $20-$30 a month for a room without kitchen privileges to $40-$70 a month for a two or three room furnished apartment.

Stadium Village, the married student housing center, assigns single room or one and two bedroom apartments according to the size of the family. Rent for the apartments varies from $25 to $33 a month, with heat and hot water provided.

SCHOLARSHIPS:

A number of scholarships are available, primarily for Utah residents, including full tuition grants for students of exceptional ability. Scholarships are granted on the basis of need and merit.

For full details, write to the Scholarship Office.



e d
Univ. of Washington

December 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Brier:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of November 30th.

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to speak at the All-Coast Press Clinic on February 24th and very much regret that I cannot accept. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the coming year are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake to make any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard M. Brier, Administrative Assistant
School of Communications
University of Washington
Seattle 5, Washington

ERM:gw

Univ. of Washington

University of Washington
School of Communications
Seattle 5

November 30, 1960

Miss Rosemary Mullen
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Miss Mullen:

This letter is a follow-up to our telephone conversation of Wednesday regarding the possibility of Mr. Murrow speaking at the All-Coast Press Clinic, February 24, 1961.

I realize that with such a busy schedule it might be impossible for us to have him as a speaker, but this is written in the slim hope that he can make it.

Our conference is held on the University of Washington campus. More than 1300 high school editors and their advisers will be here from the eleven western states. We would like like to have Mr. Murrow as our headline speaker at the banquet to be held in the main ballroom of the Student Union Building.

We could pay for a first-class jet flight from New York and return, plus a hotel suite and meals during his stay in Seattle.

Enclosed is a copy of our program for last February at which time Erle Stanley Gardner was our principal speaker. It may give Mr. Murrow an idea of the scope of the Press Clinic.

Thank you for being so gracious in taking this matter up with Mr. Murrow.

Yours most sincerely,

Howard M. Brier

Howard M. Brier
Administrative Assistant
School of Communications

Phone:
LA 2-6000
Ext. 3366

Program . . .

1960 ALL-COAST PRESS CLINIC

Seattle, Washington
February 19, 20

The faculty of the School of Communications welcomes you to the campus of the University of Washington for the only coast-wide conference of high school journalists being held in the West.

This meeting is the Thirteenth Annual All-Coast Press Clinic held under the sponsorship of the Pacific Slope School Press, a regional association of high school newspapers in the nine western states. More than 570 school newspapers now belong to PSSP, and the number increases each year.

"Working With Words" is the theme of this convention. We trust that you will benefit from the exchange of ideas with student journalists from other states, and that you will participate in the discussions and find inspiration from the large selection of speakers.

Pacific Slope School Press
School of Communications
University of Washington
Seattle 5, Washington
Howard M. Brier,
Director PSSP

States Represented:
ARIZONA • CALIFORNIA • IDAHO • MONTANA
NEVADA • OREGON • UTAH • WASHINGTON
ALASKA

BANQUET SPEAKER

Erle Stanley Gardner

Recently the Wall Street Journal said of Erle Stanley Gardner "Like General Motors' 41 millionth Chevrolet or RCA's 10 millionth TV set, another enterprise, famous in its own right, will pass an important milestone this week with the publication of Erle Stanley Gardner's 100th mystery novel."

Mr. Gardner, headline speaker for the 1960 All-Coast Press Clinic banquet, is one of the world's most prolific authors. At the present time he is producing an average of four mystery novels a year, creating five Perry Mason radio programs each week, supervising a Perry Mason comic strip, and preparing scripts for Perry Mason TV shows. United States and Canadian readers have paid more than $40 million for some 110 million Gardner volumes.

Mr. Gardner, who lives on his 3,000 acre ranch, near Temecula, California, keeps six secretaries busy transcribing his fiction from recording machines.

When Mr. Gardner's friends ask him to slow down and take it easy, he says, "Who wants it easy. If you're a man you want new projects. If you run out of work, you run out of life."

CLASSIFICATION FOR SECTIONAL MEETINGS

Group A—Planned for high schools having 1000 or more pupils, and publishing printed papers.

Group B—For high schools having fewer than 1000 pupils, and publishing printed papers.

Group C—For all high schools having mimeographed papers or papers duplicated by other processes.

NOTE: Save this program as a souvenir of your trip to Seattle and the 1960 All-Coast Press Clinic.

PROGRAM

1960 ALL-COAST PRESS CLINIC

University of Washington
Seattle

February 19 and 20

FRIDAY MORNING

9-11:30	**REGISTRATION**—Student Union Building (The HUB)
9-11	**ROOM ASSIGNMENTS**
	CAMPUS TOURS—Leaving from Student Union Building
	RECREATION—The HUB
10-11 HUB	Meeting of students and advisers assigned to round-table discussion groups Saturday afternoon.

FRIDAY NOON

12	**LUNCHEON**—Student Union Building (Main Ballroom) (For all students and advisers)
	GREETINGS—*Dr. Henry Ladd Smith*, Director, School of Communications, University of Washington
	TALK—Youth Looks at the World *Dr. George E. Taylor*, Professor, Far Eastern Department, University of Washington
	ANNOUNCEMENTS—*Howard M. Brier*, Director, PSSP

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

(General Meetings for all Delegates)

2-2:45 303 Smith	**NEWS BROADCASTING ON TV** *Charles Herring*, News Director, KING-TV, Seattle Student Chairman: *Linda Lund*, Chico High School, Chico, California
2-2:45 120 Commun.	**NEWSPAPER WORK TODAY** *Bernie Jacobsen*, City Editor, Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* Student Chairman: *Don Marshall*, Moscow High, Moscow, Idaho
2-2:45 126 Music	**ASSIGNMENTS ON A SMALL DAILY** *Tom Thomas*, Managing Editor, Yakima *Herald* Student Chairman: *Marjory Grayson*, Jefferson High, Portland, Oregon
2-2:45 320 Physics	**REPORTING FOR THE WIRE** *Martin Heerwald*, UPI Bureau Chief, Seattle Student Chairman: *Steve Schlasinger*, Franklin High, Seattle
2-2:45 6 Johnson	**WRITING FOR FUN AND MONEY** *Frank Richardson Pierce*, Seattle Student Chairman: *Mary Ellen Cawley*, Missoula County High, Missoula, Montana

2-2:45 226 Commun.	**SO YOU WANT TO WRITE SPORTS** *Ed Honeywell,* Asst. Sport Editor, Tacoma *News-Tribune* Student Chairman: *Frank Coyle,* Roosevelt High, Seattle

(Sectional Meetings—Group A)

3-3:45 102 Commun.	**IMPROVING SCHOOL NEWSPAPER HEADLINES** *Joe T. Kovach,* Madison High, Portland, Oregon Student Chairman: *Steve Shelby,* Mt. Diablo High, Concord, California
3-3:45 120 Commun.	**THE EDITORIAL PAGE** *Kay Keyes,* Shoreline High, Seattle Student Chairman: *Marilyn Forman,* Madras Union High, Madras, Oregon
3-3:45 122 Commun.	**ADVERTISING IN HIGH SCHOOL PAPERS** *Annamae Livermore,* Pendleton High, Pendleton, Oregon Student Chairman: *Marcia Berch,* Garfield High, Seattle
3-3:45 126 Commun.	**OBJECTIVE REPORTING** *Harold F. Gillis,* Livingston High Livingston, Montana Student Chairman: *Toni Lutzke,* Sandpoint High, Sandpoint, Idaho
3-3:45 226 Commun.	**WHY PUBLISH A SCHOOL NEWSPAPER** *Carl G. Miller,* Author of *Modern Journalism,* Spokane, Washington Student Chairman: *Glenda Davenport,* Shoreline High, Seattle
3-3:45 332 Commun.	**SCHOOL NEWSPAPER MAKEUP** *Peter Rybock,* Roosevelt High, Seattle Student Chairman: *Allen Brown,* Benson High, Portland, Oregon

(Sectional Meetings—Group B)

3-3:45 120 Smith	**THE IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD LEAD** *Scott Lawler,* Chico High, Chico, California Student Chairman: *Kathleen Baginski,* W. F. West High, Chehalis, Washington
3-3:45 211 Smith	**WHY NOT COMBINE MIMEO WITH LETTERPRESS?** *Lois S. Cheetham,* Sandpoint High, Sandpoint, Idaho Student Chairman: *Joan Armstrong,* Okanogan High, Okanogan, Washington
3-3:45 202 Smith	**INTERPRETATIVE REPORTING** *Gene Ross,* Pleasant Hill High, Pleasant Hill, California Student Chairman: *Judy Ayers,* Centralia High, Centralia, Washington
3-3:45 209 Smith	**MAKING THE MOST OF YOUR COLUMNS** *A. F. Tozier,* Moscow High, Moscow, Idaho Student Chairman: *Vivian Spangler,* Enumclaw High, Enumclaw, Washington
3-3:45 205 Smith	**PREPARING RADIO NEWS COPY** *Pat Cranston,* Asst. Prof., School of Communications, UW Student Chairman: *Paul Dauenhauer,* Wenatchee High, Wenatchee, Washington

(Sectional Meetings—Group C)

3-3:45 207 Smith	**VARIETY IN MAKEUP** *Loretta Lynch,* Bonners Ferry High, Bonners Ferry, Idaho Student Chairman: *Kitty Brow,* Clallam Bay High, Clallam Bay, Washington

3-3:45 **210** **Smith**	**WRITE IT RIGHT** *Robert Lee Wolf,* Naches Valley High Naches, Washington Student Chairman: *Carol Van Valkenburg,* Port Townsend High, Port Townsend, Washington
3-3:45 **101** **Thomson**	**MORE SHORTCUTS FOR MIMEO PAPERS** *Margaret Kirk,* Heppner High, Heppner, Oregon Student Chairman: *Glenda Bean,* Fife High, Fife, Washington
3-3:45 **119** **Thomson**	**SATISFY YOUR READERS** *Donald O. Nelson,* Langley High, Langley, Washington Student Chairman: *Lee Hemphill,* Tahoma High, Maple Valley, Washington

(Sectional Meetings—Group A)

4-4:45 **120** **Commun.**	**HOW TO FRUSTRATE READERS** *Patsy Bush,* Wilson High, Portland, Oregon Student Chairman: *Judy Sanderman,* Lincoln High, Seattle
4-4:45 **122** **Commun.**	**OFFSET NEWSPAPERS** *William S. Stocking,* Benson High, Portland, Oregon Student Chairman: *Lila Davis,* Olympia High, Olympia, Washington
4-4:45 **126** **Commun.**	**WRITING THE MODERN FEATURE** *Helen Lum,* Mt. Diablo High, Concord, California Student Chairman: *Bill Hirota,* Franklin High, Seattle
4-4:45 **226** **Commun.**	**NEWSPAPER TERMINOLOGY** *Howard Hillis,* Madras Union High, Madras, Oregon Student Chairman: *Vivian Kayes,* Roosevelt High, Seattle
4-4:45 **332** **Commun.**	**THE EDITORIAL PAGE** Chester N. Cooke, Chehalis High, Chehalis, Washington Student Chairman: *Bill Bergsen,* Chico High, Chico, California

(Sectional Meetings—Group B)

4-4:45 **202** **Smith**	**POLISHING THE FEATURE** *Mercedes J. Paul,* Newberg High, Newberg, Oregon Student Chairman: *Lynda Phillips,* Chico High, Chico, California
4-4:45 **209** **Smith**	**GETTING PUNCH IN THE LEAD** *Clyde T. Swisher,* Nyssa High, Nyssa, Oregon Student Chairman: *Lynda Wingard,* Aquinas Academy, Tacoma, Washington
4-4:45 **205** **Smith**	**NEWSPAPER STAFF ORGANIZATION** *Muriel M. Swenson,* Las Lomas High, Walnut Creek, California Student Chairman: *Susan Rutherford,* Helen Bush School, Seattle
4-4:45 **207** **Smith**	**OFF THE RECORD** *Jonathan Lane,* Acting Instructor, School of Communications, UW Student Chairman: *Pat Turner,* Washington High, Portland, Oregon

4-4:45 210 Smith	**EDITORIAL POLICIES** *Helen Orton,* Wenatchee High, Wenatchee, Washington Student Chairman: *Terry Massath,* St. Martin's High, Lacey, Washington
4-4:45 119 Thomson	**THINGS I WISH I HAD KNOWN ABOUT ADVERTISING** *Dan Warner,* Assoc. Prof., School of Communications, UW Panel: *Dick LaFayette, Bob Denis* Student Chairman: *Linda West,* Hillsboro High, Hillsboro, Oregon

(Sectional Meetings—Group C)

4-4:45 125 Thomson	**JOURNALISM AS A CAREER** *Whitney Barrett,* Graduate Assistant, Communications, UW Student Chairman: *Teddee Gusa,* Tahoma High, Maple Valley, Washington
4-4:45 134 Thomson	**HOW TO IMPROVE MIMEO PAPERS** *Robert Oquist,* Fife High, Fife, Washington Student Chairman: *Mary Ann Krueger,* Klickitat High, Klickitat, Washington
4-4:45 211 Thomson	**PUBLISHING PROBLEMS IN A SMALL SCHOOL** *Mrs. Selma Coleman,* Mabton High, Mabton, Washington Student Chairman: *Gayle Cattron,* Langley High, Langley, Washington
4-4:45 234 Thomson	**HEADS AND MAKEUP** *Mrs. Barbara Hering,* Issaquah High, Issaquah, Washington Student Chairman: *Rita Hoots,* Peninsula High, Gig Harbor, Washington

FRIDAY EVENING

6:30 Student Union Ballroom	**PRINCIPAL ADDRESS: The Wonderful World of Words** *Erle Stanley Gardner,* Internationally known author of mystery stories **ENTERTAINMENT** *Lynn Vrooman,* Rising young singing starlet *The Four-Do-Matics,* District champion quartet, and international finalists at Chicago, 1959
10-12	**DANCE AND MIXER:** Eagleson Hall, University YMCA, 1417 E. 42nd St., just off campus.) *Don Keeney* and the *Serenaders*

SATURDAY MORNING

8:30 Evergreen Room HUB	**ADVISERS' BREAKFAST** (NAJD-WAJD) This breakfast for journalism advisers only. **SPEAKERS:** To be announced
8-10	**DELEGATES' BREAKFAST** (Student delegates can secure breakfast service in the cafeteria of the Student Union Building, lower floor. This meal is not included in the conference fees.)
10-10:45 Evergreen Room HUB	**DISCUSSION GROUP FOR TEACHERS** Chairman: Morton Gronseth, President, WAJD, Centralia, Washington

(Sectional Meetings—Group A)

10:-10:45
226
Commun.

CAREERS IN JOURNALISM
Bonnie Wiley, Central Washington College, Ellensburg, Washington
Student Chairman: *Nancy Kukenbecker,* Lincoln High, Seattle

10-10:45
126
Commun.

WRITING BRIGHT FEATURES
Frank Werneken, Lake Oswego High, Oswego, Oregon
Student Chairman: *Dean Tonkin,* Queen Anne High, Seattle

10-10:45
235
Thomson

EDITORIAL WRITING
Joe Contris, Lincoln High, Tacoma, Washington
Student Chairman: *Joyce Lowery,* Jefferson High, Portland, Oregon

10-10:45
120
Commun.

THE SPORT PAGE
C. H. Jacobsen, West High, Bremerton, Washington
Student Chairman: *Gregg Thompson,* Roosevelt High, Seattle

10-10:45
231
Thomson

STAFF ORGANIZATION AND SELECTION
Charles Croasdill, Clover Park High, Tacoma, Washington
Student Chairman: *Carol Day,* Washington High, Portland, Oregon

10-10:45
125
Thomson

WHY A FREE STUDENT PRESS
Gerald T. Varner, Fort Vancouver High, Vancouver, Washington
Student Chairman: *Barbara Wyman,* Walla Walla High, Walla Walla, Washington

10-10:45
216
Denny

COLUMN WRITING
Ernest Charland, Queen Anne High, Seattle
Student Chairman: *Lois Murphy,* West Seattle High, Seattle

(Sectional Meetings—Group B)

10-10:45
134
Thomson

PLANNING YOUR MAKEUP
Mary McKenna, Lewis and Clark High, Spokane, Washington
Student Chairman: *Shirlee Alfultis,* Clover Park High, Tacoma, Washington

10-10:45
234
Thomson

SETTING STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS
Robert W. Teshera, Mount Baker High, Deming, Washington
Student Chairman: *Willard Kessel,* Irene S. Reed High, Shelton, Washington

10-10:45
135
Thomson

WAYS TO IMPROVE YOUR PAPER
Warren M. Hazzard, Garfield High, Seattle
Student Chairman: *Kyle Westover,* Mt. Diablo High, Concord, California

10-10:45
109
Denny

OPPORTUNITIES IN RADIO-TV ADVERTISING
Milo Ryan, Professor, School of Communications, UW
Student Chairman: *Lorene Gilkey,* R. A. Long High, Longview, Washington

10-10:45
115
Denny

BUILDING YOUR ADVERTISING
Stanley Brewster, Puyallup High, Puyallup, Washington
Student Chairman: *Janet Thompson,* Pendleton High, Pendleton, Oregon

(Sectional Meetings—Group C)

10-10:45 **117** **Denny**	**MAKE IT A REAL NEWSPAPER** *Ed Eaton,* Sugar Salem High, Sugar City, Idaho Student Chairman: *Janet Williams,* Washougal High, Washougal, Washington
10-10:45 **209** **Denny**	**SOURCES OF SCHOOL NEWS** *William H. Wright,* Peninsula High, Gig Harbor, Washington Student Chairman: *Mary Gilmore,* Naches Valley High, Naches, Washington
10-10:45 **206** **Denny**	**PAGE MAKEUP FOR MIMEO PAPERS** *Emery Burkey,* Exeter Jr. High, Exeter, California Student Chairman: *Judy Zompardo,* Fife High, Fife, Washington
10-10:45 **211** **Denny**	**HEADLINES FOR CLEARNESS** *Harriette Swasey,* Kalama High, Kalama, Washington Student Chairman: *Helen Campbell,* Issaquah High, Issaquah, Washington
10-10:45 **101** **Thomson**	**MIMEOGRAPH MAKEUP AND STYLE—(JUNIOR HIGH STAFFS)** *Jack C. Melill,* Mercer Island Jr. High, Mercer Island, Washington Student Chairman: *Pat Vincent,* Wilson Jr. High, Exeter, California

(Sectional Meetings—Group A)

11-11:45 **120** **Commun.**	**WHAT'S NEW IN YEARBOOKS** **(For annual advisers and staff members)** *Bob Ozias,* Yearbook Expert, Lederer, Street & Zeus, Berkeley, California Student Chairman: *Wally Ehler,* Oakland Technical High, Oakland, California
11-11:45 **235** **Thomson**	**PAGE MAKEUP** *Mel Schell,* Missoula County High, Missoula, Montana Student Chairman: *Susan Hulbert,* West High, Bremerton, Washington
11-11:45 **126** **Commun.**	**PUBLIC RELATIONS—SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY** *Harold Snodgrass,* Director of Publications, Tacoma, Washington Student Chairman: *Linda Savage,* Puyallup High, Puyallup, Washington
11-11:45 **226** **Commun.**	**STAFF ORGANIZATION** *Mrs. J. D. Kidrick,* Lincoln High, Seattle Student Chairman: *Markee Neidigh,* Garfield High, Seattle
11-11:45 **125** **Thomson**	**IMPROVING SCHOLASTIC PUBLICATIONS** *Janet Kneeland,* Springfield High, Springfield, Oregon Student Chairman: *Kris Dahlgard,* Highline High, Seattle
11-11:45 **109** **Smith**	**ADVERTISING TECHNIQUES** *Ernest Anderson,* Olympia High, Olympia, Washington Student Chairman: *Jim Hopkins,* Everett High, Everett, Washington

(Sectional Meetings—Group B)

11-11:45 **231** **Thomson**	**THE SOURCES OF SCHOOL NEWS** *Sister M. Annetta,* B.V.M., Blanchet High, Seattle Student Chairman: *Maxine Hanson,* Mercer Island High, Mercer Island, Washington

11-11:45 134 Thomson	**FINANCING A PAPER** *Mrs. J. H. Schaertl,* Caldwell High, Caldwell, Idaho Student Chairman, *Kathy Arneson,* Kelso High, Kelso, Washington
11-11:45 234 Thomson	**WRITING BETTER FEATURES** *Eileen McHugh,* Kent-Meridian High, Kent, Washington Student Chairman: *Pam Niemi,* Weatherwax High, Aberdeen, Washington
11-11:45 135 Thomson	**EFFECTIVE FEATURE WRITING** *Bob Cheetham,* Sandpoint, Idaho Student Chairman: *Christy Wiess,* Shoreline High, Seattle
11-11:45 109 Denny	**A-B-C'S OF HEADLINE WRITING** *Robert L. Holbrook,* Lewiston High, Lewiston, Idaho Student Chairman: *Diana Cady,* Lincoln High, Seattle
11-11:45 115 Denny	**COVERING SPORTS** *Morton Gronseth,* Centralia High, Centralia, Washington Student Chairman: *Pat Nelson,* Kent-Meridian High, Kent, Washington

(Sectional Meetings—Group C)

11-11:45 216 Denny	**THE SPORT PAGE** *Robert J. Marum,* Boistfort High, Curtis, Washington Student Chairman: *Roger Hand,* Federal Way High, Federal Way, Washington
11-11:45 117 Denny	**WHAT CONSTITUTES NEWS FOR A SCHOOL PAPER** *Mrs. Lolo Greenland,* Toutle Lake High, Toutle, Washington Student Chairman: *Ann Petrich,* Aquinas Academy, Tacoma, Washington
11-11:45 209 Denny	**ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO DITTO** *Charles M. Patterson,* Okanogan High, Okanogan, Washington Student Chairman: *Cecilia West,* Chelan High, Chelan, Washington
11-11:45 211 Denny	**SOURCES OF NEWS** *W. A. Ziegner,* Tahoma High, Maple Valley, Washington Student Chairman: *Mary Kay Best,* Montesano High, Montesano, Washington
11-11:45 212 Denny	**THE WRITING MAKES THE PAPER** *Lloyd M. Williams,* Federal Way High, Federal Way, Washington Student Chairman: *Karen Gray,* Leavenworth High, Leavenworth, Washington
11-11:45 101 Thomson	**ORGANIZATION OF A JUNIOR HIGH STAFF (JUNIOR HIGH STAFFS)** *Ben Mitchell,* Butler Jr. High, Seattle Student Chairman: *Judy MacKinnon,* Friday Harbor High, Friday Harbor, Washington

SATURDAY NOON

12 Student Union Ballroom	**LUNCHEON:** For all student delegates and advisers **PRINCIPAL ADDRESS: NEWSPAPER GIRL** *Dorothy R. Powers,* Spokane *Spokesman-Review* Winner of the 1959 Ernie Pyle Award. First woman reporter to be given this honor.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

(Round-table Discussions—Audience Participation)

2-3:30
126
Music

PROBLEMS WITH LARGE SCHOOL NEWSPAPERS
Chairman: *Prof. Lee Irwin,* School of Communications, UW

Student Panel

Bob Ostling, Queen Anne High, Seattle
Margaret Schack, Grant High, Portland, Oregon
Barbara Kester, Pendleton High, Pendleton, Oregon
Jim Becker, Lincoln High, Tacoma, Washington
Patrick Munter, Blanchet High, Seattle
Maria Fernandez, Mt. Diablo High, Concord, California
Carol Cox, East High, Bremerton, Washington

2-3:30
308
Denny

PROBLEMS WITH SMALL PRINTED PAPERS
Chairman: *Hope Wade,* North Kitsap High Poulsbo, Washington

Student Panel

Vernon Milliken, Sandpoint High, Sandpoint, Idaho
Linda Nichols, Sedro-Woolley High, Sedro-Woolley, Washington
Stephen Hillis, Madras Union High, Madras, Oregon
Ann Westfall, Bend High, Bend, Oregon
Tom Guedel, Mercer Island High, Mercer Island, Washington
Ann Spiker, Moscow High, Moscow, Idaho
Sherri Mitchell, Edmonds High, Edmonds, Washington

SPECIAL NOTICE

The National High School Photographic Awards prints, sponsored by the Eastman Kodak Company, will be on display on the first floor of the Student Union Building during the Press Clinic. Take advantage of this opportunity to see the award-winning high school pictures in this national competition.

2-3:30
101
Thomson

PROBLEMS WITH THE FEATURE PAGE
Chairman: *Herb Sears,* Ballard High, Seattle

Student Panel

Cathi Caldwell, Mt. Diablo High, Concord, California

Lindy Porter, Missoula County High, Missoula, Montana

Sandy Kamel, Evergreen High, Vancouver, Washington

Marilyn Berg, Cleveland High, Seattle

Gloria Rodgers, Moscow High, Moscow, Idaho

Sharon Rose, Garfield High, Seattle

Sue Menez, Pleasant Hill High, Pleasant Hill, California

2-3:30
115
Denny

PROBLEMS WITH THE SPORT PAGE
Chairman: *Ed Eaton,* Sugar Salem High, Sugar City, Idaho

Student Panel

Pat Bushey, Everett High, Everett, Washington

Jeff Morris, Franklin High, Seattle

Jay Grendahl, Moscow High, Moscow, Idaho

Ken Rasmussen, Fife High, Fife, Washington

Tom Hatch, Grant High, Portland, Oregon

Dan O'Brien, Pleasant Hill High, Pleasant Hill, California

Dave Replinger, St. Martin's High, Olympia, Washington

TO ADVISERS AND STAFF MEMBERS—The magazine *STUDENT AND PUBLISHER* is the official publication of the Pacific Slope School Press. If you are not already a subscriber, blanks are available at the registration desk for entering your subscription. We would like to send the magazine to you regularly to keep you posted on scholastic journalism in the West.

2-3:30
216
Denny

PROBLEMS WITH SCHOOL ADVERTISING
Chairman: *James Knox,* Sealth High, Seattle

Student Panel

Terry Bronson, Missoula County High, Missoula, Montana
Bradley Gong, Garfield High, Seattle
Sheryl Gallanthine, Pleasant Hill High, Pleasant Hill, California
Lois Hackett, Highline High, Seattle
Sue Piper, Grant High, Portland, Oregon
Jennifer Clarke, Pendleton High, Pendleton, Oregon
Karen Anderson, Moscow High, Moscow, Idaho

2-3:30
226
Commun.

PROBLEMS WITH STAFF ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENTS
Chairman: *Robert Wettleson,* Franklin High, Seattle

Student Panel

Catherine Hill, Pleasant Hill High, Pleasant Hill, California
Phil Wertman, St. Martin's High, Lacey, Washington
Mary Naiden, Blanchet High, Seattle
Metha Mann, Franklin High, Seattle
Norma Lough, Cleveland High, Portland,
Linda Ferrier, Weatherwax High, Aberdeen, Washington
Roger Wheeling, Lake Washington High, Kirkland, Washington

DEMONSTRATIONS

Friday afternoon and Saturday mornings there will be demonstrations of modern duplicating machines in Rooms 102 and 104 of the Communications Building. Students and advisers are invited to inspect this equipment and see machines in operation.

2-3:30
120
Commun.

PROBLEMS WITH MAKEUP AND HEAD WRITING
Chairman: *Dorothy Mootafes,* West Seattle High, Seattle

Student Panel

Mike Sullivan, Blanchet High, Seattle
Marylyn Vogt, Eisenhower High, Yakima, Washington
Christine Arkell, Sealth High, Seattle
Mary Dickerson, Newberg High, Newberg, Oregon
Alice Dickie, Lake Oswego High, Oswego, Oregon
Susan Sawyer, Hudson's Bay High, Vancouver, Washington
Jennie Studer, West Valley High, Yakima, Washington

2-3:30
209
Denny

PROBLEMS WITH MIMEO PAPERS
Chairman: *Grace Gylling,* Foster High, Seattle

Student Panel

Carol Jones, Darrington High, Darrington, Washington
Louise Brannan, Federal Way High, Federal Way, Washington
Mike Elliott, Okanogan High, Okanogan, Washington
Doug Bowie, Chelan High, Chelan, Washington
Cathy Fanning, Washougal High, Washougal, Washington
Whitney Persell, Issaquah High, Issaquah, Washington

SPECIAL INVITATION TO DELEGATES AND ADVISERS

Station KING-TV and Station KOMO-TV have extended an invitation to delegates and advisers to visit their television studios Saturday afternoon from 4 to 5:30. KING-TV is at 320 Aurora; KOMO-TV at 4th North and Denny.

Guided tours will also be conducted through the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* between 4 and 5:30 on Saturday.

2-3:30
109
Denny

PROBLEMS WITH JUNIOR HIGH PAPERS
Chairman: *Walter Venema,* Woodrow Wilson Jr. High, Seattle

Student Panel

Jeff Beals, Mercer Island Jr. High, Mercer Island, Washington

Louise Andresen, Wilson Jr. High, Exeter, California

Steve Fields, Butler Jr. High, Seattle

Georgia Dodeward, Marcus Whitman Jr. High, Port Orchard, Washington

Sally Rees, Chief Joseph Jr. High, Richland, Washington

Dale Brannan, Butler Jr. High, Seattle

— NOTES —

SATURDAY LUNCHEON SPEAKER

Dorothy R. Powers

DOROTHY R. POWERS, writer for the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, is a graduate of Montana State University at Missoula. This year Miss Powers won the Ernie Pyle Memorial Award of $1,000 for writing and reporting "most exemplifying the style and craftsmanship of the renowned war reporter and columnist."

She has edited weekly newspapers in Maryville, and Clarksville, Tennessee, and since joining the staff of the *Spokesman-Review* has covered nearly every beat. She soon began specializing on features, and now her column "Our Town" has a wide readership in the Inland Empire.

In the past four years Dorothy Powers has won the first place gold cup for the outstanding feature story of the year in the Inland Empire Press-Radio Awards contest, and has been a first place winner for feature writing in the University of Washington-Washington State Press Club awards.

Univ. of Wisconsin

November 15, 1960

Dear Miss Lynn and Mr. Nafziger:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of November 2nd.

I greatly appreciate your invitation to participate in your 1961 symposium on "Ethics in Our Time" and very much regret that I cannot accept. My radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extra-curricular activities no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Mary Carmen Lynn,
Mr. James Nafziger
Wisconsin Symposium
The University of Wisconsin
Box #607, Room 314
Memorial Union
Madison, Wisconsin

ERM:gw
cc: President Elvehjem

Eng dec

WISCONSIN SYMPOSIUM
February, 1961
The University of Wisconsin, Madison

MARY CARMEN LYNN
General Chairman

JAMES NAFZIGER
Speakers Chairman

Box #607
Room 314 – Activities Office
Memorial Union
Phone Ext. 4211

November 13, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We sincerely regret to hear of your recent illness and hope that you will be well soon again. Therefore we know that you may not be able to give immediate consideration to our letter of Nov. 2 concerning our Symposium on "Ethics in Our Time." We do however await your reply and hope you will give our symposium your fullest attention.

We have received an encouraging note from Mr. Fred Friendly concerning his interest in the Symposium idea and hope you too will be interested.

We are looking forward to hearing from you at your convience. Thank you

Sincerely,
Mary Carmen Lynn
James Nafziger
Mary Carmen Lynn
James Nafziger

Sponsored by Wisconsin Student Association

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 3, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I would like very much to endorse the invitation extended to you by Miss Lynn and Mr. Nafziger, to take part in our 1961 symposium on "Ethics in our Time."

Last year our students arranged a very successful symposium, and I am sure that the one planned for this year will be equally effective.

Thus I hope very much that you will find it possible to accept this invitation to visit our campus next February.

Sincerely yours,

C. A. Elvehjem,
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

WISCONSIN SYMPOSIUM
February, 1961
The University of Wisconsin, Madison

MARY CARMEN LYNN
General Chairman

JAMES NAFZIGER
Speakers Chairman

Box #607
Room 314 – Activities Office
Memorial Union
Phone Ext. 4211

November 2, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The University of Wisconsin Student Association, in response to the great success of last year's program, is again presenting a symposium series. The Symposium theme this year will be "Ethics in Our Time," which will be developed in a series of lectures, debates, and discussions during the week of February 8-14, 1961.

It is our highest hope that you will be able to appear in our series as a final night commentator on the vast panorama of ethics. We are arranging for what we consider an outstanding series of eminent speakers, and we feel there is a real need for a man of your ability and interests to tie the program together.

We have received the encouraging news from Mr. Edward P. Morgan, a speaker at our first series last February, that he is sure you "would also be interested" and hopes that you will be able to attend the series. Let us first introduce background, purpose, structure and challenge of our forthcoming series.

Last year the University of Wisconsin joined in the trend set by Yale University and the University of North Carolina to bring a group of prominent men in order to further acquaint the university community with the ideas and ideals of our age. To the modern educational field, the symposium is a new means of presenting the vital issues and problems facing us; but to the general field of education, it is as old as learning itself.

As in ancient times, so now it offers a means of confronting students with the challenges of our complex world.

The criticism has often been leveled at our generation that we are too little concerned with today's problems and conflicts. Whether or not this is a justified criticism, we are attempting to bring these issues to our attention. Last year, our first symposium was held with the theme of "The Challenge of the Sixties." This year, we hope to make explicit one of these challenges--the subject of ethics. Here, more than usual, our postwar generation is scored for its failures. We are challenged to approach the highest existing code of ethics or to create a new set of standards of our own; but much of this revolves in the realm of generality. The symposium is a means of taking this out of the general and into the specific--philosophy, law, religion, business, foreign policy, and others.

We stand at a point where we must make a decision as to our path into the future, and this decision will commit us irrevocably to one course. At this point, we are buffeted with the ideas of past and present, but never with enough or with a sufficient variety. The ethical concepts upon which our society is based are important determinants of this decision for the future. In helping us to better comprehend these determining concepts, we feel your wisdom to be invaluable.

One of the speakers last February in speaking on "The Challenge of the Sixties" suggested that "we are in the beginning of a wonderful adventure," a statement that reflects our opinion toward the program of "Ethics in Our Time." Last year, we presented such men as Lord Clement Atlee, Norman Thomas, Norman Cousins, William Buckley, as well as, Edward P. Morgan. This, we feel, was a beginning and indeed an outstanding one, but merely a beginning.

We are taking the initiative, then, to again examine and challenge the ideas of great minds on ethics. Consequently, we repeat our earnest wish that you consider the possibility of attending the 1961 University of Wisconsin Symposium to speak on the philosophy of ethics. We look forward to discussing transportation, time schedule, and honorarium in future correspondence if you feel that there is a possibility of your appearing. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Mary Carmen Lynn James Nafziger

Mary Carmen Lynn
James Nafziger

Univ. 3

May 11, 1960

Dear Miss Lauber:

Thank you for your gracious letter of May 6th again inviting Mr. Murrow to address the student body of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Murrow has not yet ended his year's sabbatical and is presently traveling on the West Coast. He will not be returning to New York before the beginning of July, and I regret that until his broadcasting schedule has been set up for the coming year, he will not be able to accept any engagements.

I am sorry to disappoint you again.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Judy Lauber
Union Forum Committee
The Wisconsin Union
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Union

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN • MADISON

May 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Union Forum Committee of the University of Wisconsin would like again to extend an invitation to you to address the student body of the university at some convenient time during the 1960-61 school year. We have written you in the past and are hoping you will be able to accept our invitation at this time.

The Forum Committee is an accredited, non-profit organization of the university's Memorial Union. Our purpose is to stimulate student awareness of the contemporary scene. To do this effectively we have brought such personalities as Harry Golden, Chester Bowles, J. Robert Oppenheimer, and Eleanor Roosevelt to the Wisconsin campus. Our committee is hopeful that your schedule will allow time for you to visit our campus next year as we have long enjoyed your books and television programs, and eagerly anticipate meeting you.

We sincerely hope you will find it possible to accept our invitation. It would be most helpful to our committee in planning next year's program if you would suggest convenient dates and possible honorarium.

Sincerely yours,

Judy Lauber

Judy Lauber
Union Forum Committee

November 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Fey:

Thank you for your gracious letter of November 16th inviting Mr. Murrow to address the student body of the University of Wisconsin in 1960.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next ten months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. James Fey
Union Forum Committee
770 Langdon Street
Madison 10, Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Union

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN • MADISON

November 16, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Union Forum Committee of the University of Wisconsin would like to extend an invitation to you to address the student body of the University at some convenient time during 1960.

The Forum Committee is an accredited, non-profit organization of the University's Memorial Union. We are responsible for supplying the student body with programs concerning current events. To do this effectively, we have brought such personalities as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, and Vance Packard. The majority of the population have seen your television programs which have helped to enlighten them on contemporary society. We would like very much to hear your personal views on this subject.

If you find it possible to accept our invitation, we will be happy to discuss dates, topics, and honorarium in future correspondence.

We understand from your reply to our previous letter that you would be interested in coming to Wisconsin and we hope that you will be able to include the University in your schedule for this year.

Yours very truly,

James Fey

James Fey
Union Forum Committee

Please reply to:
James Fey
Union Forum Committee
770 Langdon Street
Madison 10, Wisconsin

Urbana Jr. College

January 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Lynn:

Thank you for your letter of January 20th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that it will not be possible to grant you an interview since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Austin L. Lynn, Chairman
Department of Sociology
Urbana Junior College
Urbana, Ohio

URBANA JUNIOR COLLEGE
URBANA, OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AUSTIN L. LYNN, CHAIRMAN

January 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A seminar which I am conducting this quarter is making a study of the mass media in the United States.

As part of this study we will be in New York March 21, 22, 23, and 24. We would like very much to interview you, if it would be at all possible for you to allot an hour or so to us.

We have made arrangements through Mr. Henry Christman for use of a conference room at the Overseas Press Club and can arrange our schedule to fit your convenience at any time (either during the day or during the evening) on the days we will be in New York.

The topics about which students may pose questions might include: (a) the functions of radio journalism, (b) distortion of the news in all media, (c) quality vs. mass appeal in radio news reporting, (d) the influence and/or control exercised by sponsors of news programs, (e) the policies of the various networks relative to news coverage, (f) the issues involved in "straight" news reporting vs. analysis or depth coverage, etc.

Sincerely yours,

Austin L. Lynn

Austin L. Lynn

mlm

U. Thant

On the Occasion of the Twelfth Anniversary of the
Independence of the Union of Burma
The Permanent Representative of Burma to the United Nations
and Mrs. Thant
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception
on Monday, the 4th of January, 1960
from 6 to 8 o'clock

R.s.v.p.
LEhigh 5-1310

United Nations Delegates'
Dining Room

Vance Agency

May 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Harrell:

Thank you for your letter of May 5th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and will not be returning to his office for several months, I am answering your letter on his behalf.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow will not be able to do as you ask, since he has made it a policy not to participate in any type of advertising, and of course he cannot make exceptions to this rule.

Thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. E. N. Harrell
Vance Agency
131 So. Wabash Avenue
Chicago 3, Illinois

Talent for Television, Motion Pictures, Recordings & Modeling

VANCE
MODEL AND TALENT
AGENCY

ED HARRELL, DIRECTOR

131 SO. WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS
PHONE FINANCIAL 6-5430

May 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are casting a picture for the Baxter Laboratories, a pharmaceutical supply house, and would like to know if you would be available for the voice over narration. This will be cut in either New York or Chicago and will be about a fifteen minute film. It is an educational film and will be shown to pharmaceutical suppliers. The recording date will be sometime in June or July.

We must let our client know within a few days and would therefore appreciate your advising us by return mail on your availability and price.

Very truly yours,

E.N. Harrell

E.N. HARRELL

ENH:aa

Vassar Brothers Hospital

The Board of Trustees

of

Vassar Brothers Hospital

requests the honor of your presence

at the

Dedication

of

The New Hospital Building

on

Friday evening, the twenty-ninth of January

Nineteen hundred and sixty

at eight-fifteen o'clock

Tours following
Dedication Ceremony

R.S.V.P.

The honor of your presence is requested
at a dinner given by
The Trustees
of
Vassar Brothers Hospital
in the
Joseph T. Tower Nurses' Residence
at five-thirty o'clock
on Friday, January 29, 1960

A brief tour of the New Building
will follow the dinner prior to the Dedication Ceremony

HARRY WALKER

REPRESENTING
DISTINGUISHED PLATFORM PERSONALITIES

PROGRAMS OF PROVEN SUCCESS

100 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS - HANCOCK 6-2334

org dec
Walker, Harry

June 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have been asked by the Farm Bureau Insurance Company of Indiana to check your availability for Tuesday afternoon, September 27, 1960, for their annual meeting at the French Lick Sheraton Hotel, French Lick, Indiana.

Last fall wescheduled MAJOR GENERAL JOHN B. MEDARIS as their speaker.

The honorarium would be $1500 less our commission and I hope that you will find it possible to accept this engagement.

Since I promised them a reply promptly I hope that I can get your answer as sonn as possible.

Cordially yours,

Harry Walker

HW:AS

Walker, Harry
Eng dec

June 28, 1960

Mr. Harry Walker
100 Boylston Street
Boston 16, Mass.

Dear Mr. Walker:

As Mr. Murrow is away at the Governors' Conference at present and will go straight from there to the conventions, I am writing to answer your letter to him of June 22.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow has had to make a general rule against accepting any speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, because of the pressure and uncertainty of his commitments for CBS during the coming year. His expanded series of programs, CBS REPORTS, may involve a good deal of travelling and he cannot commit himself to anything else.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

REPRESENTING

HARRY WALKER

DISTINGUISHED PLATFORM PERSONALITIES

PROGRAMS OF PROVEN SUCCESS

100 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS - HANCOCK 6-2334

June 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have been asked by the Alumni Association of theRochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N. Y. to extend to you an invitation to be their guest of honor and principal speaker on a Saturday evening in October, the date being a flexible one to suit your convenience.

They have asked me to offer you an honorarium of $1000 all inclusive.

Last year, we had the privilege of scheduling DR. WERNHER von BRAUN for their principal speaker and since we set such a high standard last year, they would like to keep the high standard up and invite you for that particular spot.

I hope that this will be convenient for you and I look forward to the pleasure of hearing from you as soon as possible.

Cordially yours,

Harry Walker

HW:as
enc.

Washburn, John L.

October 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Washburn:

Thank you for your letter of October 11th which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence from New York and which I am therefore answering on his behalf.

I am sorry to tell you that just now Mr. Murrow's commitments here at CBS require so much of his time that he has had to decide not to make any appointments which do not bear directly on the programs he is participating in.

If you care to discuss the material mentioned in your letter with someone at CBS, I suggest that you contact Mr. John Kiermaier, our Director of Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. John Larry Washburn
4526 Lowell Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

11 October 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is to ask for an appointment anytime, anywhere at your convenience.

The purpose is to discuss the presentation of certain presently-classified government film footage and other source material dealing with psychological warfare.

In 1953 I had the pleasure of sharing a box with you at the Eisenhower Inaugural Ball. I certainly hope we can meet again socially at the 1961 inaugural, but if it is humanly possible for you I hope we can get together before then. Should you wish to phone, my office number is EM 2-8200 and my home number is EM 3-8025.

Cordially,

John Larry Washburn

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

4526 Lowell Street, Northwest Washington 16, D. C.

Washington State International

April 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Dorward:

Thank you for your recent note inviting Mr. Murrow to attend a reception to be given by the Hong Kong Delegation on May 2nd in Seattle.

At this time, it is doubtful that Mr. Murrow will be able to accept, since he is planning to be in the South by that date. However, I am forwarding your invitation on to him in the event that there is a change in his plans and he is able to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Bill Dorward
Hong Kong Delegation,
Washington State International
Trade Fair
Seattle, Washington

Wayne State Univ
Eng. Dec.

August 10, 1960

Dear Dean Rosecrance:

Very many thanks for your letter of July 22nd telling me that I have been nominated to receive the annual Education Citation given by Wayne State University.

I am indeed flattered by this honor, but unfortunately, cannot guarantee my presence in Detroit on April 20, 1961. My radio and television commitments are such that I cannot say at this time, whether I shall be in this country or out of it next April.

I regret having to tell you this, but I'm sure that you will understand the situation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. F. C. Rosecrance
Dean
Wayne State University
Detroit 2, Michigan

mcc

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

F. C. ROSECRANCE

You and I have a mutual friend in Charles Siepmann with whom I used to work when I was Associate Dean at New York University

FCR

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

July 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
455 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Upon the nomination of the College of Education and with the approval of the University Council of Deans I am writing to tell you that you have been selected to receive the annual Education Citation given each year by Wayne State University. Once before you were nominated for this citation but, I believe you were unable to come to Detroit to receive it. The date proposed for the awarding of this citation is April 20, 1961.

This annual citation will be the seventh made "in acknowledgment of militant leadership in advancing education in America." Earlier recipients of the award have been Roy E. Larsen (1954-55), Chairman of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools; Agnes E. Meyer (1955-56), author and lecturer; Norman Cousins (1956-57), Editor of The Saturday Review; John L.Childs (1957-58), Professor-emeritus of Teachers College, Columbia University; James B. Conant (1958-59), former president of Harvard University and author of the recent study of American high schools; and Ralph Bunche (1959-60), undersecretary of the United Nations. With the citation goes a suitable honorarium and coverage of all expenses incidental to your coming to Detroit.

The theme for the 1960-61 Education Day has not been finally determined but it may be "Design for the Future" or some such general theme. A series of convocations on the theme will be held at intervals during the academic year. Last year these were addressed by Dr. Fritz Redl, Dr. Victor Loewenfeld, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, and Dr. Harold Taylor culminating with The Education Day address by Dr. Ralph Bunche. Some such series will be concluded next Spring, by you, if you accept this invitation to receive the 1960-61 Education

Citation. On April 20, 1961 a new two and a quarter million dollar College of Education Building will be dedicated, and, on the evening of that day, the citation will be presented to you at a public meeting the major feature of which would be the address which you might wish to give in response to this recognition.

It is our hope that you will accept our invitation to receive this award for 1960-61 and that April 20 will be a convenient date for you to come to Detroit. Your outstanding contribution through helping Americans come to terms with crucial issues and through introducing the American people to key world figures has been most significant. This invitation has the wholehearted endorsement of the University Administration, the Council of Deans, and the faculty of the College of Education which initiated it.

If, as we hope, you are able to accept this invitation, further details of arrangements will be presented by a representative of the College faculty.

Very sincerely yours,

F. C. Rosecrance

F. C. Rosecrance

FCR/jkg

Weel, Alice

Augusta

Come to an

it's all over --but

those twelve shopping days left

party!

Tired from the excitement of two conventions and one election?

Groggy thinking of the excitement of one Christmas, one New Year's, one inauguration --plus a new frontier?

Relax -- eat, drink, be merry --while you may!

Date: Sunday, December 11th

Time: 5 p.m.

Place: 113 East 35th St. N.Y.C.

Do hope you can come!

Alice Weel

R.S.V.P: Le-2-0039 or Pl-1-2345, ext. 7381.

West Suburban Teachers
e Union

August 29, 1960

Dear Miss Lonek:

Mr. Murrow was in the office very briefly at the end of last week and asked me to send you his reply to your very kind invitation, as he himself is away from New York this week.

Unfortunately, he has had to make a blanket ruling against accepting any speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, because of the pressure and uncertainty of his CBS commitments. He is most appreciative of your invitation and much regrets that he cannot accept it.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Eleanor Lonek, Chairman
Institute Planning Committee
West Suburban Teachers Union
207 Washington Boulevard
Oak Park, Illinois

West Suburban Teachers Union

LOCAL 571

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

UNION OFFICE:

818 HARRISON STREET — OAK PARK, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE EUCLID 3-0325

543

August 23, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Wachsner:

Months ago we received your reply written on April twelfth to a letter we had sent to Mr. Murrow on April seventh. We, of course, placed your letter on file and proceeded to arrange a program, which was completed by the middle of May.

Yesterday I received a request to release the principal speaker we had engaged; so I am writing to you to ask that you now place your request of April seventh before Mr. Murrow.

In case our original letter is no longer available, I am enclosing a copy.

Very sincerely yours,
Eleanor Lonek (LONEK), Chm
Institute Planning Committee

April Seventh
1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On October 17 the teachers of Cook County, Illinois, (Chicago suburbs) will attend one of two teachers' institutes sponsored by County Superintendent Noble J. Puffer. The one which is being planned by our committee will be held at Proviso East High School in Maywood. At a comparable meeting last year we had an attendance of over twelve hundred.

Because we have for a long time admired your particular ability to get to the root of things and your courageous tackling of troublesome problems our planning committee has directed me to ask if you are available for an address.

If so, will you please let me know what you consider a satisfactory honorarium? We shall be grateful to hear from you at an early date and shall hope for a favorable reply.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Lonek, Chairman
Institute Planning Committee

Please reply to:
207 Washington Blvd.
Oak Park, Illinois

West Suburban
Teachers Union

April 12, 1960

Dear Miss Lonek:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 7th inviting Mr. Murrow to deliver an address before the teachers of Cook County on October 17th.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. He will not be returning to the States until ~~June or July~~ late September, and until his fall broadcasting schedule has been set up, I regret that it will not be possible for him to accept any engagements. consider

Thank you again for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Eleanor Lonek
207 Washington Boulevard
Oak Park, Illinois

West Suburban Teachers Union

LOCAL 571

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

UNION OFFICE:

818 HARRISON STREET — OAK PARK, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE EUCLID 3-0325

543

April Seventh
1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On October 17 the teachers of Cook County, Illinois, (Chicago suburbs) will attend one of two teachers' institutes sponsored by County Superintendent Noble J. Puffer. The one which is being planned by our committee will be held at Proviso East High School in Maywood. At a comparable meeting last year we had an attendance of over twelve hundred.

Because we have for a long time admired your particular ability to get to the root of things and your courageous tackling of troublesome problems our planning committee has directed me to ask if you are available for an address.

If so, will you please let me know what you consider a satisfactory honorarium? We shall be grateful to hear from you at an early date and shall hope for a favorable reply.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Lonek

Eleanor Lonek, Chairman
Institute Planning Committee

Please reply to:
207 Washington Blvd.
Oak Park, Illinois

Western Reserve Univ

May 26, 1960

Mr. Harold E. Barbee
Division of General Studies
Cleveland College
Western Reserve University
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Mr. Barbee:

I have just returned to New York and find your gracious invitation of May 13 to address your conference on September 17. I much regret that I have had to make it a general rule not to accept speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, because of the pressure of my broadcasting commitments. Thank you again for asking me.

Yours very truly,

ERM:skh

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

May 13, 1960

CLEVELAND COLLEGE
10950 EUCLID AVENUE

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Saturday, September 14, 1960, the Cleveland affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union will celebrate the fortieth (40th) anniversary of its founding, by co-sponsoring with Western Reserve University a one day institute on our campus.

The central theme of the conference might be expressed as 'roadblocks to the right to know.' The University is of course very concerned about the degree of success which attends the efforts of all the media of communication to bring to the citizen the information he must have today in order to survive, and in order for our free institutions to survive.

I would like to emphasize, here, that we are interested in the responsibilities of all the media--not just television. We are interested just as much in the degree of public responsibility displayed by newspapers and radio, magazines and periodicals, or publishers, as television. We feel the problems are multifarious, involving criteria and processes of selection as well as the desirability or undesirability of governmental regulation. (For example, economic tendencies are tending to create 'one-newspaper cities.' Does this situation ask for some regulatory safeguards to prevent the silencing of opposition voices?)

Because of our concern with all media, the conference, in its afternoon sessions, will deal with questions involving printed media, electronic media, and the witholding of information to them by government agencies. We are striving for a balanced program.

Knowing of your own contributions to thinking about these problems, I would like to extend to you an invitation to make the major address on the morning of the 17th.

Would you please advise me as soon as possible whether you would find it congenial to participate in the institute?

Since I have no idea as to your usual fee for such an engagement, I would appreciate this information, too, if you are interested in speaking to our institute.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Very truly yours,

Harold E. Barbee

Harold E. Barbee
Program Coordinator, Institutes,
Workshops, and Residentials
Division of General Studies
Cleveland College
Western Reserve University

HEB:so

White House Conference on Children and Youth

February 1, 1960

Dear Mrs. Jacobsen:

Thank you so much for your gracious letter of January 27th inviting Mr. Murrow to participate in the White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held in Washington March 27 - April 2.

I regret very much that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of the next six months, it will not be possible for him to accept. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Berne S. Jacobsen
Chairman, Conference Interpretation
White House Conference on Children and Youth
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Golden Anniversary

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Dwight D. Eisenhower, President
of the United States

HONORARY VICE CHAIRMAN
Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary
Health, Education and Welfare

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Rollin Brown

CONFERENCE DIRECTOR
Ephraim R. Gomberg

January 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
TV-CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because of your standing in your profession and in the nation, it is our hope that you personally will be able to attend the White House Conference on Children and Youth as an official participant. We are writing to explore this possibility with you before a formal invitation is issued to you in the name of the President of the United States.

As you know, President Eisenhower has called the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held in Washington, D. C., March 27 - April 2. Its purpose: "to promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity." Seven thousand persons will participate to review the unmet needs of children and youth and to recommend citizen action in finding solutions.

The President's National Committee for the Conference is most eager to have responsible persons from the mass communications field take part in the discussions and policy-making recommendations of the Conference. This is not to be confused with coverage of the Conference, which is being developed as a separate matter.

Will you kindly let us know at the earliest possible moment whether a Presidential invitation to attend the Conference may be addressed to you.

Sincerely,

Virginia Jacobsen
Mrs. Berne S. Jacobsen
Chairman, Conference Interpretation

330 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington 25, D.C. EXecutive 3-6300

PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE
for the
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Rollin Brown

VICE CHAIRMEN

Dr. Hurst R. Anderson
Dr. Philip S. Barba
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Rev. Dr. William J. Villaume
Msgr. Raymond J. Gallagher

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Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger

Mr. John H. Artichoker, Jr.
Dr. Leona Baumgartner
Dr. Philip E. Blackerby, Jr.
Mrs. Fitzhugh W. Boggs
Mr. Ernest J. Bohn
Mr. David B. Bradley
Mrs. Wright W. Brooks
Mrs. Moise Cahn
Mr. Marvin Cannon
Mrs. Charles U. Culmer
Mr. Edgar C. Corry
Miss Jacqueline B. Daise
Mr. Morton L. Deitch
Sister Mary de Lourdes
Mr. Lee C. Dowling
Dr. Martha M. Eliot
Dr. Jack R. Ewalt
Mrs. Otto L. Falk
Mrs. Crecene A. Fariss
Dr. Ruth Freeman
Dr. John W. Gardner
Dr. Zelma Watson George
Dr. Eli Ginzberg*
Mr. Melvin A. Glasser
Mr. Sherwin M. Goldman
Mrs. David Graham
Mr. Theodore Granik
Mrs. Gabriel Hauge
Mrs. Thomas Herlihy, Jr.
Miss Margaret A. Hickey
Dr. Reuben L. Hill, Jr.
Dr. A. John Holden, Jr.
Mr. Homer A. Jackson, Jr.
Mrs. Berne S. Jacobsen*
Mrs. J. Robert Johnson
Mr. Danny Kaye
Mr. W. W. Keeler
Mr. Philip M. Klutznick
Dr. Helen R. LeBaron
Rt. Rev. Arthur Carl Lichtenberger
Mr. Harry M. Lindquist
Judge Donald E. Long*
Mrs. Nicholas Longworth
Mrs. Robert H. Mahoney
Miss Susanna Matthews
Mrs. Alvin A. Morrison
Rev. Edward J. McGovern
Mr. Albert J. Nesbitt
Miss Vera L. Newburn
Rev. Dr. Guy D. Newman
Mrs. James C. Parker
Mr. Paul W. Philips
Captain Frank J. Popello
Dr. Walter L. Portteus
Mr. William L. Pressly
Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor
Mr. Joseph Reid*
Mrs. Laura G. T. Robinson
Mrs. Rutherford Rowan
Miss Karen Sanchez
Mr. Peter T. Schoemann
Dr. Arthur A. Schuck
Dr. Milton J. E. Senn
Dr. Alfred R. Shands, Jr.
Miss Gladys Sheridan
Mr. Roy Sorenson*
Miss Sue Stewart
Dr. Joseph Stokes
Mr. John Tannehill
Dr. Ralph W. Tyler
Miss Harriet L. Tynes
Mrs. Bowden D. Ward
Miss Collier Webb
Dr. Ellen Winston
Dr. Dorothy Woodward
Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Executive Committee is comprised of the officers and members at large whose names are followed by an asterisk.

Golden Anniversary

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN and YOUTH

". . . for a creative life in freedom and dignity"

MARCH 27-APRIL 2, 1960

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CALL TO ACTION

"Every ten years during this century there has been a White House Conference concerned with the Nation's children and youth. . . . These conferences have contributed much to our present recognition of the importance of children and youth and their full development to our national future.

"A new decade will soon begin, and I am, therefore, directing that a sixth White House Conference on Children and Youth be held in March 1960. The rapidly changing times in which we live, and the increasingly fast pace of change, make it incumbent upon us to do everything we can to plan ahead and to see that we prepare today's children well for life in tomorrow's world. . . ."

Dwight D. Eisenhower

WHAT IT'S ABOUT

The Golden Anniversary Conference, to be held in Washington, D. C., March 27 to April 2, 1960, has been called "the greatest single undertaking of our time in behalf of our young people."

Its purpose—"to promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."

Its focus—on the effects of our rapidly changing world on the development of our young . . . on appraising and reappraising the values and ideals we live by . . . on studying the factors that influence individual fulfillment—family, religion, education, health, community life.

Right now, several million citizens, plus private and public agencies at local, state, and national levels, are at work preparing for the Conference. The pre-Conference materials they are developing during the year before the Washington meetings, plus the plans for carrying out the recommendations in the decade that follows, point up this significant fact—

The Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth is a process rather than six days of meetings—an eleven year process of earnest study and action that continues until the next Conference in 1970.

The 1960 Conference, bringing together some 7,000 delegates on invitation of the President, will provide the rallying point—the springboard for a concerted attack on virtually every question that affects the well-being of the next generation and hope for a more rewarding tomorrow. For this reason, it is truly a *total approach to the total concerns of young people.*

HOW IT BEGAN

In 1908 James West and Theodore Dreiser called on President Theodore Roosevelt to discuss the plight of orphaned children. So impressed was the President that on Christmas Day he personally addressed 217 invitations requesting people from all over the Nation to attend a White House Conference in January of 1909.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

This first Conference gave impetus to the establishment of the United States Children's Bureau in 1912, the enactment of child labor laws, and the organization of the first national voluntary agency concerned with the welfare of children. In each decade that followed, a White House Conference on children and youth called by the President left its mark—

1919—Established national responsibility in setting minimum health and welfare standards for mothers and children.

1930—Produced the most comprehensive collection of data on the health and welfare of children ever assembled, including the Children's Charter.

1940—Led to strengthening of personnel and training standards in equipping American children "for the successful practice of democracy."

1950—Endorsed a platform for meeting the problems which prevent young people from achieving healthy personalities; developed machinery for continuing activity during the time between Conferences.

HOW IT IS ORGANIZED

The National Committee of 92 distinguished citizens appointed by President Eisenhower has been organized into major committees on Conference studies, interpretation, organization and arrangements, finance and follow-up.

Joined for Action—

A National Council of State Committees, representing governor-appointed committees from 50 states, three island territories, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

A Council of National Organizations representing about 500 voluntary groups and . . .

An Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth representing 34 agencies of the Federal Government.

It's a Citizens' Conference—

"This Conference will be run by the people of the United States, acting through their local, state and national organizations in cooperation with the National Committee. . . . This is the only way that such a conference can truly reflect the desires and aspirations of the American people for the children and youth of this country." *Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.*

WHO WILL ATTEND

Invitations to the White House Conference in Washington will be issued by the President on recommendation of the Committee on Invitations and Credentials. The Conference participants will include nominees of State Committees and national organizations. Also attending will be 700 young people, national leaders and 500 international guests.

HOW IT IS FINANCED

The financing will be derived in major part from the citizenry through grants from foundations and contributions by organizations, industry and individuals. . . . with the Federal Government providing funds in the budget of the Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, for basic organization.

HOW YOU CAN PARTICIPATE

—*Urge* local and state groups to which you belong to inform themselves about the Golden Anniversary White House Conference.

—*Attend* meetings that are being held in the pre-Conference period to discuss problems of children and youth.

—*Join* in programs relating to children and youth that are under the sponsorship of your State Committee.

—*Act* to improve services in your community and state to meet the needs of children and youth.

—*Write* to your State Committee on Children and Youth to learn how you can participate in other ways.

Every citizen has a vital stake in the future well-being of our young people. That's why it's a citizens' conference—why it's YOURS for a more rewarding tomorrow.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE for the WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Honorary Chairman — President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Honorary Vice Chairman — The Honorable Arthur S. Flemming
Chairman — Mrs. Rollin Brown

Vice Chairmen

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Dr. Philip S. Barba
Mrs. James E. Blue
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Dr. Ruth A. Stout
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Mrs. Wright W. Brooks
Mrs. Moise Cahn
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Mr. Edgar C. Corry
Miss Jacqueline B. Daise
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Miss Margaret A. Hickey
Dr. Reuben L. Hill, Jr.
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Mr. Homer A. Jackson, Jr.
*Mrs. Berne S. Jacobsen
Mrs. J. Robert Johnson
Mr. Danny Kaye
Mr. W. W. Keeler
Mr. Philip M. Klutznick
Dr. Helen R. LeBaron
Rt. Rev. Arthur Carl Lichtenberger
Mr. Harry M. Lindquist
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Mrs. Nicholas Longworth
Mrs. Robert H. Mahoney
Miss Susanna Matthews
Mrs. Alvin A. Morrison
Rev. Edward J. McGovern
Mr. Albert J. Nesbitt
Miss Vera L. Newburn
Rev. Dr. Guy D. Newman
Mrs. James C. Parker
Mr. Paul W. Philips
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Mr. John Tannehill
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Mrs. Bowden D. Ward
Miss Collier Webb
Dr. Ellen Winston
Dr. Dorothy Woodward
Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr.

Executive Committee is comprised of the officers and members at large whose names are preceded by an asterisk.

Executive Director — Ephraim R. Gomberg
Associate Director — Mrs. Isabella J. Jones

William + Mary College
Eng dec

September 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Glass:

Thank you for your recent letter and kind invitation. I very much regret that I am unable to be present on April 27th to accept the citation of merit of the William and Mary Chapter of Pi Delta Epsilon. Please do not regard this as any lack of appreciation on my part. The fact is that I have finally had to decide whether to devote my time and energies to my work in radio and television or to accept invitations to many pleasant occasions.

Again my thanks and sincere regrets.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Michael A. Glass
120 Cabrini Blvd.
New York 33, New York

KRM:gw

The FLAT HAT College of William and Mary

ALFRED A. VOLKMANN
Editor-in-Chief

MARY M. DAMERON
Managing Editor

MICHAEL A. GLASS
Business Manager

P. O. BOX 1445 • WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA • CAPITAL 9-4631
120 Cabrini Blvd. * New York 33, N.Y.

September 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I tried to see you in Los Angeles: couldn't; tried to see you in Chicago: couldn't; tried to call you in Pauling: unlisted number. Finally, in desperation last week I went up to your office and spoke to Miss Campbell.

Here is the story: every year the William and Mary Chapter of Pi Delta Epsilon, the national honorary collegiate journalism fraternity presents a citation of merit to the person who we feel has made an outstanding contribution to journalism to include newspapers, periodicals, radio, and television. The recepient this year was Hugh R. Haynie. This year you were our first choice, and knowing how busy you are we wanted to give you ample notice. The award will be presented on April 27, 1961 at the annual Honors Convocation.

Acceptance would necessitate appearing in person to be presented with the award and attending a banquet in your honor that evening. No speech will be necessary unless, of course, you should choose to make one. Since the 27th is on a Thursday, you and Mrs. Murrow would perhaps care to spend a day or two in Williamsburg as did the Haynies.

Alas! Miss Campbell explained you are very busy and do not plan ahead more than a week except on a tentative basis. This is a great personal disappointment to me since I have been a great admirer of yours since the doleful McCarthy days and would consider it to be an honor and pleasure to be able to bestow our citation upon you as small token of the esteem in which I and millions of others hold you.

Furthermore, I recently received a letter from the President of the College, Dr. Paschall, asking me to make an appointment with him to discuss how Operation EDMURROW progressed over the summer. He also is an admirer of yours.

I hate to face him empty-handed. Naturally, I would like to be able to present a fait accompli. Nevertheless, would you therefore, sir, kindly consider this. If you find it utterly impossible to accept our citation this year would you please write me an acknowledgement that you did consider our offer? I trust that luck will start running my way and I will get to meet you personally.

Hoping for the best, I am,

Sincerely yours

Michael A. Glass,
President
PI DELTA EPSILON

P.S. I told a fairly white lie to your secretary: thinking that if I told her that I was a lecturer at the College instead of a lowly student, it would be more impressive, I told her thus. Actually, I will be lecturing in conjunction with the Honors work I am doing in Political Science. Having often been asked what grade I'm in, I wasn't even the slightest bit offended by the various sceptical glances. I must say everyone was most polite especially Miss Campbell.

William Jewell Colle
Org dec

August 1, 1960

Dr. William R. Dunbar
William Jewell College
Liberty, Missouri

Dear Dr. Dunbar,

Thank you very much for your letter of July 29, inquiring about Mr. Murrow's availability as a lecturer.

I very much regret to tell you that Mr. Murrow has had to make a blanket ruling against accepting speaking engagements, due to the pressure and uncertainty of his commitments at CBS. Thank you so much for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE
LIBERTY, MISSOURI

YATES COLLEGE UNION

WM. R. DUNBAR
DIRECTOR

July 29, 1960

Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

I have been wondering if Edward R. Murrow is available as a lecturer. If so, who do we contact in making arrangements to have him appear on our campus?

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

William R. Dunbar
Director

WRD:cc

Woman's Club of Williamsburg

August 8, 1960

Mrs. Elton R. Holland
RFD 1, Box 255
Williamsburg, Va.

Dear Mrs. Holland:

Mr. Murrow was in the office very briefly at the end of last week and asked me to send you his reply to your very kind invitation, as he himself is away from New York this week.

Unfortunately, he has had to make a blanket ruling against accepting any speaking engagements, however attractive they may be, because of the pressure and uncertainty of his CBS commitments. He is most appreciative of your invitation and much regrets that he cannot accept it.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

RFD 1, Box 255
Williamsburg, Virginia
August 1, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you will note from the date on the enclosed letter, I wrote it earlier, but waited until the political conventions were over before transmitting the request of the Woman's Club of Williamsburg to you.

In company with many other Williamsburg friends, I enjoyed your comments during the recent conventions, as I have enjoyed your TV and radio appearances for a number of years.

I sincerely hope that you will give the request of my club your serious consideration, and I trust that you will not think us too presumptuous in our hope that you might come to Williamsburg and speak under the auspices of the club.

Very sincerely,

Ada Stuart Holland

Mrs. Elton R. Holland

The Woman's Club of Williamsburg

Williamsburg, Virginia

RFD 1, Box 255
Williamsburg, Virginia
July 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Realizing the great demands on your time and admitting candidly that our speakers' budget is practically non-existent (some $50 to be used for our year's programs), nevertheless, the Woman's Club of Williamsburg is requesting that you consider the possibility of coming to Williamsburg sometime during the presidential campaign under the sponsorship of the club's Americanism and Public Affairs Committee.

Our club has a membership of seventy community-minded, busy, young-in-spirit (average age-late thirties and forties), voting women, and is affiliated with the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, a part of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. We aremt a social organization, our purpose being "to unite through voluntary service the women of Williamsburg for the promotion of their common interest in the community welfare and philanthropic projects."

In 1952, because of the intense interest shown in the presidential campaign, our club sponsored a political panel discussion composed of representatives of each political party and moderated by George Passage, then news commentator for radio station WRVA (then affiliated with CBS) in Richmond. This program was highly successful, and we felt that we did a real service to the Williamsburg community by presenting it.

Since this campaign of 1960 promises to be one of the most exciting ones of our generation, our committee would again like to present a worthwhile program. We have been thinking again of a panel with someone of your capabilities moderating the discussion. However, if we should be fortunate enough to secure someone like you, the panel itself would not be necessary, I don't believe, since your presentation of basic issues would, in itself, be sufficient.

As, of course, you know, Williamsburg is a good cross-section of all shades of political opinion, with people of every background and geographical area represented, and I'm sure speaking before an audience here would be a stimulating experience. If you could come to Williamsburg in late September or early October, our club would be greatly honored. We cannot pay a speaker's fee, but you would be wined, dined and housed in the best Williamsburg manner, and we promise you an enjoyable visit.

If you are unable to consider our request, we would appreciate your suggestions as to someone among your colleagues who might be able to speak in Williamsburg. We will appreciate your consideration and any suggestions you may be able to give us as to a suitable type of political program which would be of most value to the community.

Sincerely,

Ada Stuart Holland

Mrs. Elton R. Holland
Communications Chairman

WSPA

January 19, 1960

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 15th inviting Mr. Murrow to speak at the anniversary banquet of WSPA on February 17th.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow has been on a year's leave of absence since last June and will be traveling abroad for several months more before returning to the States. Therefore, it will not be possible for him to accept your kind invitation. Thank you again for asking him.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Walter Brown, President
WSPA
Spartanburg, S. C.

CHANNEL 7

CBS
AM WSPA FM
TV
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

950 KC – 98.9 MC

WALTER J. BROWN
PRESIDENT

January 15, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

You will recall a couple of years ago my coming to your office inviting you to Spartanburg to make a talk. At that time you were so obligated that you could not consider the invitation.

I am wondering if your situation has changed. I'll tell you the reason why. On February 17th WSPA celebrates its 30th anniversary, being the oldest radio station in South Carolina. The philosophy which has guided this station is very much like your own, and that is that radio as well as TV must recognize at all times its obligation to the public and make a maximum contribution in keeping the people informed on the issues of the day.

I can think of no one whom I would rather have here speak to our anniversary banquet than yourself. Coming down here and rubbing shoulders with some of the people in our area, it would seem to me, would be in keeping with your sabbatical leave. No doubt, you have some arrangement with a speakers bureau or a manager and, of course, we would pay whatever honorarium and expense would be involved.

Won't you give this serious consideration and let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. I am sure you can appreciate the fact that time is of the essence.

Every good wish,

Walter

Walter J. Brown

WJB/eds

Yorkville Youth Council

THE YORKVILLE YOUTH COUNCIL

and

THE PARENTS LEAGUE OF NEW YORK

through the courtesy of

PLAYS FOR LIVING

- a project associated with
Family Service Association of America -

have the pleasure of inviting you to
a dramatic production
of

THE GREEN BLACKBOARD

a short play acted by a professional cast
about educational pressures on children.

The play will be followed by discussion
with audience participation

MISS AMY HOSTLER
President, Mills College of Education
Discussion Leader

Tuesday, February 2nd
Spence School
22 East 91st Street
At 3 o'clock promptly

R.S.V.P.
LEhigh 5-6000
or
PLaza 3-3610

Tea will be served after the discussion

To Celebrate the Day of The Republic Yugoslavia

The Permanent Representative of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and Madame Dobrivoje Vidić

request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. Theo. Edward R. Meeson

at a reception

on Monday, November 28 1960

at 6-8 *o'clock*

R. S. V. P. *854 Fifth Avenue*

Regrets

ed
Alaska Methodist Univ.

January 9, 1961

Dear Mr. McGinnis:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 31st which I am answering in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow has no present plans to travel through Anchorage. I shall show your letter to Mr. Murrow upon his return and thank you again on his behalf for your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Fred McGinnis, President
Alaska Methodist University
Anchorage, Alaska

December 31, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The other day it came to my attention that you may be considering travel through Anchorage in connection with other travel.

I am writing at this time to ask whether you may be coming this way and whether it may be possible for you to stop by Anchorage and be presented to our college students here for an address.

Your busy schedule is well known to me and I thought that should your plans call for a brief visit to Anchorage enroute what a delight it would be to have you here at the University for a brief visit with faculty and students.

With cordial good wishes,

Fred McGinnis

Fred McGinnis

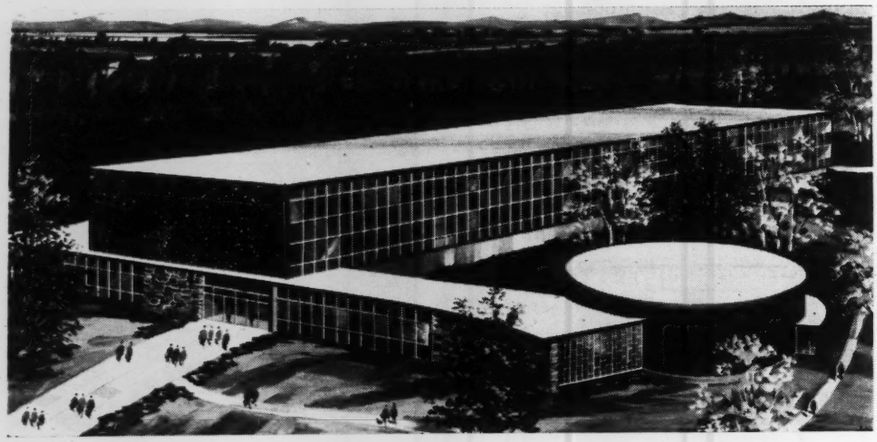
Dr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. Building
17th Floor
Madison Avenue (Near 52nd)
New York City

PRESIDENT
ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

OCTOBER, 1960

Together / PORTLAND Area *NEWS* Edition

Alaska Hails Newest Methodist University



This $1.3 million building is the first AMU academic structure to go up. It will house facilities for more than 400 students and will include administrative offices.

Alaska Methodist University

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Anchorage, Alaska

To All the Friends of
Alaska Methodist University:

It is with eager anticipation that we all look forward to the opening of the doors of Alaska Methodist University this fall. September 30, 1960 will represent the culmination of ten years of planning on the part of countless hundreds of individuals and groups.

It is time to express appreciation to all the individuals who have had a part in bringing into being the Alaska Methodist University. With all the unfinished tasks before us, it is also time to request wholehearted support in every way, moral, financial and otherwise, from all our friends.

The most important single phase of Alaska Methodist University will probably be discussed the least. I should like to point out that we feel that all our efforts, plans and dreams are focused toward one goal: what is to happen in the classroom and laboratories. We feel that buildings, endowments, administration, library, programs, all are directed toward the impact within the classroom between competent faculty members and eager students and scholars. This, to us, is of central and continuing importance.

Our goal is to secure an outstanding faculty with unusual teaching competence to assure the academic excellence which is so necessary to the life of an institution such as ours. We believe that the citizens of Alaska will be well pleased with the faculty, curriculum, library provisions, and other elements which make up the Alaska Methodist University program.

It is our hope and dream that the Alaska Methodist University will take its place among the great universities of our Nation. With your continued prayers and dreams and activities, we shall all be assured of achieving the goals we have set before us.

Cordially yours,

Fred McGinnis

Fred McGinnis
President

THE UNIVERSITY IS A PROJECT OF THE DIVISION OF NATIONAL MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

A great Methodist institution will open its doors on September 30.

Alaska Methodist University is all ready for the first wave of the 500 students it expects to have enrolled by 1963; and has been hailed by civic and education leaders throughout the new state. President Eisenhower extended his congratulations to President Fred McGinnis, as did Alaska's Gov. William A. Egan, honorary chairman of a $1 million fund drive for AMU dormitories and faculty houses.

The mayor of Anchorage urged the city's residents to support the university as a "forward movement" and "this most welcome opportunity for our youth."

AMU will be worth $15 million within five years, predicts Business Manager W. L. Dunsworth.

Facilities of the university include an academic building for 400 students, with 14 classrooms, six laboratories, cafeteria and administrative offices; a dormitory accommodating 96 students with five faculty apartments; a library of over 15,000 volumes and a maintenance building. It will be a four-year, degree-granting, church-related liberal arts college.

Admission forms are available through the dean's office, Box 4-517, Anchorage.

Tuition is $750 for the year; housing in the dormitory $250 yearly. Food costs can only be estimated at about $600 for the school year. The only other expense is that for textbooks. Scholarships will be granted on the basis of need and academic excellence. Student loans and "grants in aid" are available and work opportunities will be made possible.

Alaska Methodist University has been granted the services of an official consultant by the Northwest Accrediting Association and also by The Methodist Church's University Senate.

PLANNING THE UNIVERSITY

President Fred McGinnis, left, met to discuss important aspects of AMU construction with, l. to r., C. Cree Gable and Waldron, trustees, and Dr. B. T. Murphy, the Methodist Division of National Missions, which helped in financing.

THE BISHOP WRITES

A Methodist Milestone

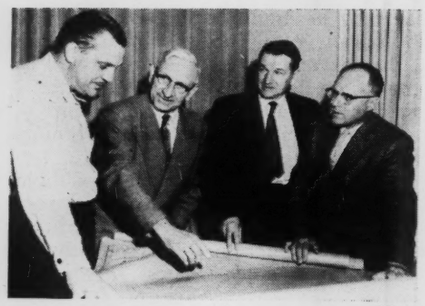
METHODISTS EVERYWHERE will be glad to know that the Alaska Methodist University will open its doors for the first time on September 30, 1960. The hopes and dreams of countless thousands will be focused upon this newest educational institution in Anchorage, Alaska, on this very special date in the history of our denomination.

METHODISTS EVERYWHERE have watched the plans for the university unfold with an enthusiasm which has characterized Methodists from the beginning.

METHODISTS EVERYWHERE have poured their treasure into this significant enterprise. Thousands of our fellow members have given sums, large and small, to launch this challenging venture. The message of our intent has been heard in almost every one of our 10,000 or more churches.

METHODISTS EVERYWHERE are urged to keep their eyes and ears open for the latest word concerning a remarkable achievement in a fast-growing new state. Your prayers, your spiritual undergirding, your financial support will be deeply appreciated. A. RAYMOND GRANT

THE MASTER PLAN



Wells

Discussing AMU plan are, l. to r., Francis Mayer, architect, and trustees Arthur Waldron, William Manley, George Sharrock.

THE CURRICULUM

The AMU curriculum will consist of two types of work: a broad pattern of general studies courses and a large variety of offerings in courses of specialization, as follows:

GENERAL STUDIES COURSES

The Science of Matter
College Mathematics
Civilization
Dynamics and Framework of Learning
Man's Religions
Living Communication
Music & Art in Western Culture
Man's Environment

HUMANITIES

English	Music
Literature	Art
Speech	Russian, Latin
Religion	German, French
Philosophy	Spanish

SOCIAL SCIENCES

History	Anthropology
Political Science	Education
Economics	Psychology
Sociology	

NATURAL SCIENCES

Mathematics	Zoology
Physics	Geology
Chemistry	Geography
Biology	Astronomy
Botany	Physical Education

THE ADMINISTRATORS

Mr. McGinnis

Dr. Heller

In December of 1959, the Rev. Fred McGinnis was elected as acting president of AMU; and to the permanent position of president in April of 1960.

He is a native of Atlanta, Ga., attended Asbury College and Candler School of Theology, then earned the B.D. degree at Asbury Theological Seminary. He served at Quincy, Ohio, until 1950 when he was appointed to the Methodist church at Juneau, Alaska. During this time he also was the chaplain of Alaska's Senate for two sessions. In 1954 he came to First Methodist Church, Anchorage, and from 1955 to 1957 served as Alaska superintendent. He was then appointed full-time resident superintendent for the entire state. In 1959 he was elected president of the Alaska Council of Churches.

The choice for a capable dean of the new university has fallen of Dr. Herbert L. Heller, a Presbyterian, and native of New Castle, Ind. He comes to that position from DePauw University, where he was associate professor of education.

Dr. Heller attended Indiana University, and Ball State Teachers College, going back to Indiana U. to earn his Ed.D. degree in 1952. He did undergraduate work at James Millikan University and the University of Alaska. He taught for a time in Indiana high schools, and during 1947 was registrar of Hanover College in Indiana. He taught summer sessions at Ohio University, North Texas State College, University of New Mexico, and University of Alaska.

Dr. Heller has membership in a number of educational societies, and in Kiwanis International. He served three years in the U. S. Naval Reserve as an electronics officer, with overseas duty in the South Pacific. He holds the rank of lieutenant commander.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL

The academic and advisory council which will serve AMU consists of: Seated, Chancelor Chester Alter, Denver University; Dr. Frederick Smith, Southern Methodist University; and standing, l. to r., Dr. Charles Emrich, Emory University, Dr. Myron Wicke, Southwestern University, and Dr. Eric Faigle, Syracuse University.

Transfer of Credits

Transfer of credit arrangements have been worked out with the following institutions:

University of Alaska, Fairbanks
University of Puget Sound, Tacoma
Willamette University, Salem
College of the Pacific, Stockton

Alaska Methodist University feels that students may transfer credits to a large number of other institutions of higher learning, based on academic records, should the need or desire arise.

Approved for Veterans

In order to make possible the enrollment of veterans of the Korean War, approval was sought of the State of Alaska Department of Education. This approval was granted to veterans enrolling under Public Law No. 550 and action is pending for enrollment of veterans under Public Law No. 894 and the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act of 1956.

OCTOBER, 1960 Vol. 4, No. 10
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Portland Area—Bishop A. Raymond Grant.
Area Edition Editor—Miss Ruth G. Peterson, 814 Jackson Tower, Portland 5, Oreg.

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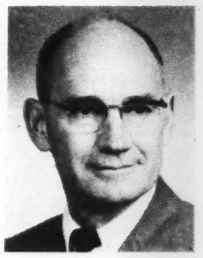
Second-class postage has been paid in Nashville, Tenn.

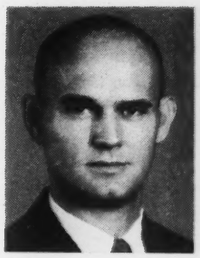
Mr. Frederick



Dr. Freese

Dr. North

Mr. Schaff



Mr. McMahon

Miss Yaw

Dr. Beall

Dr. Dancer

Mr. Brink

Mr. Gay

Mr. Kohler

Mr. Parsons

AMU to Have a Distinguished Faculty

In addition to competence, preparation, understanding and acceptance to AMU's basic goals, the two criteria used in choosing the members of its faculty included: (1) Balance between age and youth, between those holding Ph.D.'s and M.A.'s, balance within the three major areas of learning, the humanities, social and natural sciences, and mathematics, and balance in teaching experience. (2) Personality traits, including friendliness, tolerance, understanding of student problems, democracy in attitude, community participation, cultural involvements, cooperation, Christian ideals and standards.

Dr. Charles P. Beall, who earned his Ph.D. at Indiana University, will fill the post of professor of political science. He is 36, and majored in that subject at DePauw University in 1943-48. He earned his M.A. at Indiana U. and at the University of Stockholm in 1948-49.

Dr. Beall had experience in YMCA work in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and later was an instructor at Indiana University; from 1952-60 he was an associate professor at University of Wyoming.

The new professor of mathematics is **Dr. Wayne Dancer,** 62, who attended University of Toledo, Ohio State University where he earned his M.A., the University of Wisconsin and University of Michigan, which awarded him the Ph.D. He taught mathematics at the University of Toledo and University of Wisconsin.

The scholastic preparation of **Dr. Leonard Freese,** 54, AMU professor of biology, included a B.A. and M.A. from the University of Colorado, and Ph.D. from Northwestern. He has taught in public schools in Kansas, Texas Military College, National College of Education, Evanston, Ill., University of Houston, and Jesse Jones High School in Houston.

Robert Frederick, 32, associate professor of history, has a Ph.D. pending at Indiana University, and took his earlier training at Hanover College in Indiana, and Indiana University.

He was research assistant and student counselor at Indiana from 1950-51, and was in the office of the dean of students at Texas Technological College for the next two years. He taught history from 1953-56 at the Naval Academy Preparatory School, Bainbridge, Md.

Named to the post of associate professor of music is **Dr. Charles Murray North,** 34, former director at Anchorage School of Music. He attended Whitman College, University of Denver, Northwestern University, Chicago Musical College, Eastman School of Music, and the University of Rochester. Dr. North holds the B.S. in zoology and chemistry, and the B.M., M.M., and A.M.D. degrees in music. He taught from 1954-57 at Eastman School of Music, and 1957-58 at Anchorage Community College.

Also awaiting the awarding of a Ph.D. is **Ross G. Schaff,** AMU assistant professor of geology. He graduated from Wyoming Seminary Preparatory School and earned the B.A. and M.A. at Boston University, where he is completing his Ph.D. work.

Mr. Schaff has been teaching at Boston in the geology department.

William E. McMahon, associate professor of literature, attended Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Tulane, and Hendrix College, from which he graduated with honors. He earned his M.A. at University of Chicago, and did graduate work at Perkins School of Theology. He held teaching positions since 1953 with Memphis State University, Arkansas State College, and the College of the Ozarks as head of the English Department.

The new instructor in sociology and anthropology, **Miss Nancy Yaw,** is a candidate for the Ph.D. at University of Washington. She is 24, and attended Lewis and Clark College and University of the Philippines. She earned her M.A. at University of Chicago.

Radio and theater experience has helped to prepare **Frank Brink,** assistant professor of speech, for his post. He is 44, and attended Maryville College in Tennessee, University of North Carolina, and Montana University.

He had a teaching fellowship at U. of North Carolina in 1941-42, and was program director of KFQD (1945-46) and KENI in Alaska (1948-51). Later he joined the Alaska Community Theater, and in 1954 joined the faculty of Anchorage Community College.

The associate professor of religion and chaplain at AMU is **the Rev. Richard Gay,** 40. He attended Ursinus College in Pennsylvania, Drew University, and the University of Pittsburgh, and Franklin College of Law. Mr. Gay has held pastorates in Pennsylvania, and was a high-school principal in public schools there from 1944-45. From 1946-50 he was minister of Pittsburgh's First Methodist Church, and from 1950-60 has been at Ohio Wesleyan University.

Melvin O. Kohler, adjunct-associate professor of art, is 48, and was in the interior decorating business in Anchorage when appointed to the AMU faculty. His schooling was at University of Washington, California School of Fine Arts, and Columbia University. He has taught at College of Puget Sound, at Columbia, at Berkley Institute, New York, and Anchorage Community College.

James Parsons, adjunct-assistant professor of psychology, has completed all but his thesis for the doctoral degree at Columbia University. He earned his M.A. at Columbia and at University of Minnesota. He has taught at Pacific Union College, Ozark Academy, University of Minnesota; was clinical psychologist at Harding Sanitarium in Ohio, and from 1953-59 at Alaska's Department of Health and Welfare.

Mrs. Matson

Miss Ethridge

Miss Carroll

Miss Ellridge

Mr. Bantz

Mrs. Steinauer

Four Named to AMU Staff

Among the able staff members who will serve the new Alaska Methodist University is Mrs. Willetta B. Matsen, librarian. She is a native of Montana. Her husband Robert is an engineer with the Federal Aeronautics Administration; and their daughter, Carolyn, attends Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Oreg.

Mrs. Matson has a degree in library administration from the University of Montana, and she worked for the university for 11 years. In 1945-46 she set up the Anchorage Public Library from a private collection, and for eight years headed the library in biological and medical sciences at the Arctic Health Research Center.

She will have as her assistants Mrs. Billie Ethridge and Miss Elizabeth Carroll. Mrs. Ethridge is a native of Oklahoma but spent most of her life in Texas before coming to Alaska in 1959 with her brother and sister. Her husband, Harry, died in 1955.

She attended Lee College in Tennessee, majoring in Christian education, and graduated from Bartlesville Business College in Oklahoma.

She has been secretary with the Cities Service Oil Company and to the city engineer of El Paso, Texas. She also was a supervisor with Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Miss Carroll hails from Gloucester, Mass., and attended Trinity College, Washington, D.C., and Regis and Simmons Colleges in Massachusetts. She worked in the public library at Providence, R.I., and was head librarian for two years in Gloucester. She has worked as an Army and as an Air Force librarian, in the Far East and Alaska. She is "proving up" on a homestead, and commutes to AMU each day.

Another Oklahoman is Mrs. Elinor Ellridge, secretary to AMU President McGinnis. She attended the University of Iowa and University of Kansas, and during the war worked for the Northwest Service Command in Whitehorse, Yukon Terr., as a teletype operator and stenographer. She was court librarian and secretary for five years for Judge J. L. McCarrey, Jr., of the U. S. District Court in Anchorage.

Business Manager a Texan

A Minneapolis-born Texan is W. L. Dunsworth, taking over as business manager at Alaska Methodist. He is 39, and his education has been at the Universities of Minnesota and Kentucky. He was business manager from 1948 to 1959 at Midwestern University in Texas, and before that was the school's instructor in business management and business manager for its vocational program.

Mr. Dunsworth

In 1942, Mr. Dunsworth became medical administrative officer in the U. S. Army, stationed at Shepherd AFB, remaining until 1946.

Mrs. Willard A. Steinauer, more often known as Peggie, now serving as administrative assistant to AMU President McGinnis in public relations and fund raising, was AMU's first office secretary in 1954. She then became office manager for the 1955 fund drive, was later appointed executive secretary, then secretary to the president.

Mrs. Steinauer has been in Alaska 12 years, is married, and has eight grandchildren. Her husband is with Northern Consolidated Airlines, and is a well-known guide to Alaska's hunting and fishing areas.

AMU Credits Accepted in Leading Universities

In order to effect the acceptance of credits of Alaska Methodist University by other institutions for the purpose of securing a teacher's license, letters were directed to several west-coast state departments of education.

The Department of Education of the state of California replied that "the acceptance of credits of students from Alaska Methodist University by the University of Alaska would suffice."

General arrangements have been effected, in addition, and for specific programs, with:

University of California
University of Southern California
Northwestern University, Graduate School of Medicine
Stanford University, Graduate School of Medicine.

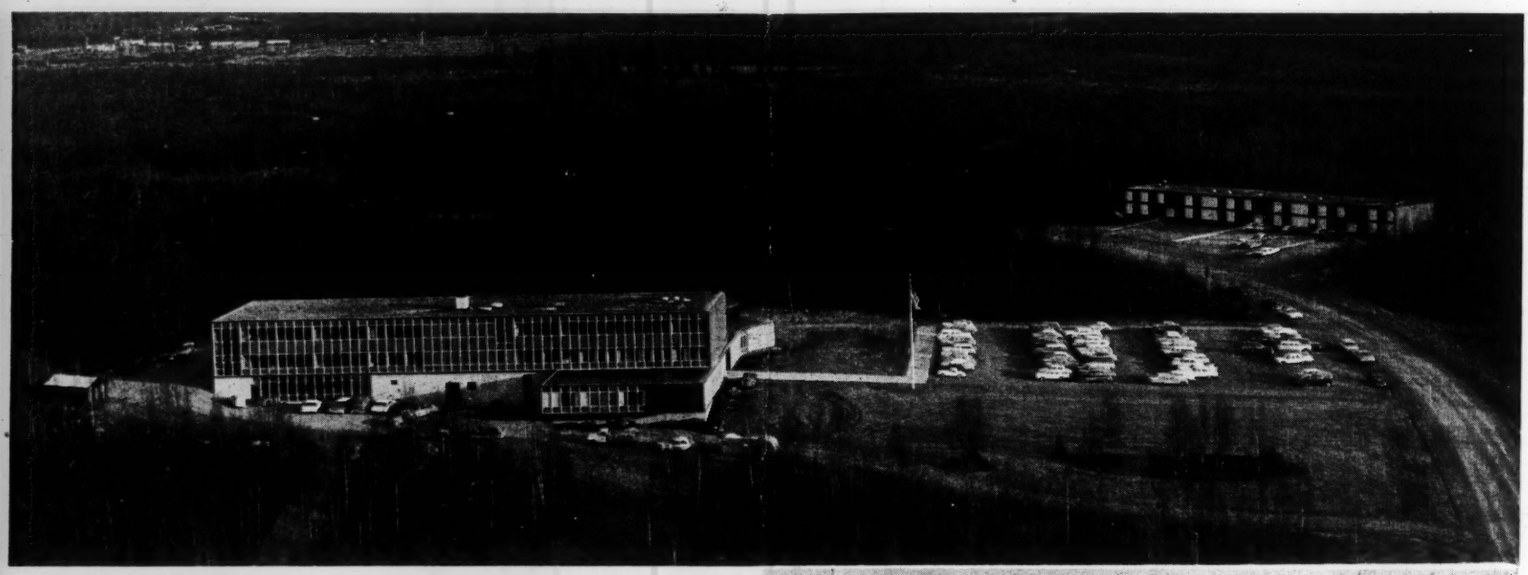
Mrs. Matson and her staff prepare the AMU library for the influx of students this fall. A number of reference books were made possible by the men of the Oregon Annual Conference.

Wells

This dormitory, built at cost of $700,000, is set for completion on September 30, 1960. It houses 96 students and four apartments for members of the AMU faculty; service areas, and lounges.

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

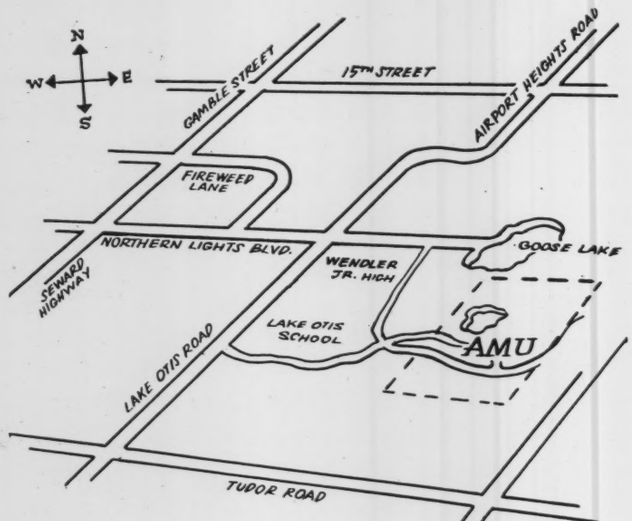


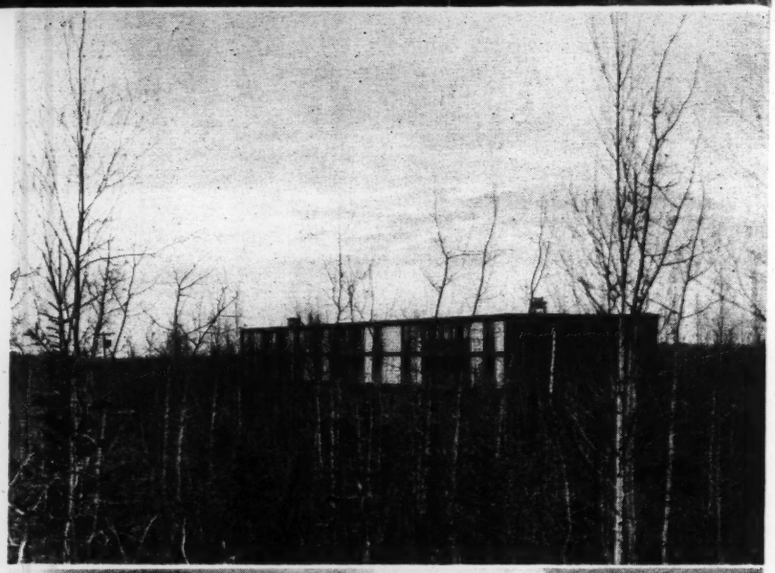
ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

Alaska Methodist University is founded initially as a Liberal Arts College with a Christian environment. The doors of this new, higher educational institution opened for its first students on September 29, 1960.

Our aim at Alaska Methodist University is to provide an opportunity for students, who are willing and able to try, to achieve a college education. The university is liberal in that the attempt is made to free the mind of prejudice, provincialism, bias, conformity and conservatism through intelligent and enlightened search for the truth.

The curriculum is designed to help students to read understandingly, to speak and write articulately, to achieve social maturity and physical development, to think logically and to study and work independently.





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ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY

FACILITIES: An academic building, "Grant Hall for 400 students with fourteen classrooms, six laboratories, cafeteria and administrative offices; a residence hall, "Gould Hall", accommodating ninety-six students with five faculty apartments; six faculty homes; a library of over 15,000 select volumes and maintenance building.

KIND OF SCHOOL: A four-year, liberal arts, degree-granting, church related university.

FACULTY: Thirteen full-time faculty members and eleven part-time faculty members.

ADMISSION POLICY: Students who have a diploma, or its equivalent, from an accredited high school and who have earned an average grade of C or better for their four years of their high school study may be admitted.

REGISTRATION: Students may request the applications for admission forms from the Dean of Alaska Methodist University. Upon return of the completed forms with the necessary admission qualifications, students will be registered. For forms write: Alaska Methodist University, P. O. Box 4-517, Anchorage, Alaska.

COSTS: Tuition is $750 for the year; housing in the residence hall $250 for the year. Food costs can only be estimated at about $600 for the school year. The only other expense is that for textbooks.

STUDENT FINANCIAL AIDS: Scholarships are granted on the basis of need and academic achievement. Student loans and "grants" are available to those who qualify. Work opportunities are made in the community and the university whenever possible. Students may apply for these aids to the President, or the Dean.

STUDENT HOUSING: Residence in the college residence hall may be obtained by application to the Dean or the Business Manager.

ACCREDITING: The Alaska Methodist University has the services of an official consultant of the Northwest Accrediting Association and the University Senate of the Methodist Division of Universities, a body which serves to maintain high standards in the many Methodist sponsored schools. Men from these two agencies are guiding the University faculty and administration during the formative years of the school in order that full accreditation may be achieved at the earliest possible date.

CURRICULUM: The curriculum will consist of two types of work: I. A broad pattern of General Studies Courses and II. A large variety of offerings in courses of specialization, as follows:

I

GENERAL STUDIES COURSES:

The Science of Matter
College Mathematics
Civilization
Dynamics and Framework of Learning
Man's Religions
Living Communication
Music & Art in Western Culture
Man's Environment

II

HUMANITIES

English
Literature
Speech
Religion
Philosophy
Music
Art
Foreign Languages
- Russian
- German
- French
- Spanish
- Latin

SOCIAL SCIENCES

History
Political Science
Economics
Sociology
Anthropology
Education
Psychology

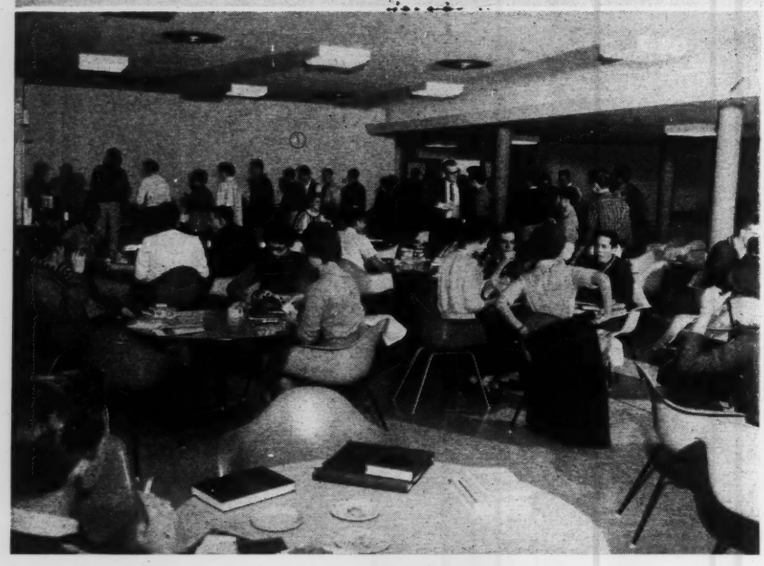
NATURAL SCIENCES

Mathematics
Physics
Chemistry
Biology
Botany
Zoology
Geology
Geography
Astronomy
Physical Education

For further information, or for registration blanks write Alaska Methodist University, P. O. Box 4-517, Anchorage, Alaska)

Picture Reference: Left of center, top to bottom, View of Campus Showing "Grant Hall", lower left, the Main Academic Building; "Gould Hall", the Residence Building; View of study area in the Library.

Right of center fold: top to bottom, "Grant Hall"; Main Lounge of "Grant Hall"; Student Cafeteria in "Grant Hall".



Administration

Dr. Fred P. McGinnis, *President*

Dr. Herbert L. Heller, *Dean*

Rev. Richard R. Gay, *Chaplain*

Rev. P. Gordon Gould, *Special Representative Development*

Mr. William L. Dunsworth, *Business Manager*

Mrs. Willetta B. Matsen, *Librarian*

Dr. Francis Phillips, *Consulting Physician*

Mr. Joseph L. Boland III, *Director of University Relations*

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(*As of June* 15, 1960)

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HERBERT L. HELLER ..... Dean of the University and Professor of Education
A.B., M.A., Ed.D.

CHARLES P. BEALL ..... Professor of Political Science
B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

FRANK O. BRINK ..... Adjunct Assistant Professor of Speech
B.A., M.A.

WAYNE DANCER ..... Professor of Mathematics
B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

HARRY FITCH ..... Professor of Education
A.B., B.A., Ph.D.

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ROSS G. SCHAFF ..... Assistant Professor of Geology
A.B., A.M.

NANCY YAW ..... Instructor of Sociology and Anthropology

WILLETTA B. MATSEN ..... Librarian
B.A.

PART - TIME

IRMA DUNCAN ..... Adjunct Associate Professor
B.S., M.A., Ph.D.

SEWELL F. FAULKNER ..... Adjunct Instructor in Economics and Business Administration
B.A., M.B.A.

MEL KOHLER ..... Adjunct Associate Professor of Art
B.F.A., M.A.

SHUSHI MINASIAN ..... Adjunct Instructor of French
B.A.

CHARLES MURRAY NORTH ..... Adjunct Associate Professor of Music
B.S., B.M., M.M., A.M.D.

KATHLEEN M. PADDON ..... Adjunct Instructor of Russian
B.A.

JAMES C. PARSONS ..... Adjunct Assistant Professor of Psychology
B.A., M.A.

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B.B.A.

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B.A., Ph.D.

HARLEY F. ROLFE ..... Adjunct Instructor in Economics and Business Administration
B.A., M.B.A.

AARON J. ROTHMAN ..... Adjunct Instructor in Economics and Business Administration
B.A.

April in Paris Ball

April in Paris Ball

SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN FRENCH FOUNDATION, INC.

February 13, 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Do come to Tea at 5 PM, Tuesday, February 28th at my apartment, 1 Sutton Place South, New York City.

We are planning an important announcement and will outline preliminary plans for our Tenth Anniversary April in Paris Ball.

Trusting that you will come and looking forward to seeing you,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs Winston F.C. Guest

Mrs. Winston F.C. Guest

R.S.V.P.
Miss Marion Perry
1540 Broadway (15th floor)
New York, N.Y.

Judson 6-4808

Arshad-uz Zaman

The Press Attache of Pakistan and
Begum Arshad-uz Zaman

request the pleasure of

your company

at a Reception

on Thursday, 12th January

at 6.30 - 8.30 o'clock

RSVP
TR9-8600

Pakistan House
8 E 65 St
New York, NY

Assoc. Radio-TV News Analysts

ASSOCIATION OF RADIO-TELEVISION NEWS ANALYSTS

24 East 39th St.
New York 16, N.Y.

WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 18th, 1961

The Right Honorable Hugh Gaitskell, C.B.E, M.P., Leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party will be our luncheon guest on Wednesday, January 18 during a very brief visit to New York.

The luncheon will be held at the Williams Club at 12:30 PM.

Blair Clark,
President

Cash, Norman E.
ed

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EDWARD R MURROW

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CED

January 24, 1961

ed

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My predecessor as CED's Chairman, The Honorable J. D. Zellerbach, has accepted our invitation to make his first public address after his tour of duty as United States Ambassador to Italy in conjunction with the meeting of the CED Research and Policy Committee on February 9.

I should be pleased if you could be our guest at luncheon on that date to hear Mr. Zellerbach talk on "Defects in the Western Alliance." As the title suggests, he is prepared to give us a frank appraisal of the current state of relationships among the Western powers and of the policy problems which confront us.

The luncheon will be in the Empire Room of the Waldorf Astoria at 12:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 9. Adjournment will be by 2:30 p.m. I should stress that this invitation is personal and not transferable. Your news desk will be given ample advance notice of this.

Please inform us on the enclosed card if you can be present.

Sincerely,

Donald K. David

1.

Chagla, Ambassador

January 16, 1961

To the Social Secretary:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to decline with his regrets the Ambassador of India and Mrs. Chagla's gracious invitation to attend a Reception on January 26th to celebrate the Anniversary of the Inauguration of the Republic of India.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Social Secretary
2107 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Ambas. Chagla

20

सत्यमेव जयते

The Ambassador of India and Mrs. Chagla
request the honour of the company of
Mr. and Mrs. Murrow
at the Washington Premiere of
Satyajit Ray's
"The World of Apu"
The Best Foreign Film of 1960, National Board of Review
on Thursday, the sixteenth of February
at eight-thirty o'clock
The Dupont Theatre

R.S.V.P.
Before February eighth
Card Enclosed

Black Tie

सत्यमेव जयते

In Celebration of the Anniversary of
The Inauguration of the Republic of India

The Ambassador of India and Mrs. Chagla
request the honour of your company
at a Reception
on Thursday, the twenty-sixth of January
from six to eight o'clock
The Embassy, 2700 Macomb Street

R.S.V.P.
Social Secretary
2107 Massachusetts Avenue

Christian Leadership
ed

LT
DOUGLAS COE
LEADERSHIP
1013 DUPONT CIRCLE BUILDING
WASHINGTON

REGRET EXCEEDINGLY THAT DUE TO MY RECENT APPOINTMENT AS DIRECTOR OF USIA I AM UNABLE TO JOIN YOU FOR LUNCH ON FEBRUARY 9

ED MURROW

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January 28, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would like to confirm the following event in which you have agreed to take part at the Annual Conference:

> Remarks at the International Luncheon, 12:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 9, at the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel. You may take 5 minutes for your presentation.

Thank you in advance for helping make the 17th Annual Conference a success.

Sincerely,

Douglas Coe

Douglas Coe

:rl

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1013 DUPONT CIRCLE BUILDING
Washington 6, D. C.
Phone NOrth 7-8766

January 19, 1961

Mr. Edward Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a privilege and a providential thing for me to meet you at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel this noon. It delighted me to see you looking so well.

The Annual Conference of ICL will be held at the Mayflower Hotel February 8 - 11 with the keynote address on Wednesday evening by Congressman Walter Judd and the Presidential Breakfast on Thursday morning. We will send you a complimentary ticket to this Breakfast. The President, Cabinet, heads of government departments and agencies, the Senate and the House of Representatives will be present at that event with the President, Vice-President, a Senator and a Representative participating, as well as a brief message by Dr. Billy Graham. The forenoon session that day, February 9, will be titled "Statesmanship in Industry", and it will be followed by the International Luncheon, presided over by Senator Frank Carlson. At this event Sir Saba Habasy of India and Ambassador Melquiades J. Gamboa of the United Nations and Dr. Charles Malik will be speaking. There will be a table for each nation with a representative from each Embassy.

It will be a great pleasure to have you there at that time, as you agreed, and to bring us a message for this explosive and crucial time in history.

Gratefully and sincerely yours,

Abraham Vereide

Abraham Vereide,
Executive Director

AV:rl

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INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP

AND

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP, U.S.A.

cordially invite you to the

Seventeenth Annual Christian Leadership Conference

FEBRUARY 8-11, 1961

Mayflower Hotel - Washington, D. C.

HON. FRANK C. CARLSON, United States Senator from Kansas
President, ICCL

HON. BOYD LEEDOM, Chairman, National Labor Relations Board
President, ICL

(See Inside)

LEADERS WILL INCLUDE:

MR. HOWARD BUTT, Vice President of H. E. Butt Grocery Company, Texas

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DR. BILLY GRAHAM, Evangelist

DR. NORMAN GRUBB, Secretary, World Evangelization Crusade

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MR. ARTHUR MOTELY, President, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; President of Parade Publications, Inc.

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DR. ROBERT PIERCE, President, World Vision Inc.

HON. STROM THURMOND, United States Senator from South Carolina

DR. ABRAHAM VEREIDE, Executive Director of International Christian Leadership

MR. RICHARD WOIKE, Chairman of the Board of the Houston Fearless Corp.

HON. LUTHER YOUNGDAHL, Judge, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia

Tentative Program of the Seventeenth Annual Conference

FEBRUARY 8-11, 1961

MAYFLOWER HOTEL—WASHINGTON, D. C.

●

Wednesday—February 8th

1:00 to 7:00 P.M.	REGISTRATION—Promenade
4:00 P.M.	RECEPTION AND TEA—Fellowship House
6:00 P.M.	DIRECTORS DINNER—Jefferson Room
8:00 P.M.	OPENING SESSION—Colonial Room KEYNOTE ADDRESS—*Hon. Walter Judd, M.C.*

Thursday—February 9th

6:30 A.M.	SCHOOL OF PRAYER—North Room—*Dr. Norman Grubb*
8:00 A.M.	PRESIDENTIAL PRAYER BREAKFAST—Grand Ballroom
8:00 A.M.	FIRST LADY BREAKFAST—State Room
10:00 A.M.	CONFERENCE SESSION—Colonial Room
12:30 P.M.	INTERNATIONAL LUNCHEON—Grand Ballroom
4:00 P.M.	STUDY SESSION—Colonial Room—*Dr. Norman Grubb*
7:00 P.M.	ANNUAL ICL BANQUET—Grand Ballroom

Friday—February 10th

6:30 A.M.	SCHOOL OF PRAYER—North Room—*Dr. Norman Grubb*
8:00 A.M.	FELLOWSHIP BREAKFASTS (5)—U.S. Capitol
10:30 A.M.	ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING—State Room
12:30 P.M.	GOVERNMENTAL LUNCHEON—Chinese Room
4:00 P.M.	STUDY SESSION—Colonial Room—*Dr. Norman Grubb*

The evening dinner hour is set aside for dinner meetings with your friends.

8:00 P.M.	GENERAL ASSEMBLY—Colonial Room—*Dr. Richard C. Halverson*

Saturday—February 11th

8:00 A.M.	DEVOTIONAL BREAKFAST—Chinese Room—*Dr. Abraham Vereide*

Following the regular conference program the rest of Saturday and Sunday will be given to an intensive orientation and training program concerning the total ICL work. The staff and leading men in ICL will be conducting these sessions. All delegates who wish to stay over for this feature are invited to attend.

THE BREAKFAST GROUPS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP

CORDIALLY INVITE YOU

TO THE

NINTH ANNUAL
PRESIDENTIAL PRAYER BREAKFAST

FOR

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMBERS OF THE CABINET
AND OTHER NATIONAL LEADERS

ON

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY NINTH, 1961
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

GRAND BALLROOM

MAYFLOWER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE FAVOUR OF A REPLY IS REQUESTED BY JANUARY 30
PRESIDENTIAL BREAKFAST
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
1013 DUPONT CIRCLE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The United States of America began and has prospered on faith in God. The Bible has been and is the foundation for this faith; because of this, enlightenment, purpose, hope, mutual trust and cooperation have been evidenced.

The Breakfast Groups began in the early 30's by a group of business executives and subsequently included leaders from various spheres of influence. They began in order to foster faith as based on the facts revealed in the Bible, verified in history and substantiated in experience. From this early beginning these groups spread into a national movement and are now in thirty-three countries of the world.

In 1947 the movement became known as the International Christian Leadership, having been incorporated in order to increase the total effectiveness of the individual groups. As other countries adopted the concept, the national groups were linked together in a cooperative effort under the auspices of International Council for Christian Leadership. A world conference is held biannually and a national conference is held annually as part of the global program of the organization.

The Presidential Prayer Breakfast, which is part of the annual conference, was inaugurated as a time when we seek divine guidance for our national leadership, re-affirm our faith and re-assert our positions as Christians. This breakfast draws together men and women from across our nation who recognize that Jesus Christ is the Way, the Truth and the Life and that all human history will one day be consummate in Him.

Simultaneous with the Presidential Prayer Breakfast a similar breakfast has been planned for the governors and state leadership in each capitol city of the United States. These breakfasts are being planned by local committees who feel that such an event will help to draw our nation back to the faith upon which it was originally founded.

Columbia College
& Citizenship Council

January 10, 1961

Dear Mr. Urofsky:

Please pardon the delay in answering your gracious letter of December 16th. The increased activity engendered by the numerous year-end programs and some additional traveling caused me to fall behind with my correspondence.

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to address the Columbia student body on the challenges to be met in the field of mass communications in the next generation, and I regret to have to decline. It has been my unhappy task to be forced to choose between making speeches and participating in discussions or fulfilling my radio and television commitments. I am therefore unable to accept any invitations to speak, no matter how attractive the ocdasion may be.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Melvin I. Urofsky
Chairman, Speakers Program
Columbia College Citizenship Council
307 Ferris Booth Hall
Columbia College
New York 27, New York

ERM:gw

Columbia College Citizenship Council

307 Ferris Booth Hall
Columbia College—New York 27, New York

Leslie S. Levine
Chairman

E. Victor Wolfenstein
Vice-chairman

David Tompkins
Secretary-Treasurer

UNiversity 5-4000
Extension 2802

16 December 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The purpose of the Citizenship Council is to acquaint the Columbia student with the responsibilities he will assume after leaving the College. To further this end we are presenting a speakers program entitled "The Prospects of Our Generation."

We are inviting prominent men in key fields to address the student body about what the next twenty-five years hold in store. These are not to be vocational talks; rather, they will outline some of the problems and trends which will be the major issues confronting our generation of graduating college students.

We do not want this to be just another speakers program. In conjunction with each speech, the Council is co-ordinating a series of small group discussions both before and after the main talk--in fraternity houses, general seminars, dormitories and at teas.

Before the main talk, the speaker will meet with a small group of selected faculty and student leaders, who will serve as discussion leaders in a general coffee hour to take place immediately after the talk.

We believe that a very challenging problem exists in the area of mass communications, and how the media will respond to the demands and needs of a mass society. You have been a constant critic of the mass media, asserting that they were not fulfilling their obligations to the public. At the same time, your programs have shown what can be done when talent and resources are combined.

We would like to extend to you an invitation to address the Columbia student body on the challenges to be met in the field of mass communications in the next generation. If you would be kind enough to accept, please let me know as soon as possible, and I will send you a list of alternate dates to choose from. I am sorry that my first letter to you was never delivered, but I hope that you will be able to accept this one.

Sincerely yours,

Melvin I. Urofsky, '61C
Chairman, Speakers Program

Congregation Shaare Tikvah

January 16, 1961

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

Many thanks for your very gracious letter of January 3rd.

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to speak at one of your Forum programs, and I regret to have to decline. It has been my unhappy task to be forced to choose between making speeches and participating in discussions or fulfilling my radio and television commitments. I am therefore unable to accept any invitations to speak, no matter how attractive the occasion may be.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leo H. Goldstein, Chairman of Forum
Congregation Shaare Tikvah
5800 North Kimball Avenue
Chicago 45, Illinois

ERM:gw

Congregation Shaare Tikvah

5800 NORTH KIMBALL AVENUE, CHICAGO 45, ILLINOIS KEystone 9-220

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* *Deceased*

Jan. 3, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcastijg System,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are writing to you in behalf of the people of our community. They have asked us time and again to try and have you speak to us at one of our Forum programs.

Our Forum series is the most successful one in the Chicago area, and we would like very much to have you in our next series, which could be any Tuesday evening during the months of November and December 1961, or January, February or March,1962.

Please let us know, if such arrangements can be made, and if so what the fee would be.

We can assure you, Mr. Murrow, that you would have an audience of fourteen hundred people and that you would be in a series with very fine artists and speakers. For this purpose, we are enclosing a brochure of this season's series.

We notice you will be in Chicago for the Council of Foreign Relations luncheon on Tuesday, January 10,1961. The writer shall be at that luncheon. If you would like me to see you at that time, or to get in touch with you while you are in Chicago, I shall be most happy to do so. In that case, please let us know by return air mail. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Leo H. Goldstein

LEO H. GOLDSTEIN, Chairman
Forum

lhg/id
air mail

A Family That Prays Together, Stays Together

Douglas & Associates

January 9, 1961

Dear Mr. Douglass:

Thank you for your recent letter. Mr. Murrow is out of town, and I am therefore taking the liberty of answering your letter in his stead.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow has made it a policy not to accept speaking engagements. His present schedule of radio and television programs is such that he has had to decide to devote himself entirely to that side of his work.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Philip A. Douglass
Douglass Associates
277 Dwight Street Extension
Springfield, Massachusetts

Licensed & Bonded

Douglass Associates

ENTERTAINMENT • LECTURERS • ORCHESTRAS

277 Dwight Street Extension
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
STate 8-4922

December 13, 1960

Mr. E. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would be interested to know whether or not you are available for lecturing.

Our agency services social, civic and industrial organizations in New England.

If, with your professional schedule, you feel you might be able to accept an occasional speaking engagement, we would very much appreciate hearing from you with respect to your interest and the fee you would require.

We work on a straight 30% commission of the basic fee, excluding transportation expenses.

Sincerely yours,

Philip A. Douglass

Philip A. Douglass

PD:gl

Grishman-Ryce Duo
Recital

February 20, 1961

Dear Miss Brown:

Thank you for your gracious invitation of February 11 which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that Mr. Murrow will not be able to attend the Grishman-Ryce Duo recital on February 28th as he is now permanently stationed in Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Esther Brown, Press Representative
135 East 95th Street
New York 28, New York

Esther Brown *press representative, 135 East 95, New York 28 · AT 9-4908*

February 11, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Yaltah Menuhin and Joel Ryce would be very happy indeed if you could attend the Grishman-Ryce Duo recital on Tuesday evening, February 28, in Carnegie Recital Hall. Please let me know if you are free to do so and I shall be delighted to have tickets sent to you.

As you can see from the Washington reviews of their American debut last season, these young Americans still in their twenties, are already in a class with the great Francescatti and Casadesus! They should be playing to a sold-out big Carnegie Hall, instead of the little hall, and I know you need only hear them to agree that they merit all the recognition and honor their own country can give them. I am sending the information to Shelby Smith in Washington in hope that the concert will be covered by the U.S.I.A., as the Duo has won the highest acclaim throughout Europe and the Far East, and any news of them in their native land would be of interest overseas.

Yaltah and Joel are making their American debut in four-hand piano under the auspices of the Harvard Musical Association on March 10, and I think this, too, should be covered by U.S.I.A. Wouldn't it be a fine thing if these two eminently gifted young artists were invited to give a concert in the White House? I should certainly welcome any suggestions you can make as to how to go about proposing this.

May I take this occasion to add my own small voice to the millions everywhere who rejoice in your appointment to head the U.S.I.A.? It is high on the list of events in the first few weeks of the new administration that is bringing a new and unprecedented faith and hope for the future of the American dream - particularly with regard to that most valuable of all natural resources, the incredibly rich and vital (and as yet untapped) resource of talent in the fine arts.

I do hope you will be able to hear the Grishman-Ryce Duo, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Most sincerely,

Esther Brown

Esther Brown

Institute for British-Am. Cultural Exchange

January 20, 1961

Dear Mr. Hollingshead:

Thank you for your letter of January 19th which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that Mr. Murrow will not be able to accept your gracious invitation to attend the press conference on January 25th. Unfortunately, he will be in Birmingham on that date.

Thank you again for asking him. I shall pass your invitation along.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Michael J. Hollingshead
Director & Executive Secretary
The Institute for British-American Cultural Exchange
33 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

THE INSTITUTE FOR BRITISH-AMERICAN CULTURAL EXCHANGE, Inc.

33 PINE STREET / NEW YORK 5, N. Y. / LE 3-7797

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Columbia University

January 19, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would appreciate your presence at the press conference announcing the "Anglo-American Undergraduate Award Program". It is to be held from 5 to 8 P.M. on Wednesday, January 25th, at the home of Mr. Huntington Hartford, 1 Beekman Place, New York City.

I hope very much that you will be able to accept our invitation to this conference or, should you be unable to attend personally, find it possible to send a representative.

The purpose of the program is to carry out many of the aims recently voiced by President-Elect John F. Kennedy to create a better understanding through student undergraduate exchanges.

Yours very sincerely,

Michael J. Hollingshead

MICHAEL J. HOLLINGSHEAD
Director & Executive Secy.

MJH:sr

International Television Festival

January 11, 1961

Dear Mr. Mark:

Please pardon the delay in answering your gracious letter of December 22nd. The increased activity engendered by the numerous year-end programs and some additional traveling caused me to fall behind with my correspondence.

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to participate on the contest jury of the International Television Festival of Montreux and very much regret that I cannot accept. The fact is that my radio and television commitments for the next months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extra-curricular activities no matter how attractive the occasion may be.

Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Albert Mark
Mark Associates International
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ERM:gw

e d

Mark Associates International *501 Madison Avenue / New York City 22 / PLaza 3-2930*

January 16, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have your letter of January 11th and regret very much the fact that your numerous commitments will not allow you to undertake the role of jury member at the Television Film judging for the Montreux International Television Festival.

I spoke with the Festival authorities this morning and they are keenly disappointed. They asked me, however, to thank you for your consideration of their invitation.

Very sincerely,

Albert Mark

Albert Mark

AM/ctk

Mark Associates International *501 Madison Avenue / New York City 22 / PLaza 3-2930*

V.C. Ne

22 December 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been requested by the officials of the International Television Festival of Montreux, Switzerland, to take up with you the question of your participation on their contest jury which will be judging television film entries submitted by networks from some thirty-five nations.

The contest is one part of a Festival which includes a Trade Fair showing television equipment and a technical and scientific symposium on developments in the television industry. The contest is endorsed by the European Broadcasting Union and among the jurors now committed and being contacted are Maurice Chevalier, Noel Coward and Maria Schell.

In holding discussions regarding the participation of the American networks, I have been in touch with the Columbia Broadcasting System and know that they are still considering which shows they expect to present. It is the opinion of the Festival authorities that your stature in the field of American television as well as your knowledge of the international scene would allow you to render a fair and impartial judgment. The jury is being asked to pass on the telegenic merits of shows which will be shown to them in private. I am enclosing a booklet on the rules and regulations governing the competition which should explain in greater detail what will be under consideration.

As the American representative for the Festival, I would greatly wish the opportunity to discuss this matter with you at your convenience. I shall ask my secretary to call you after the first of the year to arrange an appointment.

Very sincerely,

Albert Mark

Albert Mark

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

AM:eg
enclosure

La Rose d'or de Montreux

Règlement
du concours international d'émissions
de variétés à la télévision
pour l'attribution
de la „Rose d'or" de Montreux

texte français p. 1
english text p. 5
deutscher Text S. 9

Montreux, Mai 1961
(Suisse)

Règlement du concours international d'émissions de variétés à la télévision pour l'attribution de la «Rose d'or» de Montreux

Art. 1

La ville de Montreux organise, sous le patronage de la Société suisse de radiodiffusion et télévision (SSR), un concours international réservé aux œuvres de variétés, musical shows inclus, créées spécialement pour la télévision. Ces œuvres peuvent avoir été diffusées pour la première fois sur les ondes dans les 12 mois qui précèdent l'attribution du prix.

Art. 2

Le concours n'est ouvert qu'aux organismes de télévision.

Art. 3

Chaque organisme ne peut présenter que deux œuvres, exemptes de publicité, dont la durée ne sera pas inférieure à 15 minutes ni supérieure à 60 minutes; elles devront être produites par l'organisme participant au concours ou commandées par le dit organisme à un producteur.

Art. 4

Les envois devront comporter:

a) deux enregistrements de l'œuvre;

b) douze exemplaires
— du texte de l'œuvre en langue originale,
— de la traduction du texte en français et en anglais,
— de notices explicatives sur l'œuvre présentée et ses auteurs.

Les enregistrements devront comporter:

l'image, le son complet ou le son international, enregistrés selon l'un des systèmes suivants:

35 COMOPT Film image de 35 mm combiné avec une piste sonore optique.

16 COMOPT Film image de 16 mm combiné avec une piste sonore optique.

16 SEPMAG Film image de 16 mm avec une piste son ore magné tiq ue sur un film de 16 mm séparé.

16 COMMAG Film image de 16 mm combiné avec une piste sonore magnétiqne.
Reproduction sur bande magnétique ⟨Vidéographe⟩ enregistrée avec 625 lignes.

Art. 5

Le jury n'examine que les œuvres accompagnées d'une attestation écrite par laquelle l'organisme déclare - sous réserve de son droit moral et dans le but exclusif de permettre la diffusion de son œuvre en TV par tous les organismes participant au Prix de la « Rose d'or » de Montreux - autoriser lesdits organismes

a) à procéder aux traductions nécessaires et aux adaptations indispensables de l'œuvre

b) à réaliser les copies nécessaires de l'œuvre par des instruments servant à la reproduction mécanique des sons et des images en vue de deux émissions sur l'ensemble du réseau de télévision du dit organisme.

Chacune de ces émissions donne lieu au paiement, par l'organisme qui la diffuse, des droits d'auteur usuels dans son pays pour les œuvres du même genre, sans qu'un quelconque supplément de rémunération soit versé du fait qu'il s'agit d'une œuvre primée.

Dans l'attestation visée ci-dessus, l'organisme doit, en outre, soit déclarer qu'il est, en ce qui concerne l'œuvre qu'il soumet, le seul titulaire du droit de traduction, d'adaptation, de reproduction et de télévision, soit indiquer le ou les titulaires de l'un ou l'autre de ces droits. Dans ce dernier cas, l'organisme de télévision saisi de l'œuvre exigera de l'auteur, comme condition de la présentation de l'œuvre au jury, des attestations analogues à celles visées à l'alinéa précédent, délivrées par lesdits titulaires.

c) L'organisme participant au concours indiquera également s'il y a lieu de payer une rémunération spéciale aux artistes ou interprètes et autres ayants droit pour les émissions prévues sous b.

Art. 6

Le jury comprend 7 membres dont 2 seront choisis par la ville de Montreux et 5 par la SSR, qui tient compte dans son choix d'une répartition géographique équitable.

Art. 7

Au cours de leur première réunion, les membres du jury élisent leur président. Pour le reste, ils s'organisent librement.

Art. 8

Le jury ne délibère valablement que si cinq de ses membres au moins sont présents. La SSR, d'entente avec la ville de Montreux, pourvoira, si nécessaire, au remplacement des membres empêchés d'assister aux délibérations.

Art. 9

L'ordre de présentation des œuvres est établi par tirage au sort. Les séances du jury ont lieu à huis-clos et le vote, au bulletin secret. Le président du jury organise les travaux.

Il est seul compétent pour communiquer les décisions.

Les décisions sont prises à la majorité des votants. Le président prend part au vote, avec voix prépondérante.

Art. 10

Le jury décerne trois prix:

Premier prix: La « Rose d'or » de Montreux, accompagnée d'un montant en espèces de fr. s. 10 000.-.

Les deuxième et troisième prix sont attribués sous forme de « Roses d'argent et de bronze ». Le classement ex-aequo est exclu. Si le premier prix n'est pas décerné, le jury peut répartir le montant en espèces entre les deuxième et troisième prix.

Les prix sont attribués aux organismes de télévision.

Art. 11

Pour l'attribution des prix, le jury tient compte des valeurs télégéniques des œuvres présentées.

Art. 12

Les décisions du jury sont sans appel.

Art. 13

Les œuvres sont présentées simultanément au jury, et, sur circuit spécial, à la presse professionnelle accréditée auprès des organisateurs du concours. Les organismes participant au concours garantissent que les présentations susmentionnées ne sont soumises à aucun droit d'auteur ou autre indemnité.

Art. 14

Le fait de soumettre une œuvre au jury implique l'acceptation du présent règlement.

Art. 15

L'organisation du concours et la préparation des séances du jury sont confiées à un secrétariat désigné par la ville de Montreux.

Art. 16

Le présent règlement est rédigé en langues française, anglaise et allemande. Le texte français fait foi.

Montreux, le 15 novembre 1960

Rules and regulations of the International Contest for Television Variety Programs. Winning award the "Golden Rose" of Montreux

Art. 1

The city of Montreux, under the auspices of Swiss Radio and Television (S.S.R.), will hold an international contest for variety and musical shows, especially filmed for television. Productions should not date more than 12 month preceding the date of the award of the prize.

Art. 2

The contest is open to television networks only.

Art. 3

Each network can submit two productions only, free of commercials. Viewing time should not be less than 15 minutes and not exceed 60 minutes. Entries must be the actual production of the participating network or the work of a producer especially commissioned by the participating network.

Art. 4

All productions must include:

a) two recordings of the entry

b) twelve copies
- — of the script in its original language
- — of the translated script in English or French
- — explanatory notes on the entry and its producers

The recording must include:

The image, sound track and international sound, recorded as per the following systems:

35 COMOPT film image of 35 mm plus a visual sound track
16 COMOPT film image of 16 mm plus a visual sound track

16 SEPMAG film image of 16 mm plus a magnetic sound track on separate 16 mm film
16 COMMAG film image of 16 mm plus a magnetic sound track

Reproduction on magnetic band ⟨Videograph⟩ recorded with 625 lines.

Art. 5

The jury will only consider entries that are accompanied by a written declaration from the participating network, stating that — under provision of its rights and with the exclusive aim of permitting the telecasting through television of its entry by all organisations participating in the "Golden Rose" of Montreux — it authorises said organisations:

a) to undertake all necessary translations and indispensable adaptations of entry.

b) to prepare all required copies of the entry by means of mechanical reproduction of sound and image, necessary for two telecasts over the entire television network of the said organisation.

For each of these telecasts, the acquiring organisation will pay copyright dues usual to his own country, without additional payment falling due, owing to the fact that it is the object of an award.

Moreover in the above declaration, the participating network must declare that it has obtained sole rights to translation, adaptation, reproduction and television of the entry it is submitting, or indicate the holder or holders of any or all of these rights. In the latter case the participating network will demand from the producer, as a prerequisite for the entry presentation to the jury, declarations similar to those mentioned in the previous paragraph, obtained from said copyright holders.

c) The organisation participating in the contest will also indicate, whether any special payments are due to artists, and others involved in the telecasts foreseen under para. b.

Art. 6

The jury will comprise seven members as follows: two will be chosen by the city of Montreux and the remaining five by the S.S.R. taking geographical considerations into account.

Art. 7

The jury will elect their president during their first meeting. They will organise themselves freely for the remaining tasks.

Art. 8

The jury will not deliberate unless at least five of their members are present. The S.S.R. in agreement with the city of Montreux are authorised to nominate jury alternatives in case of unavailability.

Art. 9

The order of viewing entries will be by drawing lots.

The jury will view the entries in closed sessions and vote by secret ballot.

The president of the jury will organise the work of the jury and is solely responsible to make known the results of the ballot. Decisions will be adopted on a majority of votes. The president shall have the deciding vote.

Art. 10

The jury will award three prizes:

First prize "The Golden Rose" of Montreux and a cash prize of 10 000 Sw. Fr.

Second and third prizes "Silver" and "Bronze" Roses respectively.

In the event the first prize is not awarded the jury can divide the cash prize between second and third place winners. The awards will be presented to the television networks.

Art. 11

For the award of the prizes, the jury will take into account the telegenic qualities of the entry.

Art. 12

The decision of the jury is final and binding.

Art. 13

A special press showing of the entries will be held by closed circuit television concurrently with the jury sessions. Only journalists officially accredited to the Festival will be permitted to view the entries. Participating networks must guarantee that the above presentations are not subject to copyright dues or any other indemnity.

Art. 14

The act of submitting an entry for the contest implies acceptance of these rules.

Art. 15

The organising of the contest and the planning of the jury sessions will be entrusted to a Secretariat designated by the city of Montreux.

Art. 16

The above rules and regulations have been drafted in French, English and German. The French text of these rules is the binding one.

Montreux, 15th november 1960

Reglement für die Verleihung der „Goldenen Rose" von Montreux im internationalen Fernsehwettbewerb für Unterhaltungssendungen

Art. 1

Die Stadt Montreux organisiert unter dem Patronat der Schweizerischen Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft (SRG) einen internationalen Wettbewerb für Unterhaltungssendungen, einschliesslich «musical shows», die speziell für das Fernsehen geschaffen wurden. Die Werke dürfen innerhalb der letzten 12 Monate vor Verleihung des Preises zum ersten Mal gesendet worden sein.

Art. 2

Am Wettbewerb können nur Fernsehorganisationen teilnehmen.

Art. 3

Jede Organisation kann nur zwei Werke, die keine Reklame enthalten, vorlegen, deren Dauer nicht kürzer als 15 Minuten und nicht länger als 30 Minuten sein darf. Sie müssen entweder von der Organisation, die am Wettbewerb teilnimmt, selbst produziert, oder von dieser Organisation bei einem Produzenten bestellt worden sein.

Art. 4

Die Einsendungen müssen enthalten:

a) Zwei Aufzeichnungen des Werkes.

b) Zwölf Exemplare
- — des Textes des Werks in der Originalsprache,
- — der Uebersetzung des Textes in französischer und englischer Sprache,
- — von erläuternden Notizen über das vorgelegte Werk und seine Autoren.

Die Aufzeichnungen sollen enthalten:

Das Bild, den vollständigen Ton oder den internationalen Ton, aufgezeichnet gemäss einem der folgenden Systeme:
35 COMOPT 35 mm-Bildfilm kombiniert mit einer optischen Tonspur
16 COMOPT 16 mm-Bildfilm kombiniert mit einer optischen Tonspur

16 SEPMAG 16 mm-Bildfilm kombiniert mit einer magnetischen Tonspur auf einem getrennten 16 mm-Film

16 COMMAG 16 mm-Bildfilm kombiniert mit einer magnetischen Tonspur auf dem gleichen Filmband.

Aufzeichnung mit 625 Zeilen auf Magnetband (Videotape).

Art. 5

Das Preisgericht prüft nur Werke, denen eine schriftliche Bestätigung beigefügt ist, in welcher die Organisation — unter Wahrung ihres « droit moral » und zum ausschliesslichen Zweck, allen Organisationen, die am Preis der « Goldenen Rose » von Montreux teilnehmen, die Fernsehsendung ihres Werkes zu erlauben — erklärt, den betreffenden Organisationen zu bewilligen:

a) Die nötigen Uebersetzungen und unerlässlichen Bearbeitungen des Werkes vorzunehmen;

b) mit Apparaten für die mechanische Reproduktion von Bild und Ton die nötigen Kopien des Werkes herzustellen für zwei Sendungen, die über das gesamte Fernsehnetz der betreffenden Organisation gehen dürfen.

Für jede dieser Sendungen hat die Organisation, die sie verbreitet, die in ihrem Lande für Werke dieser Art üblichen Urheberrechte zu bezahlen, ohne dass eine zusätzliche Entschädigung für die Tatsache zu entrichten ist, dass es sich um ein prämiiertes Werk handelt.

In der oben angeführten Bestätigung hat die Organisation ausserdem zu erklären, dass sie entweder der alleinige Inhaber der Rechte für die Uebersetzung, Bearbeitung, Vervielfältigung und Fernsehen des von ihr eingereichten Werkes ist, oder sie hat anzugeben, wer der oder die Inhaber des einen oder anderen dieser Rechte sind. In diesem letzteren Fall hat die Fernsehorganisation, die das betreffende Werk vertritt, als Bedingung für die Vorlage des Werks vor dem Preisgericht, vom Autor gleichartige Bestätigungen zu verlangen, wie sie gemäss dem vorangehenden Absatz von den betreffenden Inhabern beizubringen sind.

c) Die am Wettbewerb teilnehmende Organisation hat ausserdem anzugeben, ob eine besondere Entschädigung an die Künstler oder Interpreten oder andere Rechtsinhaber für die unter b in Aussicht genommen Sendungen zu bezahlen ist.

Art. 6

Das Schiedsgericht setzt sich zusammen aus 7 Mitgliedern, von denen gewählt werden: 2 von der Stadt Montreux und 5 von der SRG, die bei ihrer Wahl einer gerechten geographischen Verteilung Rechnung zu tragen hat.

Art. 7

In ihrer ersten Versammlung wählen die Mitglieder des Preisgerichts ihren Vorsitzenden. Im übrigen organisieren sie sich nach eigenem Gutdünken.

Art. 8

Das Preisgericht kann nur gültig beraten, wenn zumindesten 5 seiner Mitglieder anwesend sind. Die SRG wird im Einvernehmen mit der Stadt Montreux nötigenfalls für die Vertretung von Mitgliedern sorgen, die verhindert sind, an den Beratungen teilzunehmen.

Art. 9

Die Reihenfolge der Vorführung der Werke wird durch das Los bestimmt. Die Sitzungen des Preisgerichts finden hinter geschlossenen Türen statt und die Abstimmung erfolgt mit geheimen Stimmzetteln. Der Präsident des Preisgerichts organisiert die Arbeiten. Er ist allein berechtigt, die Beschlüsse bekannt zu geben.

Die Beschlüsse werden mit der Mehrheit der Abstimmenden gefasst. Der Präsident fällt bei der Abstimmung den Stichentscheid.

Art. 10

Das Preisgericht verleiht drei Preise:

1. Preis: Die «Goldene Rose» von Montreux mit einem zusätzlichen Geldbetrag von 10 000 Schweizerfranken.

Der 2. und der 3. Preis werden als Rosen in Silber und Bronze verliehen. Es dürfen keine Konkurrenten im gleichen Rang prämiiert werden. Wenn der erste Preis nicht verliehen wird, kann die Jury den Geldbetrag zwischen dem 2. und 3. Preis aufteilen. Die Preise werden den Fernsehorganisationen verliehen.

Art. 11

Bei der Verleihung der Preise stellt das Preisgericht die telegenen Werte der vorgeführten Werke in Rechnung.

Art. 12

Die Beschlüsse des Preisgerichts sind unwiderruflich.

Art. 13

Die Werke werden gleichzeitig dem Preisgericht und, über eine besondere Leitung, der bei den Organisatoren des Wettbewerbs akkreditierten Fach-

presse vorgeführt. Die am Wettbewerb teilnehmenden Organisationen bürgen dafür, dass für die oben erwähnten Vorführungen kein Urheberrecht oder andere Entschädigungen zu entrichten sind.

Art. 14

Die Uebergabe eines Werkes an das Preisgericht verpflichtet zur Annahme des vorliegenden Reglements.

Art. 15

Die Organisation des Wettbewerbs und die Vorbereitung der Sitzungen des Preisgerichts werden von der Stadt Montreux einem dafür bezeichneten Sekretariat anvertraut.

Art. 16

Das vorliegende Reglement ist in französischer, englischer und deutscher Sprache verfasst. Massgebend ist der französische Text.

Montreux, den 15. November 1960

Joint Council War Veterans
ed

January 25, 1961

Dear Mr. Shields:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of January 17th.

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to speak at the Joint Veterans Council Brotherhood Breakfast on February 19th, and I regret to have to decline. It has been my unhappy task to be forced to choose between making speeches and participating in discussions or fulfilling my radio and television commitments. I am therefore unable to accept any invitations to speak, no matter how attractive the occasion may be.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry R. Shields, Secretary
Joint Council War Veterans
Room 2, Borough Hall
Brooklyn 2, New York

ERM:gw

Joint Council War Veterans Organization of Kings County

Headquarters
Room 2 Borough Hall, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U. S.

AMERICAN LEGION

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

JEWISH WAR VETERANS

CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS

ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U.S.A.

January 17, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Joint Veterans Council, comprising the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Catholic War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Jewish War Veterans, are holding their 10th Annual Brotherhood Breakfast on Sunday Morning, February 19, 1961, at 10:00 A.M., at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn.

As Secretary of the Joint Council, I wish to extend an invitation to you to be our keynote speaker at this important event. Each year we have had a complete sellout at this function and I feel that the message which you will have for us that day will be most welcome by all.

Previous speakers who honored us with their presence were former Governor of New York State Averell Harriman, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Senator Irving M. Ives, and others.

Since time is short, I would greatly appreciate it if you would let me know by return mail if we can count on your being with us that morning.

Respectfully yours,

Henry R. Shields

Henry R. Shields, Secretary
Joint Council War Veterans

HRS:NH

Katharine Gibbs School

BOSTON NEW YORK MONTCLAIR PROVIDENCE

Katharine Gibbs School
Incorporated
21 Marlborough Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts

February 15, 1961

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sure that you do not need to be told how very much disappointed we all are that we cannot have you as our Parents' Day speaker this year. Your acceptance of the appointment as Director of the United States Information Service prepared us for our loss and the country's gain.

Our gratitude to you for undertaking your new work will make us think of you often, but we shall give you a special toast on Friday, April fourteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth Houghton

Ruth Houghton
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

My Colleague, Mr. Subas Mukerji asked me to request you to come.

Mr. L. L. Kaul, Consul (Press) Kaul, L.L.

of India and Mrs. Kaul

request the pleasure of the company of

Mr. + Mrs. Edward R. Murrow

at Cocktails

on Friday, ~~Jan~~ (Jan) 13, 1961

at Consulate General of India
3 E 64 Street, New York 21, N.Y.

R.S.V.P. (Between 6 to 8 PM)

Trafalgar 9-7800 Ext. 736

Mo

Michigan State University
ed

January 27, 1961

Dear Mr. Paul:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of January 23rd.

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to speak at Michigan State University in February, and I regret to have to decline. It has been my unhappy task to be forced to choose between making speeches and participating in discussions or fulfilling my radio and television commitments. I am therefore unable to accept any invitations to speak, no matter how attractive the occasion may be.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Wilson B. Paul, Director
Lecture-Concert Series
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

ERM:gw

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

LECTURE-CONCERT SERIES

January 23, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our university committee on concerts and some of our professors have requested that I extend an invitation to you to speak on our lecture series Tuesday, February 14 or Monday, February 13. We are vitally interested in having a talk on the state of the nation, which would be an analysis of our present situation with the changes in our national government.

It is the policy of the university to select men of outstanding accomplishments to speak on current events, for example, we will have a talk by Mr. Wernher von Braun on May 4, on "Why We Must Conquer Space". Our university is distinctive in that it has more educational projects over the world than any other American university.

We hope you will be able to take time from your busy schedule to visit our campus and that one of the two dates on which our auditorium is available might fit your schedule satisfactorily.

In case you are available I would appreciate information concerning the honorarium expected. We sincerely hope you can fit us into your schedule.

Your sincerely,

Wilson B. Paul

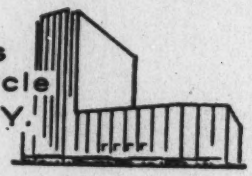
Wilson B. Paul
Director

WBP:sc

ed

Morris Morgenstern Foundation

Coliseum Towers
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, N. Y.
JUdson 6-2350



January 27, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You are cordially invited to join a select group of fifty prominent Americans at a luncheon reception, Monday, February 20th, 12 Noon, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, to commemorate the birthday of George Washington.

This event will have dual significance in that it also will mark the 16th anniversary of the liberation of Manila and Corregidor in the Philippine Islands in World War II.

To celebrate this important milestone in American history, the Morris Morgenstern Foundation will present to Generals Douglas MacArthur and Carlos P. Romulo its "Soldier for Freedom" award, in recognition of their gallant efforts in advancing the cause of freedom throughout the world.

On display at the luncheon will be the original George Washington 1790 letter against bigotry. Mr. Morris Morgenstern, owner of this historic document, will make the awards presentation to Generals MacArthur and Romulo.

Mr. Morgenstern hopes that you will be able to be his guest at this stirring tribute to these outstanding fighters for freedom. We are enclosing a reply card for your convenience.

We look forward to your most early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Howard J. Rubenstein

Howard J. Rubenstein
Luncheon Coordinator
'SOLDIER FOR FREEDOM'
CELEBRATION

HJR:rs
Enclosure

Natl Conf. of Christians + Jews

MANHATTAN REGION

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

43 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 8-7530

Building for Brotherhood

ALLYN P. ROBINSON, *Director, Greater New York Area*

February 2, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Director of USIA
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Congratulations upon your new appointment! So many of us will now have assurance that our story will be told honestly and effectively and I know that you will be making a major contribution.

And now a call for help--Leonard Bernstein who is our New York Brotherhood Week Chairman has informed us most regretfully that he will not be able to preside at our annual New York Brotherhood Dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt on Thursday, February 16. Could you possibly honor us by being the chairman on this occasion? I know that it is disgracefully short notice but your new appointment would make your role at the dinner even more appropriate since this is the event at which we present our annual awards to the Mass Media for the contributions which they have made to brotherhood.

Your task would be a simple one of getting the show on the road and making-if you would-a brief statement of your own. There will be no speeches. President Kennedy is making a brief statement that is being filmed and taped for the occasion and the rest will be a dramatic presentation of the awards and the reasons for giving them.

Your chairmanship would help to make this the truly great event it deserves to be. I do hope that your schedule will allow you to help us.

Cordially,

Allyn P. Robinson

Allyn P. Robinson
Director
Greater New York Area

rl

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JOHN REAGAN (TEX) MC CRARY
MORRIS MORGENSTERN
FREDERICK O'NEAL
CHARLES JAY OPPENHEIM, JR.
MRS. ROBERT P. PATTERSON
THOMAS CLARK POLLOCK
JOHN ROOSEVELT
REGINALD ROSE
MRS. EMMA A. ROTHBLATT
PHILIP SCHARPER
CHARLES SCHWEP
FRANK J. SHAKESPEARE
HENRY SIEGBERT
MRS. NATHANIEL SINGER
ED SULLIVAN
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
JOHN THEOBALD
DR. CHANNING TOBIAS
MRS. RONALD TREE
MAX YOUNGSTEIN

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS
announces THE 1961 BROTHERHOOD MASS MEDIA AWARDS

VS
OS

Leonard Bernstein 1961 New York Chairman for Brotherhood Week

Bob Hope National Brotherhood Week Chairman for 1961

Each year The National Conference of Christians and Jews selects outstanding contributions to the concept of "The Brotherhood of Man under The Fatherhood of God" from the nation's books, magazines, newspapers, advertising campaigns, motion pictures, radio and television. The men and women who created 1960's most distinguished examples of high-minded work will be honored by you and prominent leaders of business, industry, Broadway and Hollywood personalities and the panel of judges of the Division of Mass Media Communications of The National Conference of Christians and Jews. Join us in the Main Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel, 47th Street and Madison Avenue, New York on the evening of February 16, 1961 at 7:00 P.M. You are invited to have cocktails with Nancy Walker, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Eli Wallach and others at 6:00 P.M. in the Madison Room. Black Tie.

■ RSVP

WINNERS OF LAST YEAR'S NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD AWARDS

Frederick O'Neal, left, Shelley Winters, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, NCCJ President and Taylor Mills of the Motion Picture Association and Chairman of The Mass Media Awards Committee.

CELEBRITIES WHO PARTICIPATED IN LAST YEAR'S PROGRAM

(Left to right) Frederick O'Neal, Dermot McNamara, Helena Carroll, with John P. Hudak of NCCJ, Leo Dryer, Marge Champion, Pat Hingle, Nancy Walker, Torin Thatcher, Shelley Winters, Royce Wallace and Theodore Bikel.

Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, Nancy Walker shown with the Rev. Edward H. Flannery, editor of The Providence Visitor.

Cartoons — Oakland Tribune

Editorials — The Minneapolis Star and Tribune

Newspaper Articles — The Cleveland Press

Magazine Articles — Look Magazine

Magazine Articles — Redbook Magazine

Motion Pictures — "The Last Angry Man"

Motion Pictures — "The Diary of Anne Frank"

Photographs with Captions — The Christian Science Monitor

Books, Fiction — "The Devil's Advocate"

Books, Non-Fiction — "The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective"

Radio Programs — WNEW

Television Programs — Armstrong Circle Theater — CBS

Television Programs — Briefing Session — NBC

Television Programs — "The Lost Class of '59" — CBS

Television Program — "The Splendid American" — ABC

New York School of Social Work
ed

The New York School of Social Work *of Columbia University*

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

2 East 91st Street | New York 28, N.Y.

January 27, 1961

mO

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

You are cordially invited to attend a Dean's Luncheon at The New York School of Social Work, Two East Ninety-first Street, on Monday, February 27, from 12:15 to 2:00 p.m. The Dean's Luncheons, started in 1952, are planned to bring community leaders, agency heads and our faculty members together for informal discussion of matters of mutual interest and concern. Our topic that day will be, "The School's Program for Foreign Students."

Recent developments all over the world, particularly in so-called underdeveloped countries, have greatly increased the need for trained social work personnel, as you well know. Our School of Social Work has long played a leading role in the preparation of foreign students for key positions in their own countries. At the present time we are intensively reviewing our curriculum for such students, to make certain that our present program will most effectively meet their practical needs and those of the countries from which they come. We believe you would enjoy hearing about this, and would contribute your knowledge and questions in frank discussion.

Please join us. We promise to stop our session promptly at 2 o'clock.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Sincerely,

Emily de Forest White

Mrs. Harold T. White, Chairman
Special Events Committee

THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Annual Meeting will be held, according to the By-Laws,
at Luncheon on Wednesday, January twenty-fifth, 1961
in the Sert Room
at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Park Avenue at 49th Street
at one p.m. o'clock

mr Burrington

The President, Mr. Hugh Bullock, will preside and the Society will be addressed by His Excellency Sir Patrick Dean, K.C.M.G., Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations.

R. S. V. P.
THE LUNCHEON, FOR WHICH THERE IS NO CHARGE, IS FOR MEMBERS ONLY.
IF YOU ACCEPT AND SUBSEQUENTLY CANNOT ATTEND, PLEASE ADVISE THE HONORARY SECRETARY PRIOR TO JANUARY 23RD.

Edward K. Warren, Hon. Secretary
74 Trinity Place
New York 6, N. Y.

Princeton Univ.

LT
EDWARD WEISBAND
PRINCETON SYMPOSIUM WORLD AFFAIRS
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

REGRET EXCEEDINGLY THAT DUE TO MY RECENT APPOINTMENT AS DIRECTOR OF USIA I AM UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE 1961 SYMPOSIUM MANY THANKS FOR ASKING ME.

ED MURROW

514-70
gw
2-2-61

THE PRINCETON SYMPOSIUM ON WORLD AFFAIRS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Edward A. Weisband '61
Chairman

Wilbur S. Howell
Faculty Advisor

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William A. Buxton '61
Jonathan W. Ewing '61
Gregory Guroff '62
Richard H. Nelson '61
Charles E. M. Rentschler '61
Jerome P. Webster, Jr. '61

January 16, 1961.

Dear Sir:

One year and a half ago, an informal group of Princeton undergraduates decided that they wanted to stage a symposium on world affairs. They realized it was a grandiose task they had set for themselves but as the dream developed, enthusiasm grew. An official committee, representing the whole student body was formed and granted a formal charter by the Undergraduate Council. The administration, including President Goheen, the Dean of Students, the Board of Trustees and numerous members of the faculty, gave it their "all out" support and encouragement. May I, as Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, the student community, indeed all of those associated with Princeton undergraduate life extend to you a most sincere invitation to speak at the 1961 Symposium on World Affairs, to be held April seventh, eighth, and ninth.

The theme to which we shall devote ourselves in the course of the symposium is America: The Question of "Creative Survival." Specifically, the purpose of the symposium is threefold:

1. To provide an opportunity for some of the nation's distinguished citizens to present their approaches to the challenges involved in preserving a "creative America."
2. To provide an opportunity for interested and active undergraduates at Princeton and from many other eastern colleges to participate in a well integrated week-end which disavows panaceas but hopes for a coherent exploration of the problems we as a nation must face.
3. To provide an opportunity for Princeton as an intellectual community community to contribute to our political and philosophical awareness, in short, to act in the nation's service.

In order to achieve these goals, we hope such areas as (a) the rights of the individual as opposed to the security of the nation, (b) private versus public spending, i.e., the future of the welfare state, and (c) efficiency (Soviet-style) versus free-flowing democratic capitalism will be deliberated.

A keynote Address would open the program Friday evening, April seventh, and would provide the framework for our discussion of some of the vital issues before America. It would be followed the next day by a series of speeches and a debate. The Symposium will conclude Sunday with a sermon in the University Chapel on the moral order in a materialistic world and with an afternoon Summation discussing the range of possibilities lying before America as a creative force.

The essential and underlying purposes of the Symposium are, in our mind, the very questions which it may present to the students of today, the leaders of tomorrow. We have emphasized in our letters to guest speakers the essential "youth-wants-to-know" quality we hope to achieve during the week-end. Parenthetically, we have formally invited representatives from approximately fifteen other educational institutions to come and participate with us.

The content of the discussions will deal mainly with many of the problems facing college students as indeed all of the mature world. Civil liberties and anti-discrimination policies, our relations toward under-developed countries, programs such as the one proposed by Senator Kennedy to establish a "Peace Corps," etcetera, will be discussed and evaluated. Informal gatherings will be held after each scheduled event so that a further communication of ideas and suggestions may be had between the guest speaker and his student audience.

Saturday evening, in order to affirm our feelings of close affiliation with all the peoples of the world we hope to stage an International Buffet and Dance. We have asked Mrs. Roosevelt to preside at the banquet at which various foods from Asian, European, and African nations will be served. Later in the evening, the United Nations' singers, the Traditional Israeli Dancers, and the Don Cossack Dancers, will provide entertainment.

The Princeton University Press will publish a verbatim summary of the week-ends results in an inexpensive hard-bound edition to be sold at the other universities across the country. Thus, other campuses will become aware of the Symposium and may be encouraged to establish their own.

We, the "Symposium" Committee, would be honored if you would consent to deliver an address on the effect of "mass" communication on the "responsible" and deliberating individual, Saturday morning, April 8, 1961 at 10:30 a.m. We shall assume all expenses incurred during your stay, including travel expenses and an honorarium of five hundred dollars. We realize that this amount is small, but it is all that we can afford with our limited budget.

For such interest on your part we shall remain most grateful.

Respectfully yours,

Edward A. Weisband

Edward A. Weisband

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N. Y.

EAW:err

State of Israel Bonds

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR ISRAEL

Cleveland Committee

STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS

1610 EUCLID AVE. CLEVELAND 15, OHIO CHERRY 1-0185

ed

January 6, 1961

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EZRA SHAPIRO - 51
DAVID I. SINDELL - 55-56

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
545 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our latest information leads us to believe that Abba Eban's coming to Cleveland is most uncertain and in order to avoid the embarassment we are reluctant to go through with the Commendation For Israel Dinner. It would be meaningless without Mr. Eban's personal presentation to you.

Please accept our sincerest appreciation for your interest and willingness to come to Cleveland and we look forward to sometime in the future when we can again invite you for this purpose.

Cordially,

STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS

Nate Shafran

Nathan Shafran
General Chairman

NS/sf

ed
Third Annual Sports World Dinner

January 9, 1961

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Mr. Murrow very much regrets that he will be unable to attend the Third Annual Sports World dinner dance on January 12th due to a previous engagement.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Ed Sullivan
502 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

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1961 JAN -3 PM 8:46
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

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AR NEW YORK NY JAN 3 NFT

EDWARD MURROW

CBS NYK

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE THIRD ANNUAL SPORTS WORLD DINNER DANCE AS OUR DAIS GUEST HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIGHTHOUSE⁷ THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND THURSDAY JANUARY 12TH WALDORF GRAND BALLROOM 1⁷000 PROMINENT PEOPLE WILL ATTEND TO SUPPORT THIS PIONEER LIGHTHOUSE GALA EVENT PLEASE LET US KNOW THAT YOU WILL JOIN US

ED SULLIVAN JAMES F MURPHY CO-CHAIRMEN

502 PARK AVE NY 22

822P.

Wisconsin Assoc. for Vocational & Adult Education

January 25, 1961

Dear Miss Rejahl:

Please pardon the delay in answering your gracious letter of January 9th. The increased activity engendered by the numerous year-end programs and some additional traveling caused me to fall behind with my correspondence.

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to speak at your annual meeting in May, and I regret to have to decline. It has been my unhappy task to be forced to choose between making speeches and fulfilling my radio and television commitments. I am therefore unable to accept any invitations to speak no matter how attractive the occasion may be.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Clare D. Rejahl, Executive Secretary
Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education
211 North Carroll Street
Madison, Wisconsin

ERM:gw

wisconsin association for vocational and adult education

C. D. REJAHL, Executive Secretary

211 North Carroll Street · Madison, Wisconsin

Alpine 5 4541

January 9, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On May 4 and 5, of this year, our Association will hold its annual meeting in Wausau, Wisconsin, but more important we will be commemorating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of vocational and adult education in our State.

On the evening of May 4, we hope to present an outstanding individual, not only for our own membership, but for the citizens of the Wausau community as well.

You have been suggested as the first choice for this part of our program, and this letter is to inquire if you would be available on this date, and if so, at what fee.

In this part of our country, there are not many opportunities for us to see and hear outstanding platform personalities.

While our budget is limited, we are hopeful you might consider an appearance which would mark the 50th anniversary of one of the first and most unique systems of vocational and adult education in this country.

May I please hear from you.

Sincerely,

Clare D. Rejahl
Executive Secretary

CDR:krs

GEORGE L. SCHURICHT
President
Milwaukee

C. D. REJAHL
Secretary-Treasurer
Madison

JACOB SPIES
Past President
Sheboygan

CECIL W. BEEDE
Business Education
Eau Claire

RICHARD W. WHINFIELD
Teacher Training
Madison

MILDRED DRAKE
Guidance
Madison

GEORGE S. STROMBECK
Coordination
Racine

M. J. CHADA
Rehabilitation
Eau Claire

L. A. BLACKBOURN
Agriculture
Berlin

CLEMENS WISCH
Distributive
Milwaukee

KERMIT HAHN
Trades and Industry
Appleton

RUTH A. KILEEN
General Subjects
Green Bay

HELEN S. JOHN
Homemaking
Madison

JOSEPH LONGO
Directors
South Milwaukee

MARGARET CHELHAR
Secretaries
Milwaukee

Yeshiva Univ. & Women's Organ.

January 6, 1960

Dear Mrs. Diamond:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of December 21st.

I greatly appreciate your kind invitation to be the guest speaker at your National Luncheon on March 14th and very much regret that I cannot accept. The fact is that my radio and television commitments are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any speeches no matter how tempting the occasion.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Walter J. Diamond
National President
Yeshiva University Women's Organization
250 W gt 57th Street
New York 19, New York

ERM:gw

Yeshiva University Women's Organization

NATIONAL OFFICE
250 WEST 57th STREET - NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
Phone: COlumbus 5-5519

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ESTELLE M. STERNBERGER

Dec. 21, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a pioneer you blazed a trail by bringing to us famous national and international personalities and their homes via television. It is most complimentary to you that others followed in your footsteps and adopted your techniques.

You also clarify to us the national issues which otherwise would puzzle many of us. We are particularly grateful to you for accurately reporting conditions in Israel.

Therefore, we would like to express our deep appreciation to you at our National Luncheon on March 14th, 1961 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Would you bestow a great honor upon us by being our guest speaker? May we be privileged to present a citation to you in gratitude for your concern for mankind of all creeds.

Former guests were Senator Kerr of Oklahoma, Senator Humphrey of Minnesota and Governor McKeldin of Maryland.

The usual attendance is 1200 guests, and with your magic name I know that many more would attend.

Please find a place in your heart to make all these people happy.

Cordially yours,
Jeanette G. Diamond
MRS. WALTER J. DIAMOND
National President

JCD:GW

Purpose: TO PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS ATTENDING YESHIVA UNIVERSITY
TO ASSIST THE ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
TO SUPPORT STERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Westminster Abbey

Ceremonial appointed for the Royal Wedding

November 20th, 1947

10.30 A.M.

The Choir of the Collegiate Church, supplemented by the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapels Royal, and six Choristers of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, will assemble in the Song School at 10.30 a.m.

10.50 A.M.

They will leave the Song School (with the exception of the Small Processional Choir, which *see page* 4) at 10.50, in the following order :

The Beadle (Barnes).
The Probationers of Westminster Abbey.
The Choristers of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
The Singing Boys of Westminster Abbey.
The Gentlemen of the Chapels Royal.
The Singing Men of Westminster Abbey.

Entering the Abbey through the West Cloister Door, they will proceed up the Nave to the Organ Loft.

THE VISITING PRELATES

10.45 A.M.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with their Chaplains, The Dean of the Chapels Royal (The Bishop of London), and the Clerk of the Closet (The Bishop of Norwich), together with the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, will be received by the Sub-dean and Canons in the Jerusalem Chamber, where they will robe.

FIRST ROYAL PROCESSION

At 11.0 a.m.

The first party of **Members of the Royal Family and Foreign Royal Guests** will arrive at the West Door and will be conducted by His Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, and preceded from the Unknown Warrior's Grave by the Minor Canons, to seats in the Sacrarium. The Procession will be headed by two Mace Bearers (Bailey and Calvert). The Minor Canons will return to the West End while the Precentor proceeds to the Poets' Corner Door to await the Bridegroom.

At 11.5 a.m.

The Dean and The Canons will enter by the Samaria Door, preceded by their Vergers, and will take up positions at the Grave of the Unknown Warrior.

At 11.10 a.m.

Her Majesty Queen Mary will be received by the Dean and Chapter at the West Door and will await the arrival of Her Majesty The Queen.

At 11.14 a.m.

The Bridegroom will be received at the Poets' Corner Door by the Precentor and will be conducted to his seat in the Lantern by one of His Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers. The Precentor will then return to the West End.

THE PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

At 11.15 a.m.

Her Majesty The Queen, accompanied by the Foreign Sovereigns and other Royal Guests, will be received at the West Door by the Dean and Chapter, where she will be joined by Queen Mary. They will then, preceded by the Sub-dean and Canons with their Verger, be conducted by His Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers to their places in the Sacrarium.

The Sub-dean and Canons will then return to the West End.

THE PROCESSION OF THE VISITING PRELATES

At 11.17 a.m. (Approx.)

The Visiting Prelates with their Chaplains (marshalled by the Sacrist) will enter the Abbey through the Samaria Door, whence they will be escorted by the Dean in the following order :

Verger (Brown).
The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
The Bishop of Norwich. The Bishop of London.
The Primatial Cross of York. The Abyssinian Cross. The Primatial Cross of Canterbury.
The Dean's Verger.
The Archbishop of York. The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Dean.
The Chaplains.

The Prelates will sit in the Sedilia in the following order (East to West): The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Archbishop of York; The Bishop of London; The Bishop of Norwich; The Moderator.

The Chaplains will sit on the South Side near by, the Crossbearers standing behind them.

The Dean, preceded by his Cross and the Vergers, will return to the West Door.

THE PROCESSIONAL CHOIR

At 11.18 a.m.

The King's Scholars, the Master of the King's Scholars, the Master of the Choristers and the **Processional Choir** (consisting of 6 children of the Chapel Royal, 6 Abbey choristers, 6 Lay Vicars), will be conducted by two Mace Bearers (Bailey and Calvert), into the Abbey by the West Cloister Door. They will then line the gangway between the Samaria Door and the Nave.

On a signal from the Precentor, they will move Eastward into position down the Nave.

At 11.20 a.m.

The **Lay Officers** (The High Steward, the High Bailiff and the Chapter Clerk) will enter from Samaria and take up their positions near the Dean.

Murky – Organ Loft.
Pillars & Arches Like
Redwoods – Silhouette.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION

AT 11.28 A.M.

On the arrival of His Majesty **The King** supporting Her Royal Highness **The Bride** at the West Door, The Dean and Chapter and other Officers and Members of the Royal Foundation of St. Peter will make their customary bow to their Royal Visitor and will then turn East.

As the Fanfare begins all will move up the Nave in the following order :

The Beadle (Barnes).
King's Scholars. – Queen Elizabeth's Westminster School.
The Master of the King's Scholars.
The Master of the Choristers.
Children of the Chapels Royal.
Choristers of Westminster Abbey. } Choir
Lay Vicars.
Two Mace Bearers (Bailey and Calvert).
The Cross of Westminster.
Assistants.
Verger (Greaves).
The Minor Canons.
The Precentor.
The Canons' Verger.
The Canons.
The Dean's Cross (borne by the Sacrist).
The Dean's Verger.
The Dean.

The High Bailiff. The Chapter Clerk. The High Steward. LORD HALIFAX.
The King's Almsmen.
The Sub-Sacrist.

His Majesty The King supporting Her Royal Highness The Bride.
The Pages.
The Bridesmaids.
Members of the Suites.

When the Procession reaches the second Choir gangway the King's Scholars and the Choir will halt and turn inwards. They will bow as His Majesty and Her Royal Highness pass through, and will then be conducted by the Mace Bearers to the Organ Loft, the King's Scholars lining the archway of the Screen and remaining there.

THE SOLEMNIZATION

At the entrance to the Sacrarium, the Bridegroom will take his place with the Bride, standing on the third step, His Majesty on the left of the Bride, the Groomsman on the right of the Bridegroom. The Pages and Bridesmaids will remain below in two lines.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, attended by their Cross Bearers, will proceed to take up their positions and will be joined by the Dean of Westminster and the Precentor, who will take up their allotted positions.

After the Pronouncement and Blessing by the Archbishop, the Bride and Bridegroom, attended only by the Princess Margaret and the Pages, will proceed to the High Altar Steps, His Majesty, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Dean and the Groomsman moving to their places in the Sacrarium.

The Collect ended, the Precentor will give place to the Dean at the Altar, who will in turn move to his seat after the prayers.

During the motet the Archbishop of York will go to the High Altar to give the address, afterwards returning to the Sedilia.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will recite the final prayer and blessing, and will remain at the High Altar until the end of the National Anthem.

Then the Archbishop of Canterbury, preceded by the Dean, will conduct the Bride and Bridegroom (attended by Princess Margaret and the Pages) into the Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor by the North Door, the Precentor following.

Their Majesties the King and Queen will enter the Chapel, followed by Queen Mary and Princess Andrew of Greece.

When the Registers have been signed, and the Procession of the Bride and Bridegroom has been marshalled, the Precentor will move into the Sanctuary to join the Choir, this being the signal to the Organist and Trumpeters for the Processional Fanfare to be sounded and for the whole Procession to move forward.

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM

The Cross and Banner Bearers will make ready.

Immediately after the singing of the Anthem, the whole choir will leave the Organ Loft and, preceded by King's Scholars, will be conducted by Mace Bearers (Bailey and Calvert), in two lines to the centre of the Lantern in the following order :

Mace Bearers (Bailey and Calvert).
The Master of the Choristers.
The Children of the Chapels Royal.
The Choristers of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
The Choristers, Singing Boys and Probationers of Westminster Abbey.
The Gentlemen of the Chapels Royal.
The Lay Vicars and Singing Men of Westminster Abbey.

On reaching the Lantern the Mace Bearers will turn inwards and proceed westwards down the Choir, followed by the King's Scholars and the entire Choir. They will halt at the Screen.

As soon as the registers have been signed, the Precentor will move to the centre of the Presbytery and, preceded by the Beadle, will descend the steps of the Sacrarium and take his place after the choir. Upon this signal, a fanfare will immediately be sounded, and the Procession will start.

The Abbey Clergy, preceded by the Cross and Banners in massed formation, will follow the Choir in the following order :

The Cross.
Assistants.
Banners.
Verger (Greaves).
The Minor Canons.
The Canons' Verger.
The Canons.
The Dean's Cross.
The Dean's Verger.
The Dean.
The Lay Officers as before.
The King's Almsmen.

Then will follow the Bride and Bridegroom and their attendants, preceded by the Sub-Sacrist.

The King's Scholars and the Choir, halting at the grave of the Unknown Warrior, will turn inwards making their bow as the Bride and Bridegroom and Their Majesties pass. Later they will be conducted through the Jericho Door to the Song School.

The Clergy will halt in the Nave opposite the Samaria Door, where they will open out (to allow the Bride and Bridegroom to go through to their carriage) and will remain thus until the King and Queen and entire Royal Party have passed.

3. The Procession of the Visiting Prelates.

The Visiting Prelates, conducted by a Verger (Brown), will return to the Jerusalem Chamber after the Royal Procession has concluded.

Vacher—16498

55 —
22 abbey —

Royal Wedding

Marriage of

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH

with

Lieutenant PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN
ROYAL NAVY

in Westminster Abbey

on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1947

at

11.30 a.m.

THE

FORM OF SOLEMNIZATION

OF

MATRIMONY

Field Marshall —
Smuts —
Portal —
Churchill
Queen Mary —
Bernhardt & his guns —

MARRIAGE

of

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH

with

Lieutenant PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN

in

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

On November 20th, 1947

AT 11.30 A.M.

The following Music will be played on the Organ :—

1.	SONATA IN G MAJOR (1st Movement)	*Elgar*
2.	ANDANTE CANTABILE	*Widor*
3.	FUGUE ALLA GIGA	*Bach*
4.	JESU, JOY OF MAN'S DESIRING	*Bach*
5.	SELECTIONS FROM THE WATER MUSIC	*Handel*
6.	BRIDAL MARCH AND FINALE	*Parry*

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE.

On the arrival of the Bride a Fanfare shall be sounded and the hymn following shall be sung

PRAISE, my soul, the King of Heaven,
To His feet thy tribute bring;
Ransomed, healed, restored, forgiven,
Who like me His praise should sing?
Praise Him! Praise Him! Praise Him! Praise Him!
Praise the everlasting King.

Praise Him for His grace and favour
To our fathers in distress;
Praise Him, still the same for ever,
Slow to chide, and swift to bless.
Praise Him! Praise Him! Praise Him! Praise Him!
Glorious in His faithfulness.

Father-like, He tends and spares us;
Well our feeble frame He knows;
In His hands He gently bears us,
Rescues us from all our foes.
Praise Him! Praise Him! Praise Him! Praise Him!
Widely as his mercy flows.

Angels, help us to adore Him;
Ye behold Him face to face;
Sun and Moon, bow down before Him;
Dwellers all in time and space,
Praise Him! Praise Him! Praise Him! Praise Him!
Praise with us the God of grace.

The Bridegroom has joined the Bride on the steps of the Sanctuary - The Dean of Westminster begins the marriage service. —

THE FORM OF

SOLEMNIZATION OF MATRIMONY

¶ *At the day and time appointed for solemnization of Matrimony, the persons to be married shall come into the body of the Church with their friends and neighbours: and there standing together, the Man on the right hand and the Woman on the left, THE DEAN shall say*

DEARLY beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God, and in the face of this congregation, to join together this Man and this Woman in holy Matrimony; which is an honourable estate, instituted of God himself, signifying unto us the mystical union that is betwixt Christ and his Church; which holy estate Christ adorned and beautified with his presence, and first miracle that he wrought, in Cana of Galilee; and is commended in Holy Writ to be honourable among all men; and therefore is not by any to be enterprised, nor taken in hand, unadvisedly, lightly, or wantonly; but reverently, discreetly, soberly, and in the fear of God, duly considering the causes for which Matrimony was ordained.

First, It was ordained for the increase of mankind according to the will of God and that children might be brought up in the fear and nurture of the Lord, and to the praise of his holy Name.

Secondly, It was ordained in order that the natural affections implanted by God should be hallowed and controlled; that those who are called of God to this holy estate should live chastely in matrimony, and thus in holiness and pureness of living mankind should dwell together in families.

Thirdly, It was ordained for the mutual society, help, and comfort, that the one ought to have of the other, both in prosperity and adversity.

Into which holy estate these two persons present come now to be joined. Therefore if any man can shew any just cause, why they may not lawfully be joined together let him now speak, or else hereafter for ever hold his peace.

The Couple Now Stand before The Archbishop of Canterbury

¶ *Then speaking unto the persons that shall be married, THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY shall say*

I REQUIRE and charge you both, as ye will answer at the dreadful day of judgment when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that if either of you know any impediment, why ye may not be lawfully joined together in Matrimony, ye do now confess it. For be ye well assured, that so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's word doth allow are not joined together by God; neither is their Matrimony lawful.

¶ *If no impediment be alleged, then shall the Archbishop say unto the Man*

PHILIP, wilt thou have this Woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of Matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?

¶ *The Man shall answer*

I will.

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop say unto the Woman*

ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY, wilt thou have this Man to thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of Matrimony? Wilt thou obey him, and serve him, love, honour, and keep him in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?

¶ *The Woman shall answer*

I will.

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop say*

Who giveth this Woman to be married to this Man ?

¶ *Then shall they give their troth to each other in this manner*

The Archbishop, receiving the Woman at her father's hands, shall cause the Man with his right hand to take the Woman by her right hand, and to say after him as followeth

Right Hands Clasped.

I PHILIP take thee ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth.

¶ *Then shall they loose their hands; and the Woman with her right hand taking the Man by his right hand, shall likewise say after the Archbishop*

I ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY take thee PHILIP to my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I give thee my troth.

The Ring of Welsh gold is Placed upon the Prayer Book Phillip Places on Brides Left hand.

¶ *Then shall they again loose their hands; and the Man shall give unto the Woman a Ring, laying the same upon the book. And the Archbishop, taking the Ring, shall deliver it unto the Man to put it upon the fourth finger of the Woman's left hand. And the Man holding the Ring there, and taught by the Archbishop, shalt say*

WITH this Ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow: In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Bride & Bridegroom KNEEL

¶ *Then the Man leaving the Ring upon the fourth finger of the Woman's left hand, they shall both kneel down ;* THE CONGREGATION SHALL REMAIN STANDING, *and the Archbishop shall say*

Let us pray.

O ETERNAL God, Creator and Preserver of all mankind, Giver of all spiritual grace, the Author of everlasting life; Send thy blessing upon these thy servants, this man and this woman, whom we bless in thy Name; that these persons may surely perform and keep the vow and covenant betwixt them made (whereof this Ring given and received is a token and pledge), and may ever remain in perfect love and peace together, and live according to thy laws; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop join their right hands together, and say*

Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.

Then shall the Archbishop speak unto the people

FORASMUCH as PHILIP and ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY have consented together in holy wedlock, and have witnessed the same before God and this company, and thereto have given and pledged their troth either to other, and have declared the same by giving and receiving of a Ring, and by joining of hands; I pronounce that they be Man and Wife together, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

¶ *And the Archbishop shall add this Blessing*

GOD the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve, and keep you; the Lord mercifully with his favour look upon you; and so fill you with all spiritual benediction and grace, that ye may so live together in this life, that in the world to come ye may have life everlasting. *Amen.*

They are Now Man & Wife & Follow the Archbishop to the High Alter-while the Choir sing the Psalm -

¶ *Then shall the Archbishop, followed by the Man and the Woman, go to the Lord's Table ; this Psalm being sung*

Psalm lxvii . . . . . *E. C. Bairstow*

GOD be merciful unto us, and bless us: and shew us the light of his countenance, and be merciful unto us.

That thy way may be known upon earth: thy saving health among all nations.

Let the people praise thee, O God: yea, let all the people praise thee.

O let the nations rejoice and be glad: for thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.

Let the people praise thee, O God: yea, let all the people praise thee.

Then shall the earth bring forth her increase: and God, even our own God, shall give us his blessing.

God shall bless us: and all the ends of the world shall fear him.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son: and to the Holy Ghost;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end. Amen.

¶ *The Psalm ended, the people shall kneel, and the Man and the Woman kneeling before the Lord's Table, THE PRECENTOR standing at the Table, and turning his face towards them shall say* (They Kneel) (speaks)

Lord, have mercy upon us.

Answer. Christ have mercy upon us.

Precentor. Lord, have mercy upon us.

OUR Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil. Amen.

Precentor. O Lord, save thy servant, and thy handmaid;

Answer. Who put their trust in thee.

Precentor. O Lord, send them help from thy holy place;

Answer. And evermore defend them.

Precentor. Be unto them a tower of strength,

Answer. From the face of their enemy.

Precentor. O Lord, hear our prayer.

Answer. And let our cry come unto thee.

O GOD of Abraham, God of Isaac, God of Jacob, bless these thy servants, and sow the seed of eternal life in their hearts; that whatsoever in thy holy Word they shall profitably learn, they may in deed fulfil the same. Look, O Lord, mercifully upon them from heaven, and bless them. That they obeying thy will, and alway being in safety under thy protection, may abide in thy love unto their lives' end; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

¶ *Then* Now ~ *shall THE DEAN* ~~*say*~~ of Westminster

O MERCIFUL Lord and heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased; bestow, we beseech thee, upon these two persons the heritage and gift of children; and grant that they may live together so long in godly love and honesty, that they may see their children christianly and virtuously brought up, to thy praise and honour; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O GOD, who by thy mighty power hast made all things of nothing; who also (after other things set in order) didst appoint, that out of man (created after thine own image and similitude) woman should take her beginning; and, knitting them together, didst teach that it should never be lawful to put asunder those whom thou by Matrimony hadst made one: O God, who has consecrated the state of Matrimony to such an excellent mystery, that in it is signified and represented the spiritual marriage and unity betwixt Christ and his Church; Look mercifully upon these thy servants, that both this man may love his wife, according to thy Word (as Christ did love his spouse the Church, who gave himself for it, loving and cherishing it even as his own flesh), and also that this woman may be loving and amiable, faithful and obedient to her husband; and in all quietness, sobriety, and peace, be a follower of holy and godly matrons. O Lord, bless them both, and grant them to inherit thy everlasting kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

ALMIGHTY God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Pour upon you the riches of his grace, sanctify and bless you, that ye may please him both in body and soul, and live together in holy love unto your lives' end. *Amen.*

¶ *Then shall be sung the following*

Motet . . . . . *William McKie*

Archb of York to High Alter

WE wait for thy loving kindness, O God: in the midst of thy Temple,

O God, according to thy Name, so is thy praise unto the world's end; thy right hand is full of righteousness.

Alleluya. Alleluya.

We wait for thy loving kindness, O God; in the midst of thy Temple,

O Lord, send us now prosperity. *Amen.*

Now the ADDRESS BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Yorke

Chorley Premiss

¶ *Then shall be sung the following Hymn*

THE Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want,
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green : He leadeth me
The quiet waters by.

My soul He doth restore again ;
And me to walk doth make
Within the paths of righteousness,
Ev'n for His own name's sake.

Yea, though I walk in death's dark vale,
Yet will I fear none ill ;
For thou art with me ; and thy rod
And staff me comfort still.

My table thou hast furnished
In presence of my foes ;
My head thou dost with oil anoint,
And my cup overflows.

Goodness and mercy all my life
Shall surely follow me.
And in God's house for evermore
My dwelling-place shall be.

¶ *Then shall THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY dismiss those that are gathered together saying*

Let us pray.

O ALMIGHTY Lord and everlasting God, vouchsafe we beseech thee, to direct, sanctify and govern, both our hearts and bodies, in the ways of thy laws, and in the works of thy commandments; that through thy most mighty protection, both here and ever, we may be preserved in body and soul; through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

THE Blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always.

AMEN . . . . . *Orlando Gibbons*

¶ *A Fanfare shall be sounded and there shall be sung*

Hradvar

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

GOD save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King:
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
God save the King.

Service is over –
Move to Chapel of
Edward the Confessor
Queen Mary – King & Queen
Princess Margaret &
Princess Andrew of Greece –
4 Coaches –
same pen – 1923

¶ *During the signing of the Register the following will be sung*

ANTHEM . . . . . *Samuel Sebastian Wesley*

BLESSED be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Which, according to His abundant mercy, hath begotten us again unto a lively hope, by the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled that fadeth not away, reserved in Heaven for you, who are kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation, ready to be revealed in the last time.

But as He Which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation.

Pass the time of your sojourning here in fear.

See that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently.

Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God.

For all flesh is as grass, and the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away;

But the word of the Lord endureth for evermore. *Amen.*

Mame
Le tall

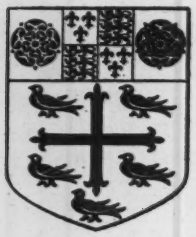
¶ *After the signing of the Register a Fanfare shall be sounded and there shall be played The Wedding March by Mendelssohn.*

The Processions of the Bride and Bridegroom, the Clergy,
The King and Queen, and the Royal Family.

Members of the Congregation are requested to remain in their places until directed by the Ushers to leave the Abbey.

HARRISON AND SONS, LTD.,
PRINTERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING,
44-47, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.2.

Westminster Abbey



REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY

NOVEMBER 9th, 1947

10.30 and 11.15 a.m.

10.30 a.m.

E.H. 450

O God, our help in ages past,
  Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
  And our eternal home ;

Under the shadow of thy throne
  Thy Saints have dwelt secure ;
Sufficient is thine arm alone,
  And our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
  Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting thou art God,
  To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in thy sight
  Are like an evening gone,
Short as the watch that ends the night
  Before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
  Bears all its sons away ;
They fly forgotten, as a dream
  Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,
  Our hope for years to come,
Be thou our guard while troubles last,
  And our eternal home.

William Croft (1678-1727) *Isaac Watts* (1674-1748)

Then shall the Precentor say :

Let us kneel and humbly confess our sins to Almighty God.

(*To be said all together*)

O God, our Father, we have sinned against thee in thought, word, and deed : we have not loved thee with all our heart : we have not loved our neighbours as ourselves. Have mercy upon us, we beseech thee : cleanse us from our sins : and help us to overcome our faults ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

And the Precentor shall say :

May the Almighty and merciful Lord grant unto us pardon and remission of all our sins, time for amendment of life, and the grace and comfort of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

O Lord, open thou our lips.
And our mouth shall shew forth thy praise.
O God, make speed to save us.
O Lord, make haste to help us.

(*All standing*)

Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost :

As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Praise ye the Lord.

The Lord's Name be praised.

PSALM LXVII.

Deus misereatur.

God be merciful unto us, and bless us : and shew us the light of his countenance, and be merciful unto us ;

That thy way may be known upon earth : thy saving health among all nations.

Let the people praise thee, O God : yea, let all the people praise thee.

O let the nations rejoice and be glad : for thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.

Let the people praise thee, O God : let all the people praise thee.

Then shall the earth bring forth her increase : and God, even our own God, shall give us his blessing.

God shall bless us : and all the ends of the world shall fear him.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son : and to the Holy Ghost ;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be : world without end. Amen.

Then shall the Congregation sit and there shall be read :

The Lesson.

REVELATION XXI, 1—5.

And I saw a new heaven and a new earth : for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away ; and there was no more sea.

And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.

And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God.

And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes ; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain : for the former things are passed away

And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. And he said unto me, Write : for these words are true and faithful.

Then all shall stand and there shall be sung :

Blake's " JERUSALEM " ... ... *Parry*

The first verse sung by the Choir only.

And did those feet in ancient time
Walk upon England's mountains green ?
And was the holy Lamb of God
On England's pleasant pastures seen ?
And did the countenance divine
Shine forth upon our clouded hills ?
And was Jerusalem builded here
Among those dark satanic mills ?

To be sung by all.

Bring me my bow of burning gold
Bring me my arrows of desire !
Bring me my spear ! O clouds, unfold !
Bring me my chariot of fire !
I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land.

Then shall be recited by all :

THE APOSTLES' CREED.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth :

And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary, Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried, He descended into hell ; The third day he rose again from the dead. He ascended into heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty ; From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost ; the holy Catholick Church ; The Communion of Saints ; The Forgiveness of sins ; the Resurrection of the body ; And the life everlasting. Amen.

AN ACT OF REMEMBRANCE.

Then shall the Congregation kneel and the Precentor shall say :

Let us pray.

Lord have mercy upon us.
Answer : *Christ have mercy upon us.*
Lord have mercy upon us.

Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation ; But deliver us from evil. Amen.

O eternal Lord God, who holdest all souls in life : we beseech thee to shed forth upon thy whole Church in Paradise and on earth the bright beams of thy light and thy heavenly comfort ; and grant that we, following the good example of those who have loved and served thee here and are now at rest, may with them at length enter into the fulness of thine unending joy ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grant, we beseech thee, O Almighty God, that all who here do honour to the memory of our brethren's sacrifice, may so be filled with the spirit of their love and fortitude, that forgetting all selfish and unworthy aims they may live only to the glory of God and to the service of their fellow-men ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grant them O Lord eternal rest and let light perpetual shine upon them. *Amen.*

Then shall the Congregation stand while the Procession moves to the Grave of the Unknown Warrior, singing the following :

E.H. 490

The King of love my Shepherd is,
Whose goodness faileth never ;
I nothing lack if I am his
And he is mine for ever.

Where streams of living water flow
My ransomed soul he leadeth,
And where the verdant pastures grow
With food celestial feedeth.

Perverse and foolish oft I strayed,
But yet in love he sought me,
And on his shoulder gently laid,
And home, rejoicing, brought me.

In death's dark vale I fear no ill
With thee, dear Lord, beside me ;
Thy rod and staff my comfort still,
Thy Cross before to guide me.

Thou spread'st a table in my sight ;
Thy unction grace bestoweth :
And O what transport of delight
From thy pure chalice floweth !

And so through all the length of days
Thy goodness faileth never ;
Good Shepherd, may I sing thy praise
Within thy house for ever.

Ancient Irish Melody *Sir H. W. Baker* (1821-77)

And a Solemn March shall be played.

THE CONTAKION OF THE FAITHFUL DEPARTED.

Give rest, O Christ, to thy servants with thy Saints, where sorrow and pain are no more, neither sighing, but life everlasting.

Thou only art immortal, the Creator and Maker of man : and we are mortal, formed of the earth, and unto earth shall we return : for so thou didst ordain when thou createdst me, saying, Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. All we go down to the dust ; and, weeping o'er the grave, we make our song, Hallelujah.

At 11 o'clock there shall be kept

SILENCE

for the space of two minutes.

THE RÉVEILLÉ.

Then shall be sung :

E.H. 134

Jesus lives ! thy terrors now
Can, O Death, no more appal us ;
Jesus lives ! by this we know
Thou, O grave, canst not enthral us.
Alleluya !

Jesus lives ! henceforth is death
But the gate of life immortal ;
This shall calm our trembling breath,
When we pass its gloomy portal.
Alleluya !

Jesus lives ! for us he died ;
Then, alone to Jesus living,
Pure in heart may we abide,
Glory to our Saviour giving,
Alleluya !

Jesus lives ! our hearts know well
Nought from us his love shall sever ;
Life, nor death, nor powers of hell
Tear us from his keeping ever.
Alleluya !

Jesus lives ! to him the throne
Over all the world is given ;
May we go where he is gone,
Rest and reign with him in heaven.
Alleluya !

H. J. Gauntlett (1805-70) *C. F. Gellert* (1715-69)

Then shall the following prayer be said by the Dean, the people standing :

A PRAYER FOR THE NATIONS.

O almighty and most merciful God, Father of us all, who in thy holy word has taught us that all kingdoms of the world are to become the kingdom of thy Son, send thy blessing, we beseech thee, upon the Rulers and Governors of the people and upon all who are seeking to kindle the desire for righteousness and peace among the nations of the world. Guide their counsels with the light of thy Holy Spirit of wisdom and truth, so that in their work they may glorify thy holy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

And the Dean shall pronounce

THE BLESSING.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Retiring Collection for the Earl Haig British Legion Fund.

11.15 a.m.

SOLEMN EUCHARIST OF REMEMBRANCE AND DEDICATION

INTROIT.

E.H. 733 (*Music : Traditional*)

Rest eternal grant unto them, O Lord : and may light perpetual shine upon them.

Thou, O God, art praised in Syon, and unto thee shall the vow be performed in Jerusalem : thou that hearest the prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come.

Rest eternal grant unto them, O Lord ; and may light perpetual shine upon them.

COLLECTS.

O God, our refuge and strength, who art the author of all godliness : Be ready, we beseech thee, to hear the devout prayers of thy Church ; and grant that those things which we ask faithfully we may obtain effectually ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O eternal Lord God, who holdest all souls in life : We beseech thee to shed forth upon thy whole Church in Paradise and on earth the bright beams of thy light and heavenly comfort ; and grant that we, following the good example of those who have loved and served thee here and are now at rest, may at the last enter with them into the fulness of thine unending joy ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O almighty and most merciful God, of thy bountiful goodness keep us, we beseech thee, from all things that may hurt us ; that we, being ready both in body and soul, may cheerfully accomplish those things that thou wouldest have done ; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

THE EPISTLE.

HEBREWS XI, 13—16.

These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. For they that say such things declare painfully that they seek a country. And truly, if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have had opportunity to have returned. But now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly : wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God : for he hath prepared for them a city.

GRADUAL.

E.H. 308

Father, see thy children bending at thy throne,
Pleading here the Passion of thine only Son,
Pleading here before thee all his dying love,
As he pleads it ever in the courts above.

Not for our wants only we this Offering plead,
But for all thy children who thy mercy need :
Bless thy faithful people, win thy wandering sheep,
Keep the souls departed who in Jesus sleep.

Dutch Melody *W. H. H. Jervois and W. B. T.*

THE HOLY GOSPEL.

ST. MATTHEW XX, 20—28

Then came to him the mother of Zebedee's children with her sons, worshipping him, and desiring a certain thing of him. And he said unto her, What wilt thou ? She saith unto him, Grant that these my two sons may sit, the one on thy right hand, and the other on the left, in thy kingdom. But Jesus answered and said, Ye know not what ye ask. Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with ? They say unto him, We are able. And he saith unto them, Ye shall drink indeed of my cup, and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with : but to sit on my right hand, and on my left, is not mine to give, but it shall be given to them for whom it is prepared of my Father. And when the ten heard it, they were moved with indignation against the two brethren. But Jesus called them unto him, and said, Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so among you : but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister ; And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant : Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.

THE NICENE CREED.

(To be said by all, standing)

I believe in one God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, And of all things visible and invisible :

And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, Begotten of his Father before all worlds, God of God, Light of Light, Very God of very God, Begotten, not made, Being of one substance with the Father, By whom all things were made : Who for us men, and for our salvation came down from heaven, And was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, And was made man, And was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate. He suffered and was buried, And the third day he rose again according to the Scriptures, And ascended into heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of the Father. And he shall come again with glory to judge both the quick and the dead : Whose kingdom shall have no end.

And I believe in the Holy Ghost, The Lord and giver of life, Who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, Who with the Father and the Son together is worshipped and glorified, Who spake by the Prophets. And I believe one Catholick and Apostolick Church. I acknowledge one Baptism for the remission of sins. And I look for the Resurrection of the dead, And the life of the world to come. Amen.

THE SERMON

BY THE REV. F. LEWIS DONALDSON, M.A.,

Sub-Dean : Canon in Residence.

OFFERTORY.

A. & M. 536

There is a land of pure delight,
Where Saints immortal reign ;
Infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain.

There everlasting spring abides,
And never-withering flowers ;
Death, like a narrow sea, divides
That heavenly land from ours.

Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand dress'd in living green ;
So to the Jews old Canaan stood,
While Jordan roll'd between.

But timorous mortals start and shrink
To cross the narrow sea,
And linger shivering on the brink,
And fear to launch away.

Oh, could we make our doubts remove,
Those gloomy doubts that rise,
And see the Canaan that we love
With unbeclouded eyes :

Could we but climb where Moses stood,
And view the landscape o'er ;
Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold flood,
Should fright us from the shore. Amen.

G. M. Garrett *Isaac Watt* (1707)

After the Consecration shall be sung to the music of John Merbecke :

O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us.
O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us.
O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, grant us thy peace.

And this Anthem (music : Traditional) :

E.H. 733

May light eternal shine upon them, O Lord : for endless ages with thy blest ones, for thou art merciful.

Rest eternal grant to them, O Lord, and may light perpetual shine upon them : for endless ages with thy blest ones, for thou are merciful.

During the Administration :

E.H. 335

Wherefore, O Father, we thy humble servants
Here bring before thee Christ thy well-beloved,
All-perfect Offering, Sacrifice immortal,
Spotless Oblation.

See now thy children, making intercession
Through him our Saviour, Son of God incarnate,
For all thy people, living and departed,
Pleading before thee.

Rouen Melody *W. H. H. Jervois* (1892-1905)

Gloria in Excelsis

(To be said by all, standing)

Glory be to God on high, and in earth peace, good will towards men. We praise thee, we bless thee, we worship thee, we glorify thee, we give thanks to thee for thy great glory, O Lord God, heavenly King, God the Father Almighty.

O Lord, the only-begotten Son Jesu Christ ; O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that takest away the sins of the world, receive our prayer. Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the Father, have mercy upon us.

For thou only art holy ; thou only art the Lord ; thou only, O Christ, with the Holy Ghost, art most high in the glory of God the Father. Amen

After the Blessing there shall be sung :

May they rest in peace. *Amen.*

E.H. 479

Soldiers of Christ, arise,
And put your armour on ;
Strong in the strength which God supplies,
Through his eternal Son ;

Strong in the Lord of Hosts,
And in his mighty power ;
Who in the strength of Jesus trusts
Is more than conqueror.

Stand then in his great might,
With all his strength endued ;
And take, to arm you for the fight,
The panoply of God.

From strength to strength go on,
Wrestle, and fight, and pray ;
Tread all the powers of darkness down,
And win the well-fought day.

That having all things done,
And all your conflicts past,
Ye may o'ercome, through Christ alone,
And stand entire at last.

W. H. Monk (1823-89) *Charles Wesley* (1707-88)

Vagner—16407

PRESS

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Monday, 17th November, 1947

at

6.15 p.m.

Admit Bearer to the Abbey.

ALAN C. DON,
Dean.

E

The Lord Chamberlain is
commanded by Their Majesties to invite

Mr & Mrs Edward R. Murrow

to an Evening Party on Tuesday, the 18th November,
1947, at 9.30 o'clock, p.m.

Buckingham Palace.

Evening Dress, Decorations
Service Dress Uniform.

PRESS PERMIT

Admit the Representative of

Columbia Broadcasting System

to view the Wedding Presents at St. James's Palace, on Monday, 17th November, 1947, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Clarendon

FRIARY COURT ENTRANCE

Lord Chamberlain.

PROCESSIONS LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE, FROM 9.15 a.m. ONWARD:

9.15: PROCESSION OF COLONIAL RULERS

A Mounted Escort.

1st Carriage: The Queen of Tonga. The Sultan of Kelantan.

2nd Carriage: The Sultan and Sultana of Zanzibar: The Sultan of Perak.

3rd Carriage: Major-General the Sultan of Johore, and the Sultana of Johore. The Sultan of Brunel.

4th Carriage: The Sultan of Selangor: The Tengku Ampuan: The Sultan of Lahej.

9.20: PROCESSION OF PRIME MINISTERS

A Mounted Escort.

1st Carriage: Sir Winston and Lady Churchill.

2nd Carriage: The Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mrs. St. Laurent.

3rd Carriage: The Rt. Hon. Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, and Mrs. Menzies.

4th Carriage: The Rt. Hon. Sydney Holland, Prime Minister of Holland, and Mrs. Holland.

5th Carriage: Dr. Daniel Malan, Prime Minister of South Africa, and Mrs. Malan.

6th Carriage: Mr. Jawaharial Nehru, Prime Minister of India; and his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

7th Carriage: Mr. Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, and the Begum Mohammed Ali.

8th Carriage: The Rt. Hon. Don Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon; Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Lady Huggins.

9th Carriage: Viscount Brookeborough, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and Lady Brookeborough; Dr. Borg Olivier, Prime Minister of Malta, and Mrs. Borg Olivier.

9.40: PROCESSION OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

Non-Commissioned Officers' Escort of The Household Cavalry.

1st Glass Coach: The Princess Royal, the Duchess of Gloucester, Prince William of Gloucester, Prince Richard of Gloucester.

2nd Glass Coach: The Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Kent, Princess Alexandra of Kent, Prince Michael of Kent.

State Landau: Lady Patricia Ramsay, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, Major-General The Earl of Athlone, Princess Marie Louise.

10.26: THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION

A Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry.

The State Coach and eight Greys: The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh.

1st Carriage: Mary, Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of the Robes), Countess of Leicester (Lady of the Bedchamber), Earl of Scarborough (Lord Chamberlain), Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (Lord Steward).

2nd Carriage: Mrs. Alexander Abel Smith (Woman of the Bedchamber), Colonel The Earl of Stair (Captain General, Royal Company of Archers), Admiral Sir Martin Dunbar-Nasmith (Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom), Earl of Eldon (Lord in Waiting).

3rd Carriage: Lady Rosemary Spencer-Churchill (Maid of Honour), Lady Jane Vane-Tempest-Stewart (Maid of Honour), Sir Alan Lascelles (private Secretary), Brigadier Lord Tryon (Keeper of the Privy Purse).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE:

Six hundred rooms.

Buckingham Palace has been the London residence of every British sovereign for more than one hundred years. It is the birthplace of two Kings - William IV and Edward XXX Vll - and of a King-to-be, Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall. Queen Elizabeth II was born at 12 Bruton Street.

It was King George III, great-great-great-great-grandfather of the present Queen, (said to be "a home-loving man of simple tastes",) who in 1762 bought for the sum of 28 thousand pounds (about 83 thousand dollars), the original Buckingham House, home of the Dukes of Buckingham, around which the present Palace has been built and from which it takes its name.

Though George III brought the building into the royal possession and his son, George IV, XXX rebuilt it, the Queens of Britain have been largely responsible for making the Palace what it is today. In 1819 George IV decided to remodel and refurnish Buckingham House. John Nash, designer of London's Regent Street and a leading architect and town planner of the day, was put in charge of the undertaking. As many as 1,000 men were engaged on the building at a time, working until 10 p.m. by candlelight. Yet progress was so slow that George IV, who died in 1830, never lived to see his beautiful home completed.

His brother and successor, William IV, disliked the Palace so much that he refused to live in it and tried, without success, to foist it on the army as a barracks, and then on the government as a House of Parliament. There were even rumors that he would sell it if only he could find a bidder. By 1837, when the Palace was finally finished, Nash had died of old age and his place had been taken by Edward Blore, designer of Abbotsford, the famous home of Sir Walter Scott.

The new Palace had come to be regarded as an expensive white elephant, derogatively nicknamed the "Palace of Pimlico", when the 18-year-old Queen Victoria astonished everyone by deciding that it was from Buckingham Palace (and not from St. James's or Kensington)that she would rule. Since then, though Buckingham Palace has been gradually modernised and in parts remodelled, there have been no structural alterations.

The Queen still holds court in the the same suite of twelve State Apartments as was used by Queen Victoria. Investitures, the Presentation Parties and any big Evening Parties which the Queen may in the future hold, all take place in the Ball Room. Guests dance to the latest dance

tunes in this same Ball Room to which their great-grandmothers and grandmothers came in crinolines and Edwardian gowns.

It is more than eighty years since Queen Victoria transferred her "drawing-rooms", forerunners of our pre-war courts and post-war presentation parties, from St. James's to Buckingham Palace. Yet foreign diplomats are still accredited to the "Court of St. James", though it is at Buckingham Palace that they present their letters of credence to Queen Elizabeth II.

The Palace stood empty for much of the long Victorian reign, for the widowed Queen preferred the greater seclusion of her other homes (Clarence House, etc.); and it was the reign of George V and Queen Mary which brought the biggest changes. Internally, though there was no important structural alteration, the reign of George V brought a revolution in organisation. The Late Queen Mary was the first Queen who seriously concerned herself with the running of the royal household. The primitive plumbing was overhauled. New bathrooms were installed and sinks and taps (faucets to you!) fitted to save carrying water so far for cleaning purposes. The ~~XXXXXX~~ antiquated kitchens were remodelled and then kept up-to-date, and the private apartments were refurnished so that they became both more artistic and more home-like. A Household dining-room 50 feet wide and 30 feet wide doesn't sound very homelike, but this is where the members of the Household

take their meals.

Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall, and Princess Anne share a day nursery overlooking the Mall, and each of the children has a night nursery nearby.

The private apartments of the Royal Family are said to be "homelike". As in other homes the rooms reflect the taste of their owners. There are favorite pictures on the walls, and family photographs on mantelpieces and tables. The Queen and the Duke of EXX Edinburgh have both radio and television in their private apartments.

FROM: Mr. G.R. Topping, Room 608 55 Portland Place

CORONATION DAY

Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke will command all troops on parade in London. The total number of officers and men taking part in the Coronation parade, either in the Procession or lining the streets will be 29,200. Of these, 26,700 will be drawn from the United Kingdom (3,600 Royal Navy, 16,100 Army, and 7,000 Royal Air Force) 2,000 will be drawn from overseas countries of the Commonwealth and 500 from the Colonies.

Subsidiary processions

There will be eight procession to Westminster Abbey prior to departure of Her Majesty the Queen.

1. Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Sword Bearer and Common Crier arrive at 8.45 a.m.

2. Certain members of the Royal Family leave Buckingham Palace at 8.40 a.m. and arrive at 8.55 (by car).

3. Royal and other representatives of foreign states leave St. James's Palace at 0850 and arrive at Westminster Abbey at 0900; there will be 70 or 80 cars.

4. Carriages with Queen of Tonga and Sultans of Zanzibar, Jahore, Selangor, Kalantan, Perak, Brunei and Lahej, leave Buckingham Palace at 9.15 and arrive at the Annexe at 9.35 a.m.

5. Commonwealth and United Kingdom Prime Ministers; there will be nine carriages which leave Buckingham Palace at 9.20 and arrive at 9.40 a.m.

6. Speaker of the House of Commons goes in his Coach from the House of Commons to Westminster Abbey at 9.30. The Speaker's Coach is more than 250 years old and believed to be one of the oldest vehicles in working order in the world. Queen Anne is thought to have used it at her Coronation. Mr. William Morrison's Coat of Arms has only just been granted. The crest is a Viking ship with a dragon prow and hung with round coloured shields and the motto "The Lord is my Shepherd" in Gaelic.

7. Princes and Princesses

First Carriage -	Princess Royal Duchess of Gloucester Prince William Prince Richard
Second Carriage -	Duchess of Kent Duke of Kent Princess Alexandra Prince Michael
Third Carriage -	Lady Patricia Ramsay Countess of Athlone Earl of Athlone Princess Marie Louise

The carriages leave Buckingham Palace at 9.40 and arrive at Westminster Abbey at 10.14 a.m. with an escort of the Household Cavalry.

8. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret leave Clarence House at 10.00 a.m. and arrive at the Annexe at 10.32 a.m.

The Main Procession to the Abbey will consist of 9,400 troops, excluding bands. Major units will be Sovereign's escort of Household Cavalry, the King's Troop Royal Horse Artillery and 1,000 officers and men of the Brigade of Guards. The mounted band of the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues) and bands of the Grenadier and Irish and Welsh Guards will march in procession. The procession will form up in The Mall shortly before Her Majesty leaves Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty will be preceded by over 1,000 Guardsmen and the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, behind whom will come the Chaplains, Honorary Chaplains, Honorary Physicians and Surgeons, and As.D.C. of the Armed Services, members of the staff of the Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry, Senior Officers of the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth, Commanders-in-Chief, Air A.D.C. and As.D.C. General, Admirals of the Fleet, Field Marshalls and Marshals of the Royal Air Force, Chiefs of Staff of the United Kingdom, members of the Board of Admiralty, the Army Council and the Air Council.

Then come Yeomen of the Guard, the Queen's Bargemaster and Watermen, and, behind, the band of the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues), two Divisions of the Soveriegn's Escort of the Household Cavalry, followed by the Deputy Commander of Coronation Troops, Major General J.A. Gascoigne, G.O.C., London District, and the Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis, Sir Harold Scott, who will be on horseback.

Then comes the Queen in the State Coach, to be drawn by eight Greys. Her Majesty will be in her traditional Parliament Robe of crimson velvet furred with ermine, and wearing on her head a diadem. This diadem or circlet, sometimes called the Maltese Circlet, was worn by Queen Victoria at her Coronation and is shown in a famous picture of her by Winterhalter. It was also worn by our present Queen at the State Opening of Parliament. With Her Majesty in the State Coach, sitting on her left, will be the Duke of Edinburgh in the full-dress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet.

Immediately behind the Coach, riding on horseback, comes the Lord High Constable, Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, whom the Queen has chosen to command the Coronation Troops; the Master of the Horse, the Duke of Beaufort Gold Stick in Waiting, Major General Sir Richard Howard-Vyse; the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Colonel T.F.C. Winnington; and Silver Stick in Waiting, Colonel E.J.S. Ward.

Then follows the Standard, and riding immediately behind it, as Personal Aides de Camp to the Queen, the Duke of Gloucester and Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Behind them come the principal Services Aides de Camp, The Equerries to the Queen, Staff Officers of London District and the Household Brigade, members of the Queen's Suite in carriages, and the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Sovereign's Escort.

The Return Procession will start to leave Storeys Gate at 1.45 p.m. when the Service ends, and by the time the Queen leaves Westminster Abbey it should be nearing Grosvenor Gate. This will be about two miles long and will take forty-five minutes to pass any point. The procession will cover five miles 250 yards.

There will be nearly 10,000 servicemen in the Procession including 2,500 from the Commonwealth and Colonies compared with 1,300 in 1937. At the head of the procession, behind a group of Army bands will march Commonwealth and Colonial contingents (details of Colonial Contingent attached). Then follows another group of bands followed by the Royal Air Force.

Royal Air Force. This will consist of four wings, each headed by a Group Captain. At the head of the column will be two Bands followed by the First Wing of Reserves, auxiliaries and Women's Forces.

The Second Wing will consist of overseas units, Home and Maintenance Commands and Signals.

The Third Wing will consist of Transport, Technical, Training and Flying Commands.

The Fourth Wing will consist of Coastal, Fighter and Bomber Commands followed by bands of the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell and the Royal Air Force Regiment.

The Royal Navy. The units of the Royal Navy and associated Services, marching in procession and lining the streets will total about 3,500 men. There will be an addition Colonial and Commonwealth contingents.

Main processional contingent:-

1000 officers Q.A.R.N.N.S. men and W.R.N.S. led by two Bands,
(1) Royal Marines, Plymouth
(2) Royal Marines School of Music, Deal
Each band will have one officer and forty-five other ranks.

The Royal Navy procession is formed into seven Units

(1)	Royal Marines and Royal Marines F.V.R.	145 officers and men
(2)	Q.A.R.N.N.S., W.R.N.S. and W.R.N.V.R.	54 officers and W.R.N.S.
(3)	R.N.R. AND R.N.V.R.	135
(4)	Supply and Secretariat, Medical, Educational, Regulating, Shipwrights, Chaplains	105
(5)	Naval Aviation	101
(6)	Engineering and Electrical	193
(7)	Executive officers and Seamen Branch	253

COLONIAL CORONATION CONTINGENT WILL NUMBER 500

The Colonial contingent which will take part in the Coronation Return Procession will number about 500 and will be representative of almost all overseas dependent territories. It will consist of officers and men of the three armed services and of the Colonial Armed Police under the command of Lt.Col. G.N. Ross, Gordon Highlanders, now serving with the Royal West African Frontier Force. Included in the contingent will be members of the police and armed forces of the Federation of Malaya, the King's African Rifles and the Fiji Military Forces who are serving in Malaya.

Colours will be carried by the Royal West African Frontier Force the King's African Rifles and the Malay Regiment.

The following units will be represented:-

NAVY	Officers	O.R.s
Sierra Leone Naval Volunteer Force	1	1
Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force	1	1
Malayan R.N.V.R.		
Federation Division		1
Singapore Division	1	3
Hong Kong Naval Volunteer Reserve	1	1
Royal East African Navy	1	2
Royal Malayan Navy	1	2
	6	11
ARMY		
Barbados Regiment	1	3
Bermuda Rifles	1	3
Bermuda Militia Artillery	1	3
British Guiana Volunteer Force	1	3
British Honduras Volunteer Guard	1	3
Leeward Islands Defence Force	1	2
Falkland Islands Defence Force	-	3
Hong Kong Regiment	3	9
Singapore Volunteer Corps	1	3
11th H.A.A. Royal Malta Artillery(Territorial)	1	3
3rd L.A.A. Royal Malta Artillery (Territorial)	1	3
King's Own Malta Regiment	1	3
Gibralta Defence Force	1	7
Jamaica Battalion	1	3
Malay Regiment	8	18
Federation (Malaya) Regiment	1	3
Federation (Malaya) Armoured Car Squadron	1	3
Federation of Malaya Volunteer Force	1	3
Somaliland Scouts	1	7
Fiji Military Forces	2	10
Kenya Regiment	1	3
East African Signals) " " Army Service Corps) " " Army Medical Corps) " " Army Ordnance Corps) " " Electrical and Mechanical Engineers)	1	9
East African Armoured Car Squadron	1	3
156 H.A.A. Battery, East Africa	1	3
King's African Rifles (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland)	13	77
Northern Rhodesia Regiment	1	9
Royal West African Frontier Force (Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia)	35	107
m	82	306

AIR FORCE

	Officers	O.R.s
Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force	1	6
Malayan Auxiliary Air Force:		
Federation Section	1	6
Singapore Section	1	6
Aden Protectorate Levies	2	13
	5	31

POLICE

Federation of Malaya Police	5	29
Cyprus	1	4
Soloman Islands		2
Bahamas		2
Trinidad	1	4
Windwards:		
Dominica)		
Grenada)		
St. Lucia)		3
St. Vincent)		
Sarawak	1	3
North Borneo		3
	8	50

A Queen's Colonial Escort of eight mounted officers will play a prominent part in the Procession. They will consist of officers from Malaya (2), Fiji (1), East Africa (2), and West Africa (3).

Members of the contingent will arrive in the United Kingdom from about the middle of May, the first being from Mauritius and Fiji. They will be stationed at Woolwich where they will undergo training as a complete unit. The contingent will go under canvas in Kensington Gardens two or three days before the Coronation, and will return to Woolwich soon after.

GRT/JDS
30.3.53

Notes for Commentators attending the Wedding of

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ELIZABETH

and

LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN, R.N.

Westminster Abbey, 20th November 1947

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The accuracy of the information contained herein has been checked as far as possible but cannot be guaranteed.

An additional memorandum will be issued on ..... containing the latest available information.

Broadcasting House, London. November 1947

HFGO

Her Royal Highness The Princess ELIZABETH Alexandra Mary, Colonel Grenadier Guards, Fellow of the Royal Society, Heiress Presumptive to the Throne. (House of Windsor).

Born April 21st, 1926, at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1. (Home of her Maternal Grandparents). Eldest daughter of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. (At time of her birth, her parents were the Duke and Duchess of York).

Note: Throughout this summary Princess Elizabeth will be referred to as "H.R.H." for the sake of brevity.

On 11th December 1936 she was informed of the Abdication of her Uncle, King Edward VIII, and that her parents were now King and Queen and she was Heiress Presumptive to the Throne.

In October 1940 H.R.H. broadcast for the first time to the Children of the Empire at Home and Overseas in BBC Children's Hour.

In February 1942 she was appointed Colonel, Grenadier Guards and Inspected the Regiment in 1943.

She was also appointed a Counsellor of State during the King's absence visiting troops in Italy in 1943.

Her first major public engagement was the secret launching of the battleship Vanguard from Clydebank in 1944.

In March 1945 H.R.H. was granted a Commission in the Auxiliary Territorial Service as a Second Subaltern and she attended a Training Course at a Driving Centre - she passed as Qualified to drive and maintain all classes of Army vehicles.

She had also been trained as a Sea Ranger after being in the Girl Guides.

H.R.H.'s 21st Birthday was celebrated at Capetown during the Royal Visit to South Africa. It was at this time that she broadcast the Dedication of herself to the service of the Nation. She was also made Colonel in Chief of Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

Her Engagement was first made public in a Court Circular issued from Buckingham Palace on 9th July 1947.

She is four years and ten months younger than Lieut. Mountbatten.

Her annual allowance from the age of 21 is £15,000. Her allowance when she is married is now being considered by a Select Committee of the Government.

She is a great great grand daughter of Queen Victoria who married her Consort after she came to the Throne nearly 108 years ago.

The Royal couple first met in 1937.

HFGO

Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, R.N.

He was born on the 10th June 1921 in his father's house in Corfu. His father was the late General Prince Andrew of Greece and of Denmark, G.C.V.O. His Mother was Princess Alice of Battenburg. Prince Philip is a great great grandson of Queen Victoria and a great nephew of Queen Alexandra, and a second cousin of the King.

Prince Philip's grandfather, both his uncles and his first cousin, (and Best Man) the Marquess of Milford Haven, have devoted their lives to the Royal Navy, which Prince Philip himself entered as a Cadet in 1939.

At the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, he was awarded the King's Dirk as the finest all-round Cadet of his term. By 1940 he was on active service and in January 1941 was mentioned in despatches for his part in the searchlight control in H.M.S. Valiant during the battle of Cape Matapan. Promotion followed and soon after his 21st Birthday in 1942 he was appointed First Lieutenant in H.M.S. Wallace. He was the youngest officer in the Royal Navy holding such a responsible position.

Both Prince Philip, his cousin, the third Marquess of Milford Haven, and his uncle Viscount Mountbatten, were all in the war against Japan up to the last.

On 18th March this year he formally became a naturalised British subject, at the same time he relinquished the title of Prince and adopted the English surname of Mountbatten, a name already famous in the history of the Navy. He is now an instructor at the Royal Naval Training Establishment for Petty Officers at Corsham in Wiltshire.

He has spent most of his life in England, having made his home with his uncle and guardian, Admiral Mountbatten. He was educated at an English preparatory school at Cheam and at a Scottish Public School, Gordonstoun. In the Royal Navy he has shown outstanding qualities as an athlete, a scholar and a leader of men. He has long been on terms of close friendship with the Royal Family.

The Royal Marriage Act.

The Royal Marriage is controlled by the Royal Marriage Act of 1772. This Act was passed through Parliament by George III as a result of quarrels with his brothers over their marrying certain subjects. By this Act no descendant of the body of George II, except the issue of Princesses married to foreign families, can make a valid marriage unless the King has given consent under the Great Seal. But such subjects on reaching the age of 25 may marry without Royal sanction after giving twelve months notice to the Privy Council.

The special licence for the Wedding was issued from the Faculty Office of the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury on 22nd September on receipt of H.M. Royal Assent signed by the King under the Great Seal. It had previously been declared in Council. The Licence was flown to Balmoral where the Royal Family were staying.

HFGO

Westminster Abbey (Historical details in Appendix II)

The present marriage is the first of an Heir to the Throne to take place within the Abbey walls. It is only since 1919 that Royal marriages in the Abbey have revived a custom of many hundreds of years ago. The last of these was the marriage of Richard II to Anne of Bohemia in 1382 which took place "at the Church in Westminster". The Royal marriages which have taken place in the Abbey since then are as follows:

Princess Patricia of Connaught in 1919
Princess Mary in 1922
King George VI (then Duke of York) 26th April 1923
Duke of Kent in 1934

Some other important Royal Marriages were:

Queen Victoria in Chapel Royal, St. James, 1840
Edward VII in Chapel Royal, Windsor, 1863
George V in Chapel Royal, St. James, 1893
Duke of Gloucester in Buckingham Palace, 6th November 1935

No staging or platforms will be erected in the Abbey as was done for the Coronation. 800 chairs are being lent by the Ministry of Works which will bring the seating accommodation up to about 2,500.

Form of Service

The Marriage Service will be as in the Book of Common Prayer for the Church of England. It is entitled "The Form of Solemnization of Matrimony".

The old form of Marriage Service will be used which includes the words "To love, cherish and obey". The remainder of the Service follows the form used at the wedding of the King and Queen in 1923. The Revised Version of the Prayer Book published in 1928 in which the word 'Obey' is omitted, was not accepted by Parliament nor consequently by the King though it had the approval of the Bishops. It is therefore not in fact legally recognised though frequently used at the present time. There has been a little criticism of the use of the old form of service - mainly from women, who feel that it is not in keeping with their present emancipated state.

At the conclusion of the service a fanfare will be sounded followed by the singing of the National Anthem. Afterwards the Registers will be signed in the Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor during which the anthem "Blessed be the God and Father" by Samuel Sebastian Wesley will be sung.

Four Registers in all will be laid out in the Chapel to be signed. They are the duplicate Registers kept traditionally by the Abbey, the Royal book in which are recorded all Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Royal Family and the big white book of the Abbey recording all its great visitors.

HFGO

PART II

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEDDING

The Best Man

The best man will be 28 year-old Lord Milford Haven. He and Lieutenant Mountbatten were at Cheam School and Dartmouth Naval College together. They are first cousins. Lord Milford Haven was a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy at the outbreak of war. He has been twice honoured - in 1942 was made an O.B.E. for courage displayed in the destroyer Kandahar sunk in a minefield and in 1943 was awarded the D.S.C. for his part in a Malta Convoy. His grandfather, Prince Louis of Battenburg, was First Sea Lord in 1914 and his Father was a Lieutenant, R.N. in Dogger Bank and Jutland actions. Lord Milford Haven is the third Marquess and succeeded his father in 1938.

The Bridesmaids

Princess Margaret - 17 year-old sister of the Bride.

Princess Alexandra - 10 year-old daughter of Duchess of Kent.

Lady Caroline Montague Douglas-Scott - 20 year-old second daughter of Duke of Buccleuch.

Lady Mary Cambridge - 23 year-old daughter of Marquis of Cambridge, Queen Mary's nephew.

Lady Elizabeth Lambart - 23 year-old niece of the Earl of Cavan.

The Hon. Pamela Mountbatten - 18 year-old daughter of Lord Mountbatten.

The Hon. Margaret Elphinstone - 22 year-old daughter of Lord Elphinstone who married the Queen's sister.

Miss Diana Bowes Lyon - 24 year-old daughter of the Late Hon. John Herbert Bowes Lyon, the Queen's brother.

The Pages

Prince William of Gloucester and Prince Michael of Kent, both 5 year-old cousins of the bride.

General Notes

Troops lining the route will be in battledress including the Brigade of Guards. It is hoped that the Sovereign's and Captain's Escorts of the Household Cavalry will appear in their traditional Full Dress. About 1,500 Service Men will be on parade including detachments of the Royal Navy, R.A.F., Marines, Territorial Army and Sandhurst Cadets.

The pathway to the Abbey West Door will be lined by representatives of 16th/5th Lancers, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, Grenadier Guards, the A.T.S. and the Navy.

HFGO

Eight Chief Petty Officers or Petty Officers of the R.N. will form one of five groups lining the pathway. They will be selected from those who have served with Lieut. M. at the R.N. School at Corsham and they will represent various branches of the Service.

1,000 Boy Scouts will sell programmes along the Wedding routes.

Following the ceremony there will be a four-hour peal of the bells. The richly engraved Abbey gold plate will adorn the High Altar. The only floral decoration in the Abbey will be chrysanthemums. The Abbey choir of 34 men and boys will be augmented with 16 choristers from the Chapels Royal.

H.R.H. will travel to the Abbey in the Irish State Coach and return in the high seated glass coach with her husband. The Irish Coach, big, bulky and weighing three tons, was acquired by Queen Victoria in Ireland. It is generally used by the King, when driving to State Levees in St. James' Palace.

Driver of the Irish State Coach will be Mr. F. McIlveen, King's Head Coachman. The Driver of the Glass Coach from the Abbey to Buckingham Palace will be Mr. R. Land. The horses will all come from the Palace Mews. Four of the horses taking part are fine greys which were recently given to H.M. the King by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. They are all the famous WINDSOR GREYS.

26 Boy Scouts will hand out the Service papers to the Wedding guests in the Abbey.

Three Fanfares have been specially composed by Sir Arnold Bax, Master of the King's Musick.

Some of the thirty black and brown horses Queen Wilhelmina of Holland gave the King last year will be used to mount the outriders and some of the Household Cavalry.

The Wedding date is also the centenary of the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, author of "Abide with Me" who died in 1847. The opening hymn of the Wedding Service - "Praise my Soul the King of Heaven" is also by Henry Francis Lyte.

Gold for the wedding ring comes from Merionethshire, Wales. It was mined in 1937. Welsh gold is considered lucky for wedding rings. This is the same gold as the Windsor and Gloucester wedding rings.

The gold pen with which H.R.H. and Lieut. M. will sign the Registers will be the same as used by the King and Queen at their wedding in 1923.

<u>Military details</u>

The route to and from Buckingham Palace will be as follows:
The Mall - Admiralty Arch - Whitehall - Parliament Street - East and South sides of Parliament Square - West door of Westminster Abbey.

The bridegroom will drive privately with the Best Man to Westminster Abbey and will enter by the Poet's Corner door.

Guards of Honour will be mounted in the quadrangle at Buckingham Palace and at the West Door of Westminster Abbey.

HFGO

General Notes. (Cont'd)

All detachments of troops lining the route except the Territorial Army and R.A.F. will carry colours.

Colour parties and officers will take post on the off-side of the procession. During the service officers and colours will change to the opposite side of the road for the return procession.

Bands will be in the following position.

Bands of the Brigade of Guards	Quadrangle Buckingham Pal. Clarence Gate Duke of York Steps
Royal Marines	Trafalgar Square
The Life Guards	Horse Guards Avenue
Central Band of the R.A.F.	Richmond Terrace
Grenadier Guards	West Door, The Abbey
Metropolitan Police Central Band	Bridge Street

The Silver-Stick-in-Waiting will furnish the following Escorts: Sovereign's Escort and Captain's Escort without Standard as detailed below:

Composition of SOVEREIGN'S ESCORT
(For King's Procession, outgoing with Bride and returning with Queen)

Two Men - "Advance Points"
(40 Yards)
One Man - "Connecting File"
(40 Yards)
16 Men - Leading Division of the Escort
(Life Guards)
(40 Yards)
16 Men - Leading Division of the Escort
(Life Guards)
(40 Yards)
Major - THE CARRIAGE - Commanding Officer
16 Men - Rear Division (Blues)
(40 Yards)
16 Men - Rear Division (Blues)
(40 Yards)
One Man - Connecting File
(40 Yards)
Two Men - Rear Points

N.B. The Escort ride four abreast. Each Division covers about 12 yards. The King's procession outgoing and returning covers from Advance Points to Rear Points (including some extra carriages not shown above) about a quarter of a mile. It takes over two minutes to pass.

Composition of CAPTAIN'S ESCORT

(For Queen's outgoing and Bride's return procession)

Two Men - "Advance Points"
(40 Yards)
One Man - "Connecting File"
(40 Yards)

Composition of CAPTAIN'S ESCORT (Cont'd)

12 Men - Leading Division of the Escort
(Life Guards)
(40 Yards)
1 Subaltern - CARRIAGE - One Captain Commanding Escort
16 Men - Rear Division of Escort (Blues)
(40 Yards)
1 Man - "Connecting File"
(40 Yards)
Two Men - Rear Points

N.B. The Escort ride four abreast. The leading Division covers about nine yards and the Rear Division about 12 yards. The Queen's procession (including two extra carriages) covers about 300 yards and takes about 1½ minutes to pass. The Bride's return procession will be two carriages shorter.

Dresses and Uniforms

This is the first time in history that lounge suits have been permitted at a Royal Wedding. Usual dress is Court Dress or Full Dress uniform for men and for women "dresses to the ground" and white gloves. On this occasion women will be dressed as for any smart event and gloves need not now be white.

The silk for H.R.H.'s dresses has been woven at Dumfermline, Fifeshire, by the daughters of Scottish miners. The fabrics for the bridesmaids' dresses have been made by a Nottingham firm who have been making dresses and bridal nets for society weddings for fifty years. H.R.H.'s going away costumes have been woven by a French firm at Lyons and a British firm at Barnoldswick in Yorkshire. Dresses and costumes have all been designed by Norman Hartnell of London.

The H.R.H. Wedding Train has been made from twenty pounds of raw silk from the silk farm at Lullingstone Castle in Kent. It has been woven by a London firm into approximately 60 yards of 54 inch satin.

One hundred extra clothing coupons were issued by the B.o.T. to the Princess for her wedding. Her Bridesmaids had an issue of 23 and pages of 10 extra coupons each.

H.R.H.'s hair will be dressed on wedding morning by Mr. Charles Jules Joerin, a London hairdresser who was appointed "hairdresser to the Queen" just before the war. His brother dressed Queen Mary's hair for many years.

In letters of congratulation to H.R.H. many people sent clothing coupons to help with her trousseau. As she has had an official issue, they were returned to the donors with letters of Appreciation.

Bouquets for H.R.H. will be provided as a traditional gift from the Worshipful Company of Gardeners. Mr. Martin Longmore of a London firm of florists has been asked to submit sketches to the Palace.

Her Majesty the Queen will wear a gown of supple lame in apricot and gold. The dress has long tight sleeves and a full-length skirt ending in a pointed train. Across the bodice she will wear the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and a hip length cape of sable will be worn over the shoulders. The hat will be of apricot and amber-tinted feathers.

HFGO

The King has approved the wearing of dress Stars of Orders, Ribands, decorations and medals for the occasion. Up to two Stars of Orders may be worn by Army and R.A.F. officers possessing them. Retired and released officers may wear Service Dress.

H.R.H. Wedding Dress will be on show with the presents immediately after the wedding and will also be shown to the public for ten days at St. James' Palace before going to the Victoria and Albert Museum for exhibition with the other Royal wedding dresses.

H.R.H. visited the British Colour Council and selected four new colours which she will sponsor to commemorate the wedding. They are limeflower, linden - two greens, and princess blue and spithead blue - two blues.

GUESTS

The following members of Royal Families have indicated that they will be present at the Wedding.

King Haakon of Norway. Popular 75 year-old King who is praised by all for his opposition to the Nazis during the war. In 1940 he escaped to Britain and returned to his country at the end of the war.

King Michael of Rumania. (25 years old) Will stay at Buckingham Palace. His first visit since 1938. He is a great grandson of Queen Victoria.

King Frederick IX and Queen Ingrid of Denmark. Married in 1935, frequent visitors to this country. King is very fond of music and is adept conductor. Fond of rowing and spent early days in Royal Danish Navy.

Queen Frederika of the Hellenes. Will attend alone as King Paul cannot be here. At present he is suffering from typhoid. She is thirty and is described as "petite and vivacious".

Queen Helen of Rumania. The Queen Mother of King Michael.

King Peter and Queen Alexandra of Yugoslavia. Ex-king of Yugoslavia. Married in 1944 in London in Yugoslav Embassy. Was dethroned in 1945.

Queen Victoria Eugenie, of Spain. Mother of Don Juan, claimant of the Spanish Throne, and daughter of late Princess Beatrice.

Queen Marie of Yugoslavia. Mother of King Peter, now living in England.

Prince Charles of Belgium. Regent of Belgium. Served in Royal Navy during first world war. Younger brother of present King Leopold III.

Prince Bernhard and Princess Juliana of the Netherlands. Juliana is heiress apparent and daughter of H.M. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. At present, until 1st December, she is acting as Regent during the illness of Queen Wilhelmina. Prince Bernhard is consort to the throne.

Crown Prince Gustave Adolf of Sweden and Crown Princess Louise. The Crown Princess is a sister of Lord Louis Mountbatten. Both did much during the war for allied prisoners of war.

HFGO

GUESTS (Cont.)

Princess Andrew (Alice) of Greece. The mother of Lieut. M. She is the older sister of Lord Mountbatten and a great grand daughter of Queen Victoria.

Prince and Princess George of Greece. Uncle of King Paul of the Hellenes and a frequent visitor to this country.

Duchess of Aosta. Formerly Princess Irene of Greece and sister of King Paul. Her husband was King of Croatia until the fall of Mussolini.

Princess Eugenie of Greece. Cousin of Lieut. M.

Princess Christof of Greece. Aunt of Lieut. M.

Princess Axel of Denmark. Daughter of second brother of the present King of Sweden.

Prince and Princess Rene de Bourbon Parma. The Princess is a sister of Prince Axel of Denmark. All her family served in the allied forces during the war and Prince Rene had a commission in the Foreign Legion.

Prince George of Denmark. Also a nephew of late King Christian and an active member of Danish Underground Movement.

Prince Flemming of Denmark. Son of Prince Axel. Very similar to Lieut. Philip in appearance and an officer in the Royal Danish Navy. Spends frequent holidays in Britain.

Prince John of Luxembourg and Princess Elizabeth of Luxembourg. Princess is 22 years old and a daughter of Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. Spent part of war in Canada then returned to England and joined the M.T.C.

The three sisters of Lieut. M. will not attend the wedding. They are married and living in Germany.

Over 2,000 official invitations to the Wedding have been sent out.

About 70 double and 140 single tickets to the Wedding have been issued to M.P.s.

About 100 seats are being reserved for members of the units in which H.R.H. served and for members of the staffs of Royal Estates.

The Polish Ambassador in London will represent his country.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, and General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, have both accepted invitations.

Mr. Chifley, P.M. of Australia, and Mr. Peter Frazer, P.M. of New Zealand will be unable to attend owing to pressure of State business. Dr. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, will represent Australia. Mr. Jordan, High Commissioner in England, will represent New Zealand.
Lord Mountbatten, Governor General of India, and Lady Mountbatten, will fly to London for the ceremony.

FEGO.

GUESTS (Contd.)

Members of the Government Opposition invited to the wedding are Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden, and Mr. Oliver Stanley.

As the wedding is described as "not a State function" invitations have not been sent to heads of States.

Lieut. M. has invited Mr. Daymond, Captain of the Moonrakers Skittle Team, in Corsham, Wilts.

A seat is being reserved for Miss Marion Crawford, who was H.R.H.'s Governess.

H.R.H. has invited twenty girls who have helped to make the wedding dress, two old servants of the Strathmore family, her former riding instructors, the school mistress at Birkhall, Aberdeenshire, where she will spend part of her honeymoon, and the Station Master at Wolferton, Norfolk, the station for Sandringham.

PART III

GENERAL INFORMATION

Post-Wedding details:

Guests who go to Buckingham Palace after the Wedding Ceremony will be served with drinks and sandwiches and light refreshments from a running buffet. There has been no elaborate wedding breakfast at Buckingham Palace for 25 years.

Besides the official Wedding cake only eleven other cakes have been accepted by H.R.H. Only the official one will be cut by the Royal Couple. It is possible that the other cakes will be cut up and sent to hospitals and such-like institutions. When Queen Victoria married she had 101 wedding cakes.

The official cake is understood to be in four tiers and of a design approved by Princess Elizabeth. The ingredients are all of pre-war quality and have been supplied by the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies. Many of the ingredients have been given by Australian Girl Guides. H.R.H. is the Chief Ranger of the British Empire.

It is expected that the Royal Couple will leave the Palace about 4 p.m. and will travel by car the 74 miles to Romsey, Hampshire. The honeymoon will be of one month's duration, a fortnight will be spent at Broadlands, near Romsey and a fortnight at Birkhall, near Balmoral on the Royal Estate.

Temporary new home of the Royal Couple will be Windlesham Moor, Surrey. It is understood that their proposed home at Sunningdale will take about three years to re-build.

In the evening of the Wedding Day Buckingham Palace will be flood-lit. In order to save current a certain amount of Fluorescent lighting will be used as well.

FEGO.

Wedding Gifts

The following are a few of the very many wedding gifts received at St. James' Palace.

The British Carnation Society are sending hundreds of blooms which will be used to decorate the Palace on the Wedding Day.

Personal gifts range from Mr. Churchill's gift of his six-volume work - "World Crisis" to the Aga Khan's filly foal and an American woman's gift of a pair of blue and white lace garters.

Northern Ireland have given home-produced linen - sheets, pillowcases, etc., all embroidered with the letter E and a crown.

Canada will give a mink coat as one gift - also a selection of inscribed antique silver.

Australia's gift is of silver plate engraved to commemorate the occasion.

Newfoundland's gift is a collection of Labrador mink pelts.

Jamaica's gift is a liqueur cabinet stocked with Jamaican produce.

New Zealand is giving a desk in New Zealand woods, ornamented with Maori carvings.

Uganda is giving furs and furniture and Kenya a travelling bag made from elephants' ears.

The Y.W.C.A. will give H.R.H. their traditional gift of a Bible.

Burma is giving a ruby necklace.

Trinidad's gift will be a $100,000 home for handicapped children to be built in the Colony. A token presentation of an album of Trinidad paintings will be made.

General and Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek have given a porcelain dinner and tea service of outstanding design.

The people of France are giving a present of Sevres porcelain and the City of Paris will give an elaborate dressing case engraved with the arms of the City.

Bermuda is giving a desk, armchair and four other chairs in Bermuda cedar wood.

Siam's gift is an antique gold vanity set.

Holland's gift is of crystal drinking glasses, and Portugal have given a magnificent thirty inch silver flower vase.

President Truman has given a casket-shaped vase of engraved glass.

Italy will give a present of fifty yards of the finest silk.

The British Cabinet gave H.R.H. a sofa table in Amboina wood.

FEGO.

APPENDIX I

Timetable and Procession details

Their Majesties' guests invited to be present at the ceremony will be in their places before 10.45 a.m. Members of the Royal Family and foreign Royal guests will arrive at the West door of Westminster Abbey at 11.5 a.m.

At 11.3 a.m. H.M. Queen Mary will leave Marlborough House in a motor car procession via Marlborough Gate. She will be received at the West Door of Westminster Abbey at 11.10 by the Dean of Westminster.

At 11.3 a.m. H.M. the Queen will leave Buckingham Palace in procession and arrive at the West Door of the Abbey at 11.15 a.m. where she will be received by the Dean of Westminster.

At 11.15 a.m. The Bridegroom accompanied by his Groomsman will arrive privately by car at the Poet's Corner door of the Abbey.

At 11.16 a.m. H.M. The King and H.R.H. will leave Buckingham Palace and be received at the West Door of the Abbey at 11.28 a.m. by the Dean of Westminster.

At the end of the service after the signing of the Register the Bride and Bridegroom proceed down the Abbey to the West Door. They will leave immediately in procession with a Captain's Escort for Buckingham Palace. Approximately three minutes later T.M. the King and Queen will leave in procession with a Sovereign's Escort for the Palace.

Here are details of the composition of the Royal Wedding Processions.

FEGO.

THE ROYAL WEDDING PROCESSIONS

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF THE QUEEN FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Glass Coach	The Queen Princess Margaret
1st Carriage	King of Norway Queen of the Hellenes
2nd Carriage	King and Queen of Denmark
3rd Carriage	Mistress of the Robes Lady of the Bedchamber Master of the Horse Lord Chamberlain to the Queen

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF QUEEN MARY FROM MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

1st Motor Car	Queen Mary Princess Royal
2nd Motor Car	Mistress of the Robes Lady of the Bedchamber Comptroller and Equerry
3rd Motor Car	Princess Juliana Prince Bernhard
4th Motor Car	Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden
5th Motor Car	Duke and Duchess of Gloucester

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE

Irish Coach	The King Her Royal Highness the Bride
1st Carriage	The two Ladies in Waiting The Lord in Waiting
2nd Carriage	The Groom and the Equerry in Waiting The Secretary to the Bride

PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE & BRIDEGROOM OUT OF THE ABBEY

The King's Scholars
The Choir
The Minor Canons
The Canons' Verger
The Canons
The Chapter Clerk

The High Bailiff of Westminster

The High Steward of Westminster

The Dean's Verger
The Dean of Westminster
The Bride and Bridegroom
The Pages
The Bridesmaids
The Groomsmen

FEGO.

THE PROCESSION OF THE QUEEN, QUEEN MARY, THE FOREIGN ROYAL GUESTS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY UP THE AISLE

Gentleman Usher — Gentleman Usher

The Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household — The Treasurer of H.M. Household — The Comptroller of H.M. Household

Other Members of the Royal Family and the Foreign Royal Guests

The Master of the Horse — The Lord Chamberlain — The Lord Steward

Then will come:-

The Queen
Queen Mary
The Princess Andrew of Greece
The King of Norway
The King of Denmark
The Queen of Denmark
The Queen of the Hellenes

The Mistress of the Robes to Queen Mary — The Mistress of the Robes

The Woman of the Bedchamber — The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen — The Lady of the Bedchamber

The Comptroller & Equerry to Queen Mary — The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting to Queen Mary — The Private Secretary to the Queen

THE BRIDE'S PROCESSION UP THE AISLE

The Comptroller, The Lord Chamberlain's Office — The Master of the Household

The King's Scholars
The Choir
The Minor Canons
The Canons' Verger
The Canons

The High Bailiff of Westminster — The Chapter Clerk — The High Steward of Westminster

The Dean's Verger
The Dean of Westminster
The Bride and her Father
The Pages
The Bridesmaids
The two Ladies in Waiting to the Bride
The Private Secretary to the Bride

The King's Suite:-

Groom in Waiting — The Lord in Waiting

The two Equerries in Waiting

THE PROCESSION OF THE KING, THE QUEEN, QUEEN MARY, THE FOREIGN ROYAL GUESTS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY OUT OF THE ABBEY

Gentleman Usher — Gentleman Usher

The Assistant Comptroller, The Lord Chamberlain's Office — The Comptroller, The Lord Chamberlain's Office

The Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household — The Treasurer of H.M. Household — The Comptroller of H.M. Household

The Master of the Horse — The Lord Chamberlain — The Lord Steward

FEGO.

Then will come:-

The King
The Queen
Queen Mary
Princess Andrew of Greece
The King of Norway
The King of Denmark
The Queen of Denmark
The Queen of the Hellenes

The Mistress of the Robes to Queen Mary | The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen | The Mistress of the Robes

The Woman of the Bedchamber | The Lady of the Bedchamber

Groom in Waiting | The Lord in Waiting

The Comptroller & Equerry to Queen Mary | The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting to Queen Mary | The Private Secretary to the Queen

The two Ladies in Waiting to the Bride

The Private Secretary to the Bride | The Equerry in Waiting

Then will come:-

The Foreign Royal Guests and Members of the Royal Family

Gentleman Usher | Gentleman Usher

Her Royal Highness the Bride and the Bridegroom will return to Buckingham Palace in the Glass Coach

THE CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF THE KING AND QUEEN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Irish State Coach	The King and the Queen
1st Carriage	The King of Norway The Queen of the Hellenes
2nd Carriage	The King and Queen of Denmark
3rd Carriage	The Mistress of the Robes The Lady of the Bedchamber The Master of the Horse The Lord Chamberlain to the Queen
4th Carriage	The two Ladies in Waiting to the Bride The Lord in Waiting
5th Carriage	The Groom in Waiting The Equerry in Waiting The Private Secretary to the Bride

Queen Mary will be accompanied by the Princess Royal in the Carriage Procession and will be followed by the Foreign Royal Guests and the other Members of the Royal Family.

The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms will be on duty in the Lanterns and the Choir.

The King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard will be on duty in the Nave.

The Military Knights of Windsor will be on duty outside the Chapel of St. George.

FEGO.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S WEDDING.

RAYNE

Wedding Shoes. Ivory Duchesse satin self-lined sandals. They are in one piece, embracing the waist of the foot, with reverse folds on the high instep strap and across the front. These draped sandals wrap the foot, and the open toe, back and side effect, is finished off with a silver buckle studded with small pearls.

Going-Away Shoes. These are made in elasticised mushroom-beige suede, and are a step-in shoe with short outside counter, sweeping round with a high-front appearance, leaving the outside open. The front part of the shoe is finely perforated.

Bridesmaids' Shoes. These are ivory satin ankle-strap sandals with narrow interlaced satin stripping piped with silver kid, and fitted with buckles studded with small pearls.

HARTNELL

Wedding Dress

A Princess Gown of Ivory Duchesse satin, cut on classic lines, with fitted bodice, long tight sleeves and full falling skirt. The broad heart-shaped neckline of the bodice is delicately embroidered with seed pearls and crystal in a floral design. From the pointed waist-line, formed by a girdle of pearl embroidered star flowers, the swirling skirt is gloriously hand embroidered in an exquisite design inspired by the paintings of Botticelli, representing garlands of White York Roses carried out in raised pearls entwined with ears of corn minutely embroidered in crystals and oat-shaped pearls. Alternating between the garlands of roses and wheat and forming a final border around the entire hem of the skirt, are bands of orange blossom and star flowers applique with transparent tulle bordered with seed pearls and crystal.

A full Court train, 15 feet long, of transparent ivory silk tulle attached to the shoulders, is edged with graduated satin flowers, finally forming the deep border at the end of the fan-shaped train. A reversed type of embroidery, as used on the Wedding Gown, is here employed on the train by the use of applique satin star flowers, roses and wheat further encrusted with pearl and crystal embroideries.

An ethereal voluminous Bridal Veil of crisp white tulle is held by a tiara of pearls and diamonds.

Going-Away Ensemble

A simple dress of Love-in-the-Mist blue crepe with cross-over bodice draped to the left hip with three inset panels in the skirt.

A travelling coat of Love-in-the-Mist blue velour cloth with soft revers, rounded shoulders. Inset bands across the coat front are held with three buttons as far as the waist, where the gently flared skirt gives the required fullness and the elegant modern length.

Bridesmaids' Dresses

A diaphanous gown of ivory silk tulle, inspired by the pictures of Winterhalter, Tuxen, and Sir George Hayter, at Buckingham Palace, is designed for each of the eight Bridesmaids. The tight fitting bodice of gathered tulle is shirred down the centre front, and the shoulders are swathed with a deep fichu of pearl spotted tulle bordered with a delicate trail of applique white satin syringa.

The bouffant Victorian skirt of billowing white tulle is scattered with clusters of syringa flowers in applique satin, embroidered especially to repeat a similar effect to the embroidery on the Bridal Train.

No. 1154

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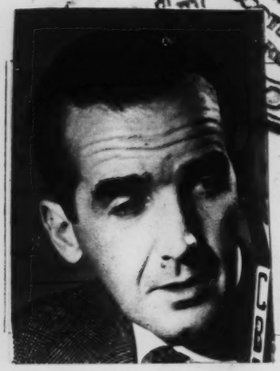

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The Coronation of Her Majesty
Queen Elizabeth II

2 JUNE, 1953

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JULIUS N. CAHN, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. M.
Johnny read this and says its okay. ed.

April 2, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
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Dear Mr. Murrow:

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Room F-57
Capitol
Washington, D. C.
(Attention: Miss Swerdlove)

Sincerely yours,

Francis R. Valeo

Francis R. Valeo
Staff Associate

ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS., CHAIRMAN
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
CHARLES W. TOBEY, N. H.
ROBERT A. TAFT, OHIO
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
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THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.
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HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.

FRANCIS O. WILCOX, CHIEF OF STAFF
JULIUS N. CAHN, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

March 19, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will confirm my telephone conversation with you March 17. The Subcommittee hopes to have you with them on Thursday, March 26, at 2:00 p.m. in the Old Supreme Court Room in the Capitol.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Francis R. Valeo

Francis R. Valeo
Staff Associate

FRV:jw

EDWARD R. MURROW

Eng. Past.
Hickenlooper
testimony -
Overseas Info.
Progs.

March 9, 1953

Dear Senator Hickenlooper:

Thank you for your letter of March 4. For the past five years I have had very little firsthand contact with our overseas information program. The only thoughts I have had on the subject of the Voice of America were included in a recent broadcast, copy attached.

If despite the limitations in regard to my knowledge of recent events you feel that my appearance before your committee would serve a useful purpose, I shall of course come to Washington at a time convenient for the committee.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Bourke B. Hickenlooper
The United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

bc: Mr. Paley

ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS., CHAIRMAN
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JULIUS N. CAHN, COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mon 3/9

March 4, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is studying the overseas information program of the United States. The subcommittee includes Senators Wiley, Mundt, Knowland, Fulbright, Gillette, Green and myself as chairman. The primary objective of this study, as set forth in S. Res. 74 (82d Congress) and S. Res. 44 (83d Congress), is to seek means of increasing the effectiveness of the overseas information program.

It has occurred to me that you might be in a position to supply the subcommittee with constructive ideas and suggestions on the use of telecommunications in the information program. The subcommittee would be pleased to have you appear before it for this purpose, if you desire.

If this proposal is agreeable to you, I shall ask Mr. Francis Valeo of the subcommittee staff to make the necessary arrangements with you.

called 3/17 - appointment scheduled 2:30 March 26 Old Supreme Court.

Sincerely yours,

Bourke B. Hickenlooper

Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Chairman, Subcommittee on the
Overseas Information Program

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAMS

STATEMENT BY EDWARD R. MURROW OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

My name is Edward R. Murrow. I reside at 580 Park Avenue, New York City. I am an employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and appear here today at the request of the chairman of your committee. I am a director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, but this is in no sense a corporate statement. It is purely personal.

During the period from 1937 to 1946 I was the European director of the Columbia Broadcasting System with headquarters in London. Subsequently I was, for a period of about a year and a half, vice president in charge of news and public affairs for CBS. For the past five years, I have been employed by that organization as a news broadcaster and analyst. Being conscious that radio commentators have been described, with a degree of accuracy, as men who think with their tonsils and never know what they believe until they hear themselves say it, I have informed your chairman that I have had no considerable firsthand knowledge of the detailed operation of the Voice of America

for the past five years. Nevertheless, he graciously bid me to appear here today.

It is my purpose, with your permission, to confine these remarks to the international dissemination of news and information by radio, for it is in this area that my experience, if not competence, resides.

I venture to suggest that the basic problem that confronts us is the operation of a worldwide news service that is accurate, capable of achieving credibility, and designed to reflect with high fidelity American policy and purpose. News is difficult to define. I think it was Mark Twain who said that news is anything that causes a woman to say "My goodness". But news in the international arena can be recognized and measured. It is not advertising, and it is not psychological warfare. It is ascertainable fact, subject to confirmation by varied and independent sources.

An adequate and effective news service operated on behalf of a government must be staffed by competent newsmen, adequately paid. It cannot be the plaything of advertising men or "psychological warriors". The men who direct it must be able to hire and fire as is

done in privately financed news organizations. Civil service security for newsmen has not yet produced a competent and flexible news organization.

I am not persuaded that newsmen can function effectively with congressmen looking over one shoulder, or diplomats, or men trained to the foreign service, looking over the other. No one can deny that Congressional scrutiny is essential to our overseas news service, but that scrutiny should perhaps be performed by something in the nature of a permanent watchdog committee which would concern itself primarily with the product, rather than the past personal idiosyncrasies of staff members.

If it is to be a good news service, it must have access to the sum total of news available. It is remarkable, to say the least, that the Voice of America operates without the service of the Associated Press or the United Press. Surely a method could be found to compensate these two great organizations for any economic loss they might sustain in making their services available to their government.

I do not believe that we can or should slant or angle the news broadcasts from this country. We are not operating a controlled

society. There are too many alternate sources of information in the western world to permit the successful slanting of news. We should, above everything else, attempt to achieve credibility, for the measure of our success will be the degree to which we are believed. We are not obliged to be first with the news, but we must be right when our voice is compared with other information available.

There is an occupational antipathy between those trained in diplomacy and those trained in news. The diplomats are disposed to say "Don't"; the newsmen are disposed to embarrass the diplomats. I know of no newspaper or radio network that would be likely to trust the post of editor to its diplomatic correspondent. I believe that the Voice of America should be removed from the control and responsibility of the State Department. This suggestion is not meant to imply that the officials of the Department charged with the responsibility are incompetent or inflexible, but the handling of news requires a freedom and flexibility which is, in my experience, foreign to the training and disposition of career men in the foreign service. Nor is this suggestion intended to imply that private radio could adequately discharge this function or responsibility. Perhaps what is required

is is a quasi public service corporation whose officials would have editorial access to the editor-in-chief who is, in the last analysis, the President or his spokesman. No matter how able the official news organization, there is no substitute for clear cut and official statements of national policy.

In terms of program content, I am persuaded that the Voice of America can do no more, and should be satisfied with no less, than the holding of an accurate mirror of sound behind events in this country. For example, we could make more widespread use of mature scholars and businessmen from abroad who have spent several months in this country by permitting them to talk freely and frankly to their own fellow countrymen. I would place no prohibition on them except those required by the national security. If they report aspects of American society and civilization that they find unpalatable, so be it. Their fellow countrymen listening to them might be refreshed and uplifted with the knowledge that they enjoy a greater freedom sitting before our microphones than they would in their own country. We profess freedom of speech, let us practice it.

It might be useful to concentrate more on our friends than on our enemies. We are unlikely to create any revolutions by words. But the Russians have laid it down in clear language that their primary purpose, one of their principal articles of faith, is to create division, disunity, and finally conflict, among the allies of the free world. Unless our policy and our purpose is understood, accepted, and approved by our allies, as among good neighbors, we waste our time and our substance in attempting to persuade our enemies.

In this connection, we should devote more effort to arranging for the broadcasting of news and information about this country over the domestic broadcasting facilities of our allies. This is difficult, because they are as reluctant as we to turn over their broadcasting facilities to a foreign power. But, for my own part, I would trade ten minutes of time on the domestic network of France, Turkey, or Great Britain, for ten hours of shortwave broadcasting directed to those countries.

It has been my experience that broadcasters, whether operating in the domestic or international field, are disposed to

overestimate the size of their audience. There is certainly sufficient evidence to indicate that the Voice of America has substantial impact behind the Iron Curtain. But this impact, considerable as it is, is not likely to be decisive. But the creation of a more favorable climate of opinion in what is left of the free world might well be of the utmost importance.

There is, of course, implicit in this suggestion an obligation which I believe is now being reasonably well discharged, for the American networks to give adequate opportunity for the expression of news and opinion by representative spokesmen of our allies.

At the moment, primarily for technical reasons, the opportunity for the use of television in the field of international communications is limited. But if opportunity affords, we should make available to our allies a fair cross section of what American television presents, particularly those filmed sequences that portray the average, unglamorized life and doing of American citizens and communities. In all our export, either by voice or by film, we should place little emphasis on swimming pools, expensive motor cars, and riotous night life. This suggestion is made in the interest of proper editorial

balance, because most of the people in this country do not have swimming pools, expensive motor cars, or indulge in riotous night life. I dare say, that as the art develops, there will be found both networks and sponsors prepared to make available for foreign distribution film for television, portraying in terms of real people and situations, the way we live and work. Not all of this would be regarded as highly favorable or flattering in allied countries, but the time has surely come when we should cease worrying about that well-worn phrase that anything we may do may possibly give our enemies a propaganda club with which to beat us. Anyone who is reasonably familiar with the output of Radio Moscow is aware that if we do not provide them with a club, they will invent one.

Our problem as I see it, is primarily the reporting through sound and picture what is happening in and to this nation. This is a news job. It should be done by newsmen. It must be done accurately, if for no other reason than that falsification would be found out. The men who do the job, once their loyalty has been established, must be judged by their product, and by nothing else. This major instrument

is, after all, called the Voice of America. If that voice sounds at times to be divided and confused--if it reports dissension in the Congress or in the country, I should not be particularly disturbed. We should remember that dissent, division, and criticism are rare commodities in many countries we address.

So far as our export of news is concerned, I should be contented if the reasonably well-informed American citizen could tune his radio set to the shortwave band, listen to a Voice of America broadcast, and say "That's about right; that's the way it is in our country". For it is as reasonable for the citizen to deplore and distrust the angled or slanted news for export, as it is for him to adopt the same attitude in regard to domestic news.

We have no choice but to try to tell the truth about ourselves There is no other way to make the Voice of America more authoratative, more trustworthy; no other way to persuade our allies and the doubters that we pursue a policy which they can endorse, support, and join.

March 26, 1953 ######

RAYMOND SWING
56 W. 65th Street

CONFIDENTIAL

Wickenkoppe

MEMORANDUM

ON

RADIO IN PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Certain assertions are elementary as to the use of radio in psychological warfare.

Its purpose is to persuade:

To persuade people behind the Iron Curtain not to resign themselves to tyranny;

To persuade people of Allied countries that American leadership is trustworthy, that it is dedicated to the defense of freedom and the free world, and that the creation of the necessary strength and solidarity can be fulfilled without resort to war;

To persuade people not members of the Western alliances that the defense and furtherance of freedom are activities they can endorse, support and join.

Though the three fields require programs of different shadings and emphasis, these objectives of American policy must be the central message in all three.

Radio cannot persuade without listeners, and its effectiveness is to be measured first by the certainty that it is being heard. This truism is stated because it has not been the dominant consideration in VOA operations. Audience-building activities have been skimped. As a result, audiences

are lamentably small in most areas. This is the chief criticism to be leveled against the VOA.

WHO IS THE BOSS OF RADIO?

VOA suffers because the government itself has not recognized that the first master of radio is the listener. He will switch his receiving set on and off according to his free will. The government recognizes the other two masters, the State Department and Congress. The State Department operates and controls VOA for purposes of policy; Congressional interest centers on the provision of funds, and so far as its operations are concerned, most Congressmen want simply that hard-hitting anti-Communist broadcasts are delivered behind the Iron Curtain. Most Congressmen, as well as most officials of the State Department dealing with the Voice, have had no experience in journalism or radio. They do not understand or give sufficient weight to the qualities of credibility, balance and adroitness needed to build audiences or to persuade them.

Most writers at VOA work as though a State Department officer were looking over one shoulder and a Congressman over the other. This is said not to suggest that the State Department and Congress should not be masters of the Voice, for obviously they must be, and will continue to be, no matter how the Voice is reorganized. It is said to stress the existence of the first master, the listener. No power in the State Department and Congress can force him to listen, but the power of either or both of them has induced him not to. The first business of VOA

is to make him to want to listen and continue to want to. It can do this with due regard to policy requirements of the State Department and the right of Congress to effective and economical operation. But obedience to the State Department and fear of amateur critique by Congressmen has not provided audiences large enough to promote the success of radio in psychological warfare. A two-fold negative has hung over the Voice. A radio service to succeed in psychological warfare must be positive, courageous and explicit in handling news and commenting on events. Under the State Department it has often been timid and hesitant and in some critical moments it has been altogether silent. Nothing could be better calculated to discourage listening. Regional officers at the State Department, authorized to issue orders to the Voice, frequently say: "Don't", either out of diplomatic caution or to avoid incurring personal responsibility. As listeners the world over can hear the news from other sources, the timidity of VOA passes for weakness. It makes the Voice less authoritative and less trustworthy.

Another aspect of the present organization leads to the skimping of audience-building efforts. That is the handicap imposed by civil service control of VOA personnel and the rate of government pay. The inability of VOA to compete for personnel with private radio has serious results. The VOA staff now includes many men and women whom commercial radio does not want. This does not apply to the foreign language staff, which would not easily find employment elsewhere. But the Voice is short

in first-rate writers, creative administrators, good broadcasters and skillful announcers. The shortage of talent is noticeable chiefly in these positions and the upper echelons, though some first-rate persons are struggling against the tide of mediocrity. Most rank and file employees are like rank and file employees elsewhere, possibly somewhat less alert because of the security provided by civil service guarantees, but on the whole imbued with public spirit and competent and willing within the range of the demands made on them. It is hard for VOA to recruit top-flight talent. It takes six months to clear a candidate for employment, and he can only be dismissed for grounds, that is, he cannot be supplanted simply because a more qualified employee is available, as in private employment. The low salaries paid to top-echelon employees make it impossible to recruit anyone who does not regard it a patriotic duty to accept a financial loss in the service of his country. The hazards that have recently been added to working for the State Department and the Voice of America have become so highly dangerous as to counteract any allurement of patriotism.

It is impossible to maintain a high standard of professional operation under these conditions. VOA has not maintained such a standard, and it cannot under existing handicaps. Without the high standard, audience-building is hopeless. Without it, good radio performance in the cold war is lacking and will continue to be lacking.

OUT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Now for some conclusions. The Voice should be taken out of direct control of the State Department. The overseas service (as well as the domestic service) of the BBC demonstrates that government policy interests can be adequately protected by the maintenance of liaison with the Foreign Office. High-class radio executives do not need to be subject to orders as to every detail in their work. If they know the main lines of policy and the region to which they are broadcasting, they can be trusted to serve the policy without reducing the value of programs. If they are not capable to this extent, executives can be found who are. It will be easier to find good journalists and broadcasters who understand foreign policy than to find good diplomats who understand the intangibles of journalism and radio.

FARTHER AWAY FROM CONGRESS

It is imperative that VOA be freed from day-to-day attack or interference by Congressmen. They know as little or less about broadcasting than the State Department officials now controlling it. VOA must, of course, be subject to Congressional supervision, as are the chiefs of staff, the CIA and other highly professional activities conducted on behalf of the government. But the experts must be allowed to work without constant harrassment from sideline amateurs.

OUT FROM CIVIL SERVICE

VOA should have money enough to employ topnotch broadcasters with knowledge of world affairs who can speak with

authority and persuasion as broadcasters. It also must be able to employ the best announcers in the country, for people the world over will judge the nation and the government by the quality of its speech and presentation as well as the message of its Voice. It must have program builders of imagination and experience. These are the present most crying needs of VOA.

It will be difficult to make sure of first-class announcing and writing in the foreign language services, because the supply of such talent is limited. But no effort is being made at present to set minimum standards of presentation in these services. No one at VOA is given training or coaching for microphone duty.

Since English is now as universal as any language, the English-language programs of the Voice should be done with all the professional expertness America can provide. After all, the Voice of America is just that, and America is judged by how it sounds. At present, presentation and much of the program content is not even fourth-rate, and audiences know it.

To meet the needs, VOA should be operated as a semi-public service corporation with freedom to hire and fire promptly for the sake of effective operations. If there is to be enterprise in the propaganda of the Eisenhower Administration, the radio department must have enterprise. The Voice has been paralyzed by the State Department and terrorized by a section of Congress. Now it is pathalogically frightened and lamed. It will take time and patience to restore its morale. It needs to be taken out of government altogether. Most of the present staff can

serve a new and revived and lively organization. Those who cannot should be replaced. Fresh talent should be recruited. It is late in the day to be going this. It will delay victory in the cold war to delay it longer.

PUTTING AMERICAN INTERESTS FIRST

Anyone attending a morning staff meeting at the Voice knows that what is known as the Voice of America is actually the separate voices of many foreigners, some of whom are foreign in their political and intellectual interests even if they have American citizenship. That is inescapable, and indeed desirable. But someone chosen for his understanding of American policy and his unquestioning devotion to it should be in charge of the output of every foreign language desk, and this output should be centrally controlled under strict discipline. It is not enough that foreign language output should be anti-Communist. It must be wisely American too. In the OWI no desk was allowed to broadcast material that had not been centrally cleared. Central responsibility should be a cardinal principle in the reorganization.

BUILDING A COMPETENT NEWS SERVICE

The mainstay of an international radio service is news and the discussion of events. The Voice does not have the use of Associated Press and United Press for broadcasting, and must rely on INS (Hearst), the official French agency and Reuters, and the dispatches in New York newspapers. It is inexcusable in this stage of the cold war that AP and UP are not at the

service of the nation. Surely some way to compensate them for any gross injury to their financial interests could be established, should it become necessary to appeal to more than their patriotism. This is an urgent consideration, and essential to the campaign to win and hold audiences.

NOT AN ADVERTISERS' JOB

Waging psychological warfare by radio is not simply a job of selling, not even of selling democracy, free enterprise, the evils of the Kremlin conspiracy and Communist economic folly. The selling techniques of advertising are not suitable where an audience is not already in existence. A world audience cannot be built solely by sales talks or held together by them. The audience must be created by services. In international radio these will include editorials and the discussion of ideas and often indeed of the denunciation of falsehoods and evil. But a program dominated by exhortations and tirades, even if drafted by the most proficient ad-writers, will not be listened to, certainly not in most areas. The listener will turn it off and will not turn it on again. He must be given what he finds he wants. The art of persuasion is to give him what he wants so truthfully and so skillfully as to influence his thinking in the process.

TWO KINDS OF APPROACH

In regions under Communist control listeners do want hard-hitting challenges to the Kremlin and answers to Kremlin lies. These listeners will benefit from the hope of ultimate freedom, and will take courage from the news of the build-up of Western

strength and the signs of disintegration behind the Iron Curtain. But other regions want their own problems recognized and want to hear about their own relationship to the free world and its collective efforts. They will not listen regularly to the talks that have the most success behind the Iron Curtain. Listeners in other democracies feel competent to form their own opinion about the nature and danger of Communism. They resent being told what to think about this theme. They are, on the other hand, intensely interested in what the United States Government thinks and is doing, and how Washington rates the importance of current events. The broadcasting of news as seen and weighed by the world's strongest and most enlightened nation is sure to command listeners the world over. It needs only to be presented in a manner doing credit to the nation and evidencing its proficiencies.

The principles that apply to programs for Allied countries apply also for lands not immediately part of the world conflict. Here the programs must recognize regional interests and preoccupations. But here, too, the authoritative American presentation and interpretation of news and events will command attention for its own sake. It is sure to be heard if the programs are authentic, authoritative and appealing.

Proposals made to cut down Voice operations to countries not behind the Iron Curtain are hardly realistic. The Voice at present has more regular listeners - i.e., those who listen once to twice a week - in five countries (Germany, France,

Austria, Finland and Greece) than there are, all told, short-wave sets behind the Curtain. The figure for the five countries is an estimated 9,830,000 listeners; the short-wave sets behind the Curtain are an estimated 9,500,000.

Radio programs are available to the whole world from Radio Moscow, and for much of the world from the BBC. While broadcasting for these free world or neutral countries will not determine their public opinion, it can inform and influence it. The better the programs, the greater the audience that can be built up, the greater the influence. It should be inconceivable that the United States should write off the estimated 295,000,000 radio listeners outside the Iron Curtain (USA and Canada not included). They should at least be given first-class daily news programs and authoritative interpretation of American policies, both in English and in their own language.

BOTH FUNCTIONS ESSENTIAL

The function of the Voice is not only to keep alive the aspiration to freedom of oppressed and subjugated people, but to hold the free world together and add to its growth. It is not necessary to say which function is more important to ultimate victory in the cold war. Both are essential. Both can only be furthered by a first-class radio and information service. No other means exist to carry the message of American policy to the people of the world.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT "REMOVE THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE" FOR WHAT DOOHER TERMED A PATTERN OF SOFTENING OF THE VOICE'S PROGRAM.

DOOHER IS ACTING CHIEF OF THE VOICE'S SERVICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA AND ASIA. HE AND STANLEY S. GHOSH, CHIEF OF THE VOICE'S INDIA DESK, TESTIFIED TODAY AS PART OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S HUNT FOR ALLEGED SUBVERSION AND WASTE IN THE VOICE'S PROPAGANDA PROGRAM.

DOOHER SAID HE HAD OBSERVED A "PATTERN OF SOFTNESS" AND A "LACK OF DEDICATION" IN THE COLD-WAR FIGHT ON THE PART OF POLICY OFFICIALS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION (IIA), WHICH RUNS THE VOICE.

"I'VE FOUND THAT PATTERN OF SOFTNESS IN AT LEAST A HALF DOZEN PLACES IN MY TWO YEARS WITH THE VOICE POF AMERICA," HE

IN MY TWO YEARS WITH THE VOICE OF AMERICA," HE SAID.

AT ANOTHER POINT, DOOHER ASSAILED WHAT HE TERMED "THE MYTH OF THE BBC (BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION."

THE BBC, HE SAID, IS GENERALLY DESCRIBED AS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE "VOICE" BUT IN ASIA, AT LEAST, THE RESPONSE TO BROADCASTS BY BOTH "IS 4 TO 1 UP TO 100 TO 1 IN OUR FAVOR."

THE "VOICE," HE ADDED, "SHOULD B CLEANED UP AND STRENGTHENED."

DOOHER TOLD THE INVESTIGATORS THAT A MEMORANDUM DATED LAST JUNE CONFIRMED THAT BOWLES "URGED THAT WE REFRAIN FROM ANTI-COMMUNIST -- I BELIEVE THE WORD WAS TO REFRAIN FROM UNDUE EMPHASIS ON ANTI-COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA."

GHOSH SAID ETC., 5TH GRAF FIRST LEAD (A143)

JA144PES

A1 ZOUX

A172CH

SUB

(CH) WASHINGTON -- HEIMLICH (PRECEDE NY) (A154WX), WUB

FOLLOWING FOR 5TH, 6TH AND 7TH GRAFS STARTING "RALPH NICHOLSON" AND ENDING X X X AT RIAS."

RALPH NICHOLSON, PUBLISHER OF THE CHARLOTTE (N.C.) OBSERVER, WHO WAS ONE OF HEIMLICH'S SUPERIOR OFFICERS IN 1949, SAID HE HAD DEMANDED HEIMLICH'S DISMISSAL AS CHIEF OF THE RADIO STATION. NICHOLSON THEN WAS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOR GERMANY WITH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANKFURT.

HE SAID ONE REASON HE DID SO WAS BECAUSE THE STATION WAS BEING RUN UNECONOMICALLY AND "WITH A HIGH HAND," AND ADDED HE IS AMAZED THAT HEIMLICH NOW IS INVESTIGATING RIAS FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

"I CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT HE (HEIMLICH) WAS INCOMPETENT IN HIS JOB," NICHOLSON ASSERTED, CONTENDING HE HAD LEARNED THAT HEIMLICH FAILED TO CARRY OUT ORDERS TO CORRECT CONDITIONS AT RIAS.

"HE WAS, IN EFFECT, FIRED BY ME FOR GOOD AND SUFFICIENT REASON," NICHOLSON ADDED. "BUT ECONOMY WAS ONLY ONE OF MANY REASONS, ANY OF WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENT."

HICKENLOOPER SAID, ETC., PICKING UP.

TM103PES NM

A56

BBC

TITO (220)

LONDON, MARCH 19-(AP)-THE BELGRADE RADIO TONIGHT ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP. OF "BIASED MISREPRESENTATION" IN ITS SERBO-CROAT LANGUAGE BROADCASTS OF YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT MARSHAL TITO'S CURRENT VISIT TO LONDON.

BBC DENIED THE CHARGE.

QUOTING BORBA AND POLITIKA, TWO SEMI-OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV NEWSPAPERS, THE BELGRADE RADIO SAID BBC REPORTED LAST TUESDAY THAT TITO AND HIS PARTY WERE RECEIVED "IN SILENCE" ON A SIGHTSEEING TOUR IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

"BUT THE BRITISH AND OTHER FOREIGN JOURNALISTS WERE ABLE TO SEE AND HEAR FOR THEMSELVES THE GREETING AND APPLAUSE OF THE LONDON PEOPLE--WHICH BBC'S CORRESPONDENT COULD ALSO HAVE HEARD," THE BELGRADE BROADCAST SAID.

"SIMILARLY," IT CONTINUED, "IN ITS TRANSMISSION BBC SPECIALLY STRESSES SECURITY MEASURES WHICH SCOTLAND YARD HAS UNDERTAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH TITO'S STAY IN LONDON, ALTHOUGH THESE ARE ONLY NORMAL IN ANY COUNTRY WHEN HIGH FOREIGN STATESMEN VISIT IT."

BORBA WAS QUOTED AS COMPLAINING THAT BBC IN ITS BROADCASTS BEAMED TO YUGOSLAVIA HAS "NOT TAKEN MUCH PAINS TO BE AN IMPARTIAL REPORTER." POLITIKA WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCEPT SUCH BIASED MISREPRESENTATION OF THE HOSPITALITY SHOWN TITO AND BBC'S INCONSISTENCIES IN RELATION TO THE GENERAL DISPOSITION OF THE BRITISH PUBLIC AND PRESS."

A BBC SPOKESMAN SAID "BBC HAS GIVEN FULL AND SYMPATHETIC COVERAGE TO TITO'S VISIT IN ITS SERBO-CROAT SERVICE AND OTHER SERVICES," ADDING:

"WE HAVE MAINTAINED VERY FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAV BROADCASTING AUTHORITIES AND HAVE PLACED BROADCASTING FACILITIES AT THEIR DISPOSAL IN THIS COUNTRY."

EF745PES

A148

(550)

WITH NEW YORK A75

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, MARCH 18-(AP)-WILLIAM HEIMLICH, A SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR FOR SENATE PROBERS OF THE U.S. OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAM, SAID TODAY HE RESIGNED AS DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN RADIO STATION RIAS IN BERLIN IN 1949 IN A DISPUTE OVER POLICY.

HEIMLICH SAID A REPORT CARRIED IN A NEW YORK TIMES DISPATCH SAYING HE HAD QUIT UNDER CHARGES OF INCOMPETENCY IS "A LITTLE RIDICULOUS IN VIEW OF THE RECORD." HE ADDED:

"I RESIGNED AS DIRECTOR OF RIAS IN SEPTEMBER, 1949, BECAUSE I WANTED IT TO CONTINUE TO BE A HARD FIGHTING STATION AND SOME LITTLE PEOPLE IN THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSION WANTED TO PULL ITS TEETH.

"IT WAS A DISPUTE OVER POLICY AND THE POLICY I ADVOCATED WAS EVENTUALLY UPHELD, BUT I HAD TO LEAVE TO GET IT ENFORCED. TWO OFFICIALS WHO FOUGHT ME ON THE POLICY ARE NO LONGER WITH THE HIGH COMMISSION."

HEIMLICH, A COLONEL OF INTELLIGENCE IN GEN. EISENHOWER'S SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN WORLD WAR II, WAS APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF RIAS IN FEBRUARY, 1948. UNDER HIS DIRECTION THE STATION OPERATED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WAS DEVELOPED INTO ONE OF THE WEST'S MOST POWERFUL COLD WAR WEAPONS.

HEIMLICH SAID HE CAME TO EUROPE AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE U.S. OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAM IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND TRIESTE.

HIS RESIGNATION AS RIAS DIRECTOR IN 1949 CAME FOUR MONTHS AFTER GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, HIS CHIEF BACKER IN RIAS' PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE OPERATIONS, STEPPED OUT AS MILITARY GOVERNOR AND JOHN J. MCCLOY CAME TO GERMANY AS THE FIRST U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER.

HEIMLICH, A NATIVE OF OHIO, IS NOW ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE GRAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AN ELECTRONICS PRODUCER AT HARTFORD, CONN.

"I DIDN'T ASK FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT TO COME ABROAD, THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE REQUESTED ME TO UNDERTAKE IT," HE SAID.

"I'M NOT BEING PAID ANY SALARY ON THE TRIP, BUT THE SUB-COMMITTEE IS MEETING MY TRAVEL EXPENSES.

"I'M TRYING TO TAKE A MEASUREMENT OF OUR ENTIRE PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM IN SOME KEY AREAS OF EUROPE--I'M NOT INTERESTED IN PARTICULAR INDIVIDUALS.

"MY PURPOSE IS TO SEE WHETHER OUR PROGRAM IS KEEPING OUR FRIENDS FRIENDLY AND WINNING OVER ENEMIES AS FRIENDS."

HEIMLICH AND HIS WIFE, CHRISTINA OLSEN, A FORMER GERMAN ACTRESS, WHO HAS BECOME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, WERE CLEARED BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOR THE TRIP.

A149

"I HAD A TALK WITH ALLEN DULLES (CIA DIRECTOR) BEFORE I LEFT," SAID HEIMLICH.

"ANY CHARGE ABOUT MY COMPETENCY OUGHT TO BE REFERRED TO THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE, WHICH KNOWS MY RECORD. I HAD THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE RATINGS FROM THE GOVERNMENT WHILE I WAS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

"IN 1945 AND 1946, I WAS CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE IN THE AMERICAN MILITARY COMMAND IN BERLIN. THEN I WENT ON CIVILIAN STATUS AND WAS AN ADVISOR TO GENERAL FRANK H. HOWLEY, THE U.S. COMMANDANT."

"IN 1947," HEIMLICH CONTINUED, "GEN. CLAY ASKED ME TO TAKE OVER RIAS AND FIGHT BACK AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS. IT WAS A LITTLE TEA KETTLE OF A STATION, WITH A 20,000 WATT TRANSMITTER BROADCASTING ONLY FOUR HOURS DAILY.

"WE INSTALLED A 100,000-WATT TRANSMITTER AND WENT ON THE AIR 24 HOURS A DAY. I DIRECTED IT THROUGH THE BERLIN BLOCKADE.

"THOUSANDS OF LETTERS CAME OUT OF SOVIET-OCCUPIED EAST GERMANY FROM LISTENERS WHO PRAISED OUR FIGHT."

MT1157AES

A153WX

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON--RELEASE NOMINATIONS (A127WX-A151WX)

THE A.P.

JC1204PES

A154WX (280)

HEIMLICH PRECEDE NEW YORK (A73)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18-(AP)-SEN. HICKENLOOPER (R-IOWA) SAID TODAY HIS SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HAS SENT A SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR TO GERMANY TO CHECK ON THE U.S. OVERSEAS INFORMATION EFFORTS "AND NOW THE WOLVES ARE OUT TO GET HIM."

HICKENLOOPER NAMED THE INVESTIGATOR AS WILLIAM HEIMLICH, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO. HE DID NOT SAY WHO WAS AFTER HIM.

HICKENLOOPER SAID HEIMLICH BECAME A CONTROVERSIAL FIGURE AS HEAD OF THE U.S. BERLIN RADIO STATION, POPULARLY STYLED "RIAS" (CAPS) FOR RADIO IN AMERICAN SECTOR, IN THE LATE 1940'S, AND "DID A GOOD JOB, BUT HAD TO STEP ON A LOT OF TOES TO DO IT, AND NOW THE WOLVES ARE OUT TO GET HIM--TO DISCREDIT HIM."

AMONG OTHER THINGS, HEIMLICH IS INVESTIGATING OPERATIONS OF RIAS UNDER ITS NEW MANAGEMENT. HE IS ON HIS BERLIN ASSIGNMENT FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE AS AN EXPENSE-PAID BUT NON-SALARIES SPECIAL CONSULTANT.

RALPH NICHOLSON, PUBLISHER OF THE CHARLOTTE (N.C.) OBSERVER, WHO WAS HEIMLICH'S IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR OFFICER IN 1949, SAID YESTERDAY HE HAD DEMANDED HEIMLICH'S DISMISSAL AS CHIEF OF THE RADIO STATION. NICHOLSON THEN WAS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS FOR GERMANY WITH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANKFURT.

HE SAID HE DID SO ON GROUNDS THE STATION WAS BEING RUN UNECONOMICALLY AND "WITH A HIGH HAND," AND ADDED THAT HE IS AMAZED THAT HEIMLICH NOW IS INVESTIGATING RIAS FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

"I CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT HE (HEIMLICH) WAS INCOMPETENT IN HIS JOB," NICHOLSON TOLD THE NEW YORK TIMES, CONTENDING HE HAD LEARNED THAT HEIMLICH FAILED TO CARRY OUT ORDERS TO CORRECT CONDITIONS AT RIAS.

HICKENLOOPER SAID HE KNEW "THE WHOLE STORY" AND WAS CONVINCED THAT (A) HEIMLICH "DID AN OUTSTANDING JOB" AS HEAD OF RIAS; (B) "STEPPED ON A LOT OF TOES DOING IT" BUT NEVER WAS FIRED, AND (C) IS "AN EXCELLENT CHOICE FOR HIS PRESENT ASSIGNMENT."

SEN. FULBRIGHT (D-ARK), SENIOR DEMOCRAT ON THE SUBCOMMITTEE AND ITS FORMER CHAIRMAN, SAID "HEIMLICH WAS PICKED BY SEN. HICKENLOOPER, AND I KNOW NOTHING ABOUT HIM EXCEPT THAT SEN. HICKENLOOPER REPORTED HE WOULD BE A VERY CAPABLE MAN FOR THE POSITION."

JC1211PES

A155WX

WASH

BUST

83D CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 30

OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAMS
OF THE UNITED STATES

INTERIM REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

PURSUANT TO

THE PROVISIONS OF S. RES. 74,
82D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

PRESENTED BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT

JANUARY 30, 1953.—Ordered to be printed.

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SUBCOMMITTEE UNDER SENATE RESOLUTION 74 ON OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES

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KARL E. MUNDT, South Dakota [1]

[1] Appointed by President of Senate to serve with the subcommittee.

FOREWORD

The Committee on Foreign Relations transmits herewith to the Senate an interim report of the Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs of the United States created pursuant to the terms of Senate Resolution 74, Eighty-second Congress, second session. The Committee on Foreign Relations on January 14, 1953, agreed to recommend to the Senate that the Committee on Overseas Information be continued until June 30, 1953, in order to complete its studies, that it be authorized an additional $25,000 for necessary committee expenses, and that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to introduce a resolution giving effect to these recommendations.

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83D CONGRESS } SENATE { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 30

OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 30, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

INTERIM REPORT

[Pursuant to S. Res. 74, 82d Cong.]

I. INTRODUCTION

Senate Resolution 74, passed on June 30, 1952, authorized the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof duly designated by the chairman, in conjunction with two other Senators designated by the President of the Senate, to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the objectives, operation, and effectiveness of existing foreign information programs of the United States Government.

The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations appointed Senator Fulbright chairman of the subcommittee. Other members designated from the Foreign Relations Committee were Senators Gillette, Wiley, and Hickenlooper, and from the Senate at large, Senators Benton and Mundt. The subcommittee was bipartisan in character, consisting of three Democrats and three Republicans. Senate Resolution 74 called for the subcommittee to report to the Senate prior to January 31, 1953.

It was not possible for the subcommittee to hold meetings before November 1952. Members of the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, held many conferences with officials concerned with the information program and with consultants whom the subcommittee retained. The Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress gave valuable assistance in preparing background material.

Several confidential staff studies were circulated and three studies were published as committee prints: (1) General Background Information; (2) Great Britain's Information Program; and (3) The Soviet Union's Propaganda Program. The subcommittee asked for

special reports from all heads of missions and obtained information from Americans living abroad who were in a position to comment on the effectiveness of our information programs. Senator Wiley visited Western Europe in connection with this and other subcommittee assignments and observed information programs in several countries. Senator Benton also made a visit to Western Europe to secure information for the subcommittee. This information, the staff studies, and testimony at the brief executive hearings held in November 1952 were available to members who were able to make personal inspections abroad in late November and December 1952.

Senator Fulbright visited a number of posts in Western Europe, Senator Gillette in the Middle East, and Senator Hickenlooper in the Far East. On these visits it was possible to check the information obtained from the sources mentioned above and by personal observation to obtain additional knowledge about American overseas information activities. Each of the members who traveled abroad has filed reports with the subcommittee.

On the basis of the information thus obtained, the following recommendations are submitted:

II. Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the subcommittee be continued in operation until June 30, 1953. If thus continued by the Senate, the subcommittee would be able—

(*a*) To hold hearings based upon the personal studies of members of the subcommittee;

(*b*) To explore further the questions and problems raised in this study;

(*c*) To undertake field investigations in Latin America;

(*d*) To continue to collect information on the program and carry out the purposes as set forth in Senate Resolution 74.

2. It is further recommended that $25,000, in addition to funds remaining available, be authorized for use to defray expenses of the committee in carrying on the studies required by Senate Resolution 74.

III. General Conclusions

1. The subcommittee believes that the overseas information services and programs of the United States and private agencies are very important and that they must and can be strengthened. In a world beset by a mighty contest of ideologies—which our opponents could all too easily shift to all-out military conflict—it is essential that the United States Government take all reasonable and proper steps to see that the people of the world know the principles for which we stand.

A successful information program will permit the true nature of our purposes and ideals to be contrasted with those of communism and will contribute to the unity and strength of the free world.

2. The subcommittee is giving attention to the question of the best way of realizing these aims. The assumption upon which the organization and role of the overseas information and education activities has been based in the past has been that there should be an official program, centrally designed and administered, and contributing to

foreign peoples' understanding of America's objectives for world peace and progress.

This assumption was in many ways an outgrowth of information programs developed during the war. It was no doubt influenced somewhat by congressional action, in law and in appropriations. The assumption that there should be a centrally directed world-wide program, however, has been responsible for a cumbersome, extensive, and rigid bureaucratic framework and jargon and has prevented or at least understressed the use of other, and perhaps better, methods of operation in a very complex and delicate field. The trend in the past has been toward building up, in Washington and New York, large media divisions, which produce in finished and semifinished form quantities of information materials for official distribution and broadcast abroad. The present administration of the international information and education program seems to be cognizant of this problem, and there is some evidence that the program is being readapted to more realistic present needs. The committee is interested to know, for example, that the State Department has developed plans to submit its program to Congress on a country basis—that is, to request appropriations upon definite plans designed for each country in which it operates, and this is one proposal which merits careful study. It is also giving its public affairs officers in each country greater authority and responsibility in tailoring programs to fit more nearly the needs therein.

The proper concept, however, involves much more than merely organizational or budgetary aspects. What is involved is the basic conception of the real role, character, and limitations of official foreign information activities, and the selection of qualified personnel who can administer such activities at home or abroad.

The first principle upon which a determination of this role ought to be based is that tactics and methods must vary with local psychological factors. One of the few generalities which can be derived from this principle is that the more highly developed a free country is, and the greater is its degree of political maturity and general education, the less effective are the official information activities of a foreign government in that country. (Even this general rule has its exceptions, however, as in Berlin and Vienna, where, because they are within the shadow of the iron curtain, there is more tolerance of official United States Government information, which is itself a comforting manifestation of United States presence).

Furthermore, as regards Western Europe, for example, this principle may mean greater emphasis upon personal contact, persuasion, and explanation. Our materials must be based upon facts, figures, texts, and other authoritative and unimpeachable materials which illustrate the character of the United States, its people, its institutions, its spiritual and moral principles, and its fundamental position and policies on all important issues.

The acceptance of this principle would lessen—at least in some areas—the dangers of overbelligerency and amateurishness. Americans residing abroad, who are competent observers, report that some of our information services seemed to talk down to peoples who have had as much practical experience as ourselves and who therefore resent the implication of superiority and preaching. In highly developed countries, therefore, there may be an opportunity to revamp our official information activities and make our program more effective.

Further emphasis in the field of cultural relations and educational exchange in the broadest sense could well increase the feeling of kinship and identity of interest between the United States and other countries of the free world. America must avoid appearing to be too much present physically in terms of power, overseas, and at the same time seeming to be distant and remote on the plane of common cultural and spiritual values.

3. No matter how effective an information program may be, it cannot be a substitute for policy. The United States is judged abroad by its actions much more than by words. Words may help a people to understand action, but they are no substitute for policy. Thus a vigorous and clear-cut foreign policy enunciated boldly and simply by the highest ranking officials of the United States can do as much or more than large appropriations for information.

Likewise, irresponsible or thoughtless statements by high officials or domestic action taken by Government agencies without consideration of its information impact abroad, can do tremendous damage to the foreign policy interests of the United States.

4. While information is no substitute for policy, it is essential that the link between policy and information be close. There may be cases in which the potential information impact of a particular policy decision may be so severe as to justify a modification of the proposed policy. There must be, therefore, the closest coordination between policy-making officials and information officers both in Washington and in the field, and a recognition on the part of our highest officials of the importance of our information program.

Thus, in summary, the subcommittee believes that there is a wide area for improvement of our information program. First, we might well give more attention to the development of local activities on a country-by-country basis, which stimulate and work through foreign governments where practicable, as well as local individuals and groups who are acting because of concern for the liberties of their own country in the cold war. Second, we should give more attention to developing the fuller potentiality of those heretofore relatively unexploited programs involving libraries, exchanges, book publications, cultural relations activities, and other relatively long-range activities, which have frequently been more effective in creating understanding and support for America than the mass media.

IV. Problems for Further Consideration

On the basis of information thus far collected by the subcommittee during its on-the-spot investigations of the information operations in Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East, it is possible to list a number of problems which require further examination. When these matters have been examined and studies have been made of our programs in Latin America, the subcommittee will be in a position to make the firm "recommendations for necessary appropriations or legislation as it may deem desirable," as required by Senate Resolution 74.

The committee urges interested individuals, organizations, and executive agencies to focus their attention on these problems phrased in the form of questions, since it expects to examine these matters in hearings in the near future.

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE INFORMATION PROGRAM

1. Has the United States given enough attention at a sufficiently high governmental level to the organization and execution of information policy and strategy? Have the activities of executive agencies operating in this field been adequately coordinated and clearly defined in Washington and in the field?

2. Should overseas information programs of the United States, both long and short range (which include some 40 percent of the personnel of the Department of State), be continued organizationally within the Department? If so, is the relationship between foreign policy and information operations sufficiently close? If the information programs should be separated from the Department of State, how is it possible to maintain a close relationship between policy and information?

B. ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

1. What steps can be taken to enlarge the pool of qualified media and area specialists who would be available to man the information program of this Government?

2. Should additional authority and responsibility be delegated to country or regional public affairs officers and what effect would such delegation have on the size or operations in the United States?

3. Could the information program be made more effective by increasing the interchange between field and home officers, and between regular Foreign Service officers and media specialists? To what extent is the principle of rotation of officers applicable in the field of information?

4. Is it necessary to continue separate information operations in the Mutual Security Agency and in the Technical Cooperation Administration in view of the integration of their activities in the field with those of the State Department?

5. Have American public affairs officers abroad been so much involved in administrative duties that they have not had sufficient time for their information activities?

6. Has a maximum effort been made to achieve the strongest possible security with respect to personnel in information programs?

7. Should the scale of expenditures for the information program be increased, decreased, or continued at about the current level? Has every effort been made to secure the maximum constructive use of United States appropriations and of counterpart currency used in information programs?

8. Have our programs in the past given proper relative emphasis, monetarily and administratively, to the effectiveness of the various media in particular countries? Should there be a change in emphasis? If so, in what direction?

9. Could the information programs be strengthened by creating an inspector corps independent of the Department of State? If so, to whom might such a corps be made responsible?

10. Is the process of evaluating the effectiveness of information programs being efficiently carried out or could it be improved?

11. In view of the importance of personal contacts in developing friendly relations abroad, should representational allowances of public affairs officers be increased?

12. Are proper steps being taken to make sure that our ambassadors understand the importance of our information programs to American foreign policy and their role in connection therewith?

13. Are Allied Governments and intergovernmental agencies doing their part in informing both their own and other free peoples of the common programs of the United States and its friends on behalf of collective security?

C. RADIO

1. Are Voice of America short-wave broadcasts to Western Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East as good as they should be from the point of view of the strength of the signal and the quality of the programs? Are steps being taken to improve the strength of the signal? Are present short-wave programs to non-iron-curtain countries justified?

2. Are we getting maximum constructive results from short-wave broadcasts to iron curtain countries? Are personnel engaged in Voice operations chosen with due regard to their background and skills?

3. To what degree should the Voice of America be subject to State Department control?

4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of decentralization of the operations of the Voice of America?

5. What are the possibilities of using television as a method of giving effect to American information programs?

D. PRESS SERVICES AND PAMPHLETS

1. Can the official press services supplied in foreign countries by the Department of State be improved? Should they be expanded, curtailed, or revamped? Is too much emphasis placed on mass distribution of materials?

2. Are the pamphlets now being published by the United States, and distributed abroad free of charge, justified in terms of cost and results?

E. MOTION PICTURES

1. Would the official American film program be strengthened by increasing the number of films produced abroad?

2. Is the technical quality of American official films as good as should be the case?

3. Is the motion picture industry in the United States doing all that it can to reduce to a minimum the number of films shown abroad which might harm the national interests of the United States? What means can be devised for improved liaison between Government agencies and motion picture companies in order to assure better understanding of the problems of each?

F. INFORMATION CENTERS (LIBRARIES)

1. Are American libraries and information centers abroad effective in supplying information to foreigners about the United States? Are they adequate in size and in scope?

2. What more can be done to encourage the translation and distribution of American books and magazines abroad?

G. EXCHANGES

1. Should the exchange programs now being carried on by several Government agencies and a number of private institutions be more closely coordinated than is now the case?

2. What steps might be taken to increase the effectiveness of existing exchange programs? Should they be expanded? If so, where should increased emphasis be placed—on students, leaders, or others?

3. Do we tend to view exchange programs too much as devices to export American know-how and not enough as methods for the United States to receive information and knowledge from abroad?

4. In connection with the military exchange under the Mutual Security Program, are we doing all we can to acquaint the trainees with the cultural and political aspects of American life?

H. OTHER QUESTIONS

1. In view of the numbers of American troops stationed abroad is the Department of Defense doing all it can and should do to see that each American soldier is a good ambassador for his country?

2. Has adequate effort been made to stimulate America's civic-minded individuals and organizations to expand their roles in a people-to-people's information program?

3. Are the advisory commissions achieving the maximum results intended by the Congress when it set them up?

In conclusion, the committee wishes to emphasize again that it has accumulated a great deal of information on each of the questions raised above. It does not yet feel, however, that it has made the "full and complete study and investigation" of our overseas information programs as required by Senate Resolution 74. By the end of the current fiscal year the committee believes it will be able to file the comprehensive report requested and make the "recommendations for necessary appropriations or legislation" that may be needed in the interests of the United States Government.

O

Sam Jones
Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee study of Overseas Information Programs.
3/19/ 53

The Public Hearing phase of this investigation into "the objectives, operations, and effectiveness of existing information programs of the United States government"is nearing completion. Staff experts will then analyze and correlate testimony for the guidance of the Sub-Committee in making its recommendations relative to appropriations or legislation.

(The Sub-Committee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate derived its authority from S. Res.84, 82d Congress; extended by S. Res. 44 in 83d.)

An additional purpose of the investigation has been a search for ways and means to co-ordinate the activities of the various executive agencies involved in the multiple aspects of foreign information and exchange. There is tacit admission now that in the absence of a clear-cut foreign policy, such an objective is impossible to attain. There is also recognition now that policy and information must be correlated to present an harmonious picture of the U.S., its methods and objectives. Instances of conflict between statements of diplomats and information officers are especially feared as potential factors in causing tremendous damage to the foreign policy interests of the United States.

The two main agencies of coordination at present are (1) The Psycholigical Strategy Board and (2) The Secretary of State together with the Interdepartmental Psychological Operations Coordinating Committee. The demarcation of authority is NOT been clearly defined.

The preponderance of the government's overseas information is carried on by the International Information Administration of the Department of State. In 1948 (under the Smith-Mundt Act) the major emphasis was placed on telling America's story. ("The approach, in effect, was that of a national advertising campaign" - Staff Study No 1) Experience disclosed that the method sometimes overwhelmed and confused peoples elsewhere and tended to create resentments.

Since June 1950 (Korea) programs have been designed to deter further aggression to help maintain cohesion in non-communist countries and promote confidence in the free nations' ability to meet any eventuality. An elaborate system was established to produce specialized programs for each country and area, which would be suitable in content and technique for the various social and economic groups in each respective geographical field. (!!!!)

The current investigation began with the premise that there is a wide area for improvement in our of our information program. In its report, scheduled for completion before June 30, may suggest legislation or appropriations to facilitate (1) more attention to the development of local activities on a country-by-country basis to bring foreign nationals to a better understanding of the liberties of their respective countries and to coordinate their individual and group efforts on an international scale. (2) Greater stress in the relatively unexploited fields of promotion of libraries, exchanges, book publications, cultural relation activities and other long-range projects.

When the hearings end, about 20 witnessess will have expressed their opinions and offered suggestions (See attached list). Introductory statements by witnesses are customary and become a part of the record. Mr. Murrow will probably be questioned on how he thinks non-governmental radio programs and TV can be co-ordinated with Information activities - if at all - or what part should be undertaken and developed by private initiative in this vast and delicate psychological field. (An opening statement on this or any other related subject will be welcomed.) Another probable line of questioning is the possibility of using TV to make information programs more effective.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS INVESTIGATING OVERSEAS INFORMATION PROGRAMS - SENATOR HICKENLOOPER, CHRMN.

(Hearings are in Old Supreme Court Room)

March 6 -

Eric Johnson, for the Motion Picture Assn

George Weltner, for Paramount International

March 9 -

Robert Crowell, for Crowell publications

Mar.11 -

Flora B. Ludington, pres-elect of American Library Assn.

Francis R. St. John, Member of the Exec.Bd., American Library Assn.

Douglas W. Bryant, Chrmn of the International Relations Board of the American Library Assn.

Mar. 12 -

Dr. Mark A.May, Member U.S.Advisory Commission on Information and present Chrmn.

Judge Justin Miller, Chrmn., Nat'l Assn of Radio and Television Broadcasters.

Mar.13 -

Dr. Wilson Compton, Administrator International Information Assn Jan.1952 to Febr.1953.

Mar.16 -

Lewis K.Gough, Commander American Legion.

Waldeman A. Nielsen, Ford Foundation, former public information director MSA.

Mar.18 -

Robert Montgomery, for motion pictures, radio and television.

Mar. 23 -

Dr. Martin McGuire, of Advisory Commission on Education

John L.Mott, director International House

Benjamin ~~Schmisker~~ Schmisker, sec., Nat'l Assn., of Foreign Student Advisers.

Mrs. Margaret Butcher, prof.,of Eng., at Howard University.

Mar. 25 -

Dr. Earl McGrath, U.S.Commissioner of Education.
Thos. A. Van Zandt, Nat'l Education Assn.
Kenneth Holland, Institute of Education.
Col. Edwards, Veterans' Administration representatives on Bd. of Foreign Scholarship

Mar. 26 - Ben Hibbs, Saturday Evening Post.
Edward R. Murrow, CBS.

hip

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ATT. E R MURROW
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485 MADISON AVE

RADIO DAILY TELEVISION DAILY

VOL. 62, NO. 53 NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1953 TEN CENTS

MILLER RECOMMENDS 'VOICE' CHANGE

Educators Linked With CBS TV Film Series

New Tele Program Gets Support Of 21 Colleges

Announcement of a new, half-hour weekly series on film, in which leading American universities will join with CBS TV, to present higher education's scientific and cultural contributions to individual and national welfare, was made yesterday by Hubbell Robinson, Jr., vice-president

(Continued on Page 6)

Goldenson Credits TV For Assist To Fund

Television as an outstanding benefit fund-raiser was demonstrated yesterday in the report of Leonard Goldenson, president of United Cerebral Palsy, who announced that 12 telethons during 1952 netted $2,287,612 in contributions to UCP. On the overall average, actual collections from the telethons totaled 98 per cent of amounts pledged when the shows went off the air, Goldenson reported.

GOLDENSON

WABC-TV, New York, was top

(Continued on Page 7)

State Department Issues New 'Voice' Directive

Washington Bureau of RADIO DAILY

Washington—The State Department issued a directive yesterday permitting the Voice of America to use Communist writings to expose Communist lies, but pointed out that use of such material in

(Continued on Page 2)

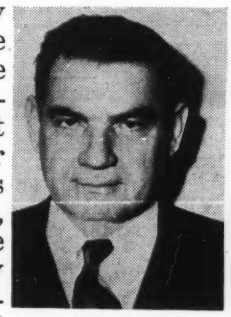
TV EXPANDS IN MEXICO

. . . Leaders Evaluate New Service

By MIKE JABLONS

Special Correspondent, RADIO-TELEVISION DAILY

Mexico City—"Television will be operating in the black by the end of this year," declared Don Emilio Azcarraga yesterday in an interview at his office in Mexico City's imposing new Televicentro. "We are building up set circulation and viewing audiences steadily and we hope to be able to revise our rate schedule by the end of the summer so that we may pass the break-even point sometime before the end of 1953," he added. The present rate structure at XEW-TV lists a half-hour of "A" time at 800 pesos, or about $100, plus a small additional facilities charge. However, lest Madison Avenue time-buyers hop the next plane for Mexico City, the rate is exactly double for shows produced outside the borders of the country. Thus a filmed or kined show produced in the States and shown down here on XEW-TV, plus being relayed across the country by XEQ-TV for the same time charge, will command a tariff of 1,600 pesos per half-hour. Even so, a half-hour of "A" time



AZCARRAGA

(Continued on Page 5)

Scholl Returns To Radio With News Sponsorship

Scholl Manufacturing Company, for Dr. Scholl's Zino pads and other aids for the feet, will return to radio for the first time in several years with sponsorship of Ed Pettitt's capsule news periods over the full Mutual network of 551 stations starting March 29, and aired each Sunday from 4:55 to 5 p.m. EST.

Oil Company To Sponsor 'Crown Theater' TV Series

Hollywood—Ohio Oil Co. is the first regional sponsor to sign for Bing Crosby Enterprises' new "Crown Theater" telefilm series which begins April 5 on eight Mid-Western stations. Stations are in Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Grand Rapids, Louisville, Indianapolis, Kalamazoo and Bloomington.

Madden Makes Prediction Regarding TV Expansion

Estimating that by January 1, 1956, there will be approximately 600 television stations in 300 cities and 36 million TV homes, Edward D. Madden, vice-president and assistant to the president of NBC, announced a new service to public relations firms at a luncheon meeting of the Public Relations Society of America at Toots Shor's restaurant in New York yesterday. The new service is designed to give public relations organizations counsel

(Continued on Page 7)

NARTB Chairman Suggests Plan At Hearing

Washington Bureau of RADIO DAILY

Washington — The Hickenlooper subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard a strong recommendation at hearings yesterday that the international information program now being carried out by the State Department be taken away from that agency and established

(Continued on Page 6)

Radio-TV Executives Will Comprise Panel

Philadelphia—Radio and TV executives, representing all network outlets and an independent station, will comprise a special panel to discuss practical public relations procedures at the meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Public Relations Association, on Thursday, March 26, in the Warwick Hotel. With John Scheuer, Jr., assistant manager of WFIL-AM & TV, as moderator, the program will

SCHEUER, JR.

(Continued on Page 2)

Annual Report Of CBS Given To Stockholders

Annual report of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., for the year 1952, released yesterday to stockholders, shows that the network had gross revenues and sales of $251,594,490 for the year ending January 3, 1953, as compared to $192,384,608

(Continued on Page 2)

WHDH . . . gets top listener response for RAYCO SEAT COVERS
Agency: Emil Mogul Company, Inc.
Represented by John Blair & Co.

Miller Seeks Change In Voice Operations

(Continued from Page 1)

on a cabinet level with a view to making it a permanent part of the government.

The recommendation came from Judge Justin Miller, chairman of the board and general counsel of NARTB and a member of the U. S. Advisory Commission on Information. The commission is charged with the duty of appraising the international information administration and advising both the Congress and the secretary of state concerning its operation.

The Voice of America is one of the major projects of IIA.

Establish On Cabinet Level

"Our commission has concluded," he said, "that there is no hope of carrying out the intent of the law (Smith-Mundt Act) so long as the operation remains in the State Department. In order to challenge the thinking of Congress we recommend that IIA be lifted out of the department and established on cabinet level. We think that unless this is done the job cannot be performed as Congress intended."

In recommending a permanent IIA Miller said, "We see no possibility of escape from the obvious, continuing need for an affirmative, positive program to advise the people of the world concerning our good will, our honest and peaceful intentions."

He added that "Congress should now assume a larger degree of responsibility for working out a solution to the problem. This cannot be done by the devastating methods of a prosecuting attorney. . . . Provision should be made for a liaison contact with Congress which can come only from a committee especially charged with the task. . . ."

All the consideration discussed by Miller, he said, argue for a "permanent joint committee of Congress which can concern itself with the proper planning and continuing development of a highly important agency of the government; equally important as the production of atomic energy or of the control of international trade and commerce, or of governmental developments to which similar Congressional attention is being given. . . ."

Criticizes N. Y. Operation

Speaking of the Voice specifically he cited as "impossible" the idea "that our information program can be conceived, written and delivered" from a New York headquarters. No matter how well-intentioned such a method may be it is bound to fail, he added. "This is the essential weakness of the Voice of America. It would be hard to devise a less effective information service than one headquartered in New York City whose programs are hatched in the brains of a group of intellectuals who have been trained for service in the State Department, translated into 40 languages by a group of dispossessed people, and broadcast indiscriminately to all nations."

Programs, Miller told the committee which is probing the efficacy of the Voice and other facets of the international information program, should "be prepared in lay language understandable by the people, avoiding the professional mystery and the government gobbledegook which so frequently destroys the effect of the message."

Judge Miller said that for five years the commission of which he is a member has been pointing out to the State Department the inadequacies of the program, with emphasis on the Voice, and said that "generally speaking, the department has either disregarded our recommendations or acted upon them reluctantly, indeed. There has been some open hostility and a large measure of indifference to the whole operation; there has been an apparent hope that the information operation is a mere passing phase and will soon pass out of existence; there has been continuing insistence that the whole operation must be whipped into conformance with the slow-moving 'tell-them-nothing' administrative policies and practices of the foreign service which apparently dominates policy and administration, not only in the field but in Washington."

AGENCY NEWSCAST

. . . personnel, sponsors and notes

FRANK J. REED, former manager of NBC's TV sales service department, has joined Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles, Inc., in an executive capacity with the radio-TV department.

BROOKS ADVERTISING AGENCY, Los Angeles, has been appointed by the Kaye-Halbert Corporation, TV manufacturer of Culver City, Calif., effective April 1.

JOHN MATHER LUPTON, president of the ad agency bearing his name, will audition in Atlanta, New York and Boston a new edition of his "Tools of Advertising" presentation during the next few days. On Friday he will be guest speaker at the dinner-meeting of the fourth annual Atlanta Advertising Institute sponsored by the Atlanta Advertising Club and Emory University. Back in New York on Monday, Lupton will speak at the Eastern "Till Forbid" Club luncheon in the Belmont Plaza, and the following day, he will address the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

COMPTON ADVERTISING, INC. was awarded a certificate of appreciation from the Advertising Council for its volunteer creative work on the Council's Red Cross Fund drive campaigns from 1949 to 1952.

MAXON, INC. is readying a new spring campaign for the baby food line of H. J. Heinz Company.

"HOW PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS MEN CAN MAKE EFFECTIVE USE OF RADIO AND TV" is the topic to be discussed by Richard Pack, director of programs and operations for WNBC-WNBT, at today's luncheon-meeting of the Publicity Club of New York in the Shelton Hotel.

WILLIAM WILBUR ADVERTISING AGENCY has been retained by Atlas Baby Carriage Company. Television is planned.

DUNDES & FRANK, INC. will launch a national spring campaign on Saturday for Crescendoe Gloves.

ADVERTISING ESSENTIALS SHOW, new semi-annual advertising trade exposition, is planned to be launched June 9-10 in the Biltmore Hotel, with exhibitors to include graphic arts suppliers, art services, display producers, photographers, film producers and others. The event is sponsored by the Advertising Trades Institute.

HENRY R. GEYELIN has been made manager of the advertising service of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He formerly was manager and director of creative activities of the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories.

ROBERT D. STUART has been named general manager of the New York office of the James Thomas Chirurg Company. A graduate of Wesleyan University, he formerly was with the ad and promotion staffs of United States Rubber Company and Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

CHARLES B. MOORE has joined the public relations department of Geare-Marston, Inc. He formerly was with the Westinghouse Corporation.

FRED TOBEY ASSOCIATES has been retained by Browning King, Fifth Avenue, Inc. Dorothy Wagner is account executive.

RUSE & URBAN, INC. has been retained by the Jack A. Frost Electrical Contracting Company, for all advertising and public relations. Both firms are in Detroit.

New Easter TV Film Released To Stations

"I Beheld His Glory," a new filming of the Easter story, is being released to all television stations this week by the National Council of the Churches of Christ for showing during the Good Friday, Saturday and Easter Sunday week-end. Filmed in Hollywood and shot in color, "I Beheld His Glory," draws its story line direct from the New Testament and recounts the passion, the crucifixion and the resurrection of Jesus.

Educational Series Planned By CBS TV

(Continued from Page 1)

in charge of network programs.

During a special press conference, in the network's Studio 41, at which representatives of some 21 colleges and universities were in attendance, the scope of the series, entitled "The Search," was outlined.

Each program, as described, will be told from the point of view of individuals affected by, or participating in, the project. Roy Lockwood, self-styled newcomer to the medium, will be producer of the series.

Following a brief welcome to the college dignitaries and the press, given by J. L. Van Volkenburg, president of CBS TV, the outline of the new 26-week series was described by Robinson, Sig Mickelson, director of news and public affairs, David Jacobson, director of press, and by Lockwood, from the point of view of CBS TV.

Will Commence In April

Summed up, the new project will commence its activities in April, with expectation of having pilot films produced within a month, and to have the full machinery in action towards the end of May.

It is expected that eight weeks will be required for the completion of each story, from the time the story is chosen, until final film editing is done in New York.

In his remarks, concerning the new series, Mickelson said: "It is our firm conviction that 'The Search' meets the strictest tests of good educational television. We are looking forward to cooperation with the universities of the United States: we realize that we can't work with all of them at the outset of this project, but we hope that we may be able to make 'The Search' sufficiently successful and sufficiently long-lived so that we may some time broaden the scope to cover all the major institutions of higher learning in the United States."

Schools Represented

Schools of higher learning who had representatives present included: Pennsylvania, Michigan, Chicago, Minnesota, Iowa, Louisville, North Carolina, Dartmouth, State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh; Ohio State, MIT, Cornell, Columbia. Other schools to participate in the series include California, USC, CIT, Colorado School of Mines, Utah, Washington, Northwestern and Penn State.

Following remarks concerning the new series by college representatives, the question and answer period elicited the facts that the program is expected to be scheduled for viewing on late Sunday afternoons, starting probably in October, and that, while sponsorship is not presently being considered, the possibility exists that with 100 per cent approval of the colleges and universities, a sponsor could be considered.

מכון ויצמן למדע

ıERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

515 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 2-1300

:PH BRAININ
:utive Vice-President

September 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 N.Y.

N. C. Say thanks

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the request of Mr. Abba Eban, I am enclosing some material on the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States which was concluded last week at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovoth, Israel. Mr. Eban, as you probably know, is the President of the Institute.

I am calling your attention to the enclosed:

1) Summary of Papers.
2) Text of Paper by Prof. P.M.S. Blackett of Great Britain.
3) Text of Address by P. B. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal.
4) Text of Addressby S. E. Imoke, Minister of Finance, Eastern Nigeria.
5) Supplement of The Jerusalem Post which contains a very interesting paper by Prof. W. A. Lewis of the University of the West Indies, and also Keynote Address by Mr. Eban.
6) Resume of the Conference in two parts.
7) Attendance List.

If there is any additional data which you think might be of interest to you, and if it is available to me here, I shallbe most happy to dispatch it to you.

Sincerely yours,

N E Brown

JB:rw

Joseph Brainin

Enc.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES

THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

SUMMARY OF PAPERS

REHOVOTH • ISRAEL • AUGUST 15–28, 1960

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES

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8/16

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES FOR THE WORLD OF TODAY

Sir John D. Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., O.B.E., F.R.S.
Master, Churchill College, Cambridge

We are experiencing today a very rapid development of technology, based on developments in pure science two decades earlier. These developments of technology are in turn feeding back new methods, new instruments to help to promote new developments in basic science leading to a general acceleration of the pace of scientific and technological development as a whole.

The development of nuclear physics in the 1930s, culminating in the discovery of fission, led directly to Fermes atomic pile, and from this to the giant nuclear power stations which are already generating billions of kilowatt hours a year of electricity. Nuclear power is still in the development stage, a stage characterised by a steady and substantial fall in capital costs of the power stations, and the growing knowledge of the technology of fuel cycles, which should steadily reduce fuel costs. The best forecast we can now make predicts that nuclear power will break even with conventional power in Britain in the late 1960s. U.S. forecast predicts nuclear power costs at eight Mils in the late 1960s in the United States, and this will be competitive in some high power cost areas in that country. These figures are strongly dependent on capital charges and favourable load factors.

The development of power from fusion is at present at the same stage as fission power 20 years ago. The fundamental problem is that of containment of the hot plasma, and this is dependent on the development of methods of overcoming instabilities of various kinds which are leading to large losses of energy from the plasma.

Plasma physics may result in methods of direct conversion of heat to electricity, and is already being applied to the propulsion of rockets.

The solid state physics of the 1930s has led to equally important developments - even more important today commercially than the application of fission. The development of transistors has revolutionised electronics and made possible

new applications, such as very fast computers, which would have been impossible with vacuum tubes. We have also now available semi-conductors for radiation, detection, refrigeration, and a wide range of other uses. Electronic devices for the conversion of heat to electricity have achieved efficiencies of 17 per cent and should do better in future. Fuel cells for the conversion of chemical energy to electrical energy are fast developing.

The applications of the techniques of physics - X-ray crystallography combined with high speed computing - is making possible the unravelling of the structure of large molecules of biological interest, such as haemoglobin, proteins, D.N.A. This borderline of the physical and biological sciences is making extremely rapid progress and this may have profound consequences for the human race.

The discoveries in chemistry and biochemistry research and the new developments in chemical technology seem to have a shorter time lag than in physics. The antibiotics, sulphur drugs, plant hormones, synthetic weed killers have transformed medical practice and the expectation of life. The scientific aids to agriculture have done something to reduce the balance of increasing food production. The major problem for the end of the century is to find means of keeping food and population in balance.

A still more important problem is the control of the powers of destruction which the developments of physical science have placed in the hands of statesmen.

PROBLEMS OF NEW STATES

W. Arthur Lewis
Principal, University College of the West Indies

The basic economic objective of new states is to achieve self-sustaining growth, of, say, at least two per cent per head per year. This requires devoting a quarter of national income to growth, of which half is for maintaining public services and half for net capital formation.

Current expenditure on public services (excluding defence) needs about 12 per cent of national income (education 3 per cent, public health 2 per cent, economic services 3 per cent, administration and welfare 4 per cent). These services are as necessary to economic development as is investment in physical capital; they may be regarded as investment in people.

In most underdeveloped countries, the proportion of national income devoted to growth is nearer 15 than 25 per cent. In other words, the problem is to reduce the share of personal consumption in national income from 85 to 75 per cent, not overnight, but over a reasonably short period, say two decades.

THE ROLE OF TAXATION

Countries which are now developed have all had to make this transition during their "industrial revolutions" or "take-off periods". With the exception of the U.S.S.R., they effected their adjustment through the rise to wealth and political power of a capitalist class. The capitalists used their newly-won political power to create the modern framework of public services, and they used their wealth for productive investment. Since capitalists save a larger proportion of their income than any other class, the relative growth of the capitalist class automatically increased the proportion of national income saved.

This process is necessarily slow, except where it is accelerated by immigration of foreign capitalists. In most underdeveloped countries today the pace is set not by capitalists but by nationalist politicians, who, even where they have no ideological objection to capitalism, are seeking a more rapid path.

Taxation provides a more rapid alternative. If 20 per cent of national income is raised in taxes, of which 12 per cent is for current expenditure on public services, the remaining 8 per cent is available (along with, say, 5 per cent of national income saved privately) for financing public and private capital investment. About a half of capital investment is in the public sector anyway (railways, roads, ports, telecommunications, electricity, water, schools etc.) And the half which is in the private sector (houses, agriculture, etc.) looks to public mortgage financing for much of its funds.

In most underdeveloped countries taxation now takes nearer 10 than 20 per cent of national income. The nationalist politicians' problem, in getting from 10 to 20 per cent, is neither economic nor administrative; it is primarily a problem of achieving successful political leadership.

THE NEW NATIONALISTS

Today the drive for economic development is led not by the capitalist but by the 'new nationalist' political leader. The new nationalist differs from the old in two respects - he is ashamed, and he is leftist. Whereas the old nationalist sees his country through romantic spectacles, the new nationalist sees poverty, illiteracy and disease, of which he is ashamed, and which he wishes to eliminate. And whereas the old nationalist is usually reactionary in internal politics, the new nationalist vows to serve the common man, and is anxious to spread education and to increase the peasant's output, - basic conditions of economic progress.

The old nationalists, who are still numerous, do little for economic growth. New nationalists can make their countries self-sustaining within two decades, but only if they avoid a number of pitfalls.

First, in countries which are not homogeneous nations in the nineteenth century sense, political power passes easily to language maniacs, religious obscurantists or military adventurers, and the prospects of democracy are poor. A new nationalist succeeds in acquiring and maintaining power in this milieu only if he has great skill in party management, combined with great charismatic appeal.

Secondly, if a revolutionary is to hold power, he must put into office men whom he can trust. On the other hand, if he is to achieve his economic objectives, office holders must also be competent. Only a strong leader can fulfil both these requirements simultaneously.

Thirdly, at their present levels, all underdeveloped countries need some foreign capital and much foreign know-how. However, independence movements have usually been active in working up a popular agitation against foreigners. It takes psychological skill for the new nationalist to make the transition from anti-foreign propaganda to programmes offering incentives to foreign investors.

Fourthly, if a new nationalist achieves power mainly with trade union support, he has difficulty in restraining consumption to provide resources for economic growth. Nationalists whose support derives mainly from the villages fare better.

With the pitfalls so numerous, it is not surprising that only a handful of nationalist revolutions result in accelerated economic growth.

FOREIGN AID

Foreign aid (loans, investments, or grants) provides a breathing space during which additional resources can be devoted to economic growth without restraining personal consumption. However, where foreign aid is used as an excuse for not making the necessary domestic effort, it carries the country no nearer to self-sustaining growth. If foreign aid is to be self-liquidating, it must be made proportional to progress achieved in enlarging the share of national output devoted to economic growth.

ENERGY IN THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

Homi J. Bhabha, F.R.S.
Chairman, Indian Atomic Energy Commission

It is widely recognised that the underdeveloped countries of the world will have a rapidly rising demand for energy as they industrialise their economies. This paper discusses the rough targets of energy consumption that these countries must aim at in order to achieve standards of living comparable with those in the industrially advanced areas. The availability of conventional sources of energy in various areas of the world is examined. It is found that the underdeveloped areas are, unfortunately, relatively poor with regard to reserves of conventional power. It is shown that these reserves might be insufficient even to reach the levels of development of the industrially advanced countries today. Thus, recourse will have to be made everywhere to nuclear energy sooner or later.

The energy situation in India is examined both from the long term and immediate points of view. The availability of nuclear fuels, and the need to go over in due course to a thorium cycle, are discussed. It is shown how, in certain regions, nuclear power is required, and is economically comparable with conventional power even today. There are several such regions in India with large interconnected power systems very far from coal-fields and with insufficient hydro power at hand. The demand for power in these areas, (as indeed in the country as a whole) is doubling every five years or so. If thermal power is installed to meet this rapid rise in demand, it would be very expensive; moreover it would involve additional heavy burdens on an already strained transport system. Fairly large size nuclear power stations in these regions could be installed to run at base load and to deliver power at rates comparable with those from conventional stations. India is, therefore, embarking on a substantial nuclear power programme.

Nuclear power also has an immediate bearing on the power situation of those underdeveloped countries which do not possess any conventional fuels. In such cases, it may well be more attractive to import nuclear rather than conventional fuels for producing the same amount of electrical energy, and therefore additional power capacity could be based on nuclear rather than conventional sources of energy. The example of Ceylon is discussed in this connection.

In conclusion, an account is given of the Indian Atomic Energy programme and developments at Trombay.

THE POSSIBILITY OF ACHIEVING ENERGY AUTARKY BY USE OF BREEDER REACTORS

Alvin M. Weinberg
Director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Breeder reactors are unique in that, in principle, they can be fueled with the residual uranium and thorium found in almost all granitic rocks. An energy economy based on them would therefore be essentially autarkic and permanent. Whether such an energy autarky is economically feasible depends on the technology both of breeder reactors and of the extraction of lowgrade uranium and thorium. On the basis of what is now known, it seems likely that both technologies are tenable, and that achievement of an energy autarky based on breeders should be possible within twenty to forty years.

SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH AND THE NEW STATES

H. Tabor
National Physical Laboratory of Israel

While the widespread use of solar energy in the developed areas of the world appears doubtful, the situation for the underdeveloped areas looks more encouraging. Scientific research now being carried out all over the world - some of it quite basic and some directly applied to solar energy utilization - gives hope that devices will become available that will contribute to the development of these areas and the raising of the standard of living and comfort of their populations. Solar water heaters are already well established; solar cookers are practical devices for those communities willing to use them. Some form of air-conditioning as well as domestic refrigeration do not seem to be beyond the realms of possibility. Finally the prognosis for small power packages producing a few kilowatts of power at an equivalent cost of a few U.S. cents per KwHr is quite good. Such power units could greatly promote village economy.

The new nations need not rely entirely on scientists from without: their own scientists can play a valuable part in solar energy development especially as a result of their intimate knowledge of local conditions.

Solar devices are characterized by high first cost. The widespread use of such devices will depend, among other things, on adequate financing operations.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS OF NUCLEAR POWER IN NEW STATES

J. A. Jukes
U.K. Atomic Energy Authority

The conditions under which nuclear power will be competitive with conventional power sources are discussed and an account is given of the changes that are likely to occur in the next few decades. The prospects are shown generally to be best in developed countries with poor fossil fuel resources and large electricity networks. The importance of high load factor and low rates of interest is emphasised.

As development proceeds, the cost of nuclear power should fall more quickly than the cost of other forms of energy, and nuclear power generation will tend to become competitive at lower load factors and in smaller units. An indication is given of the possible timing of these improvements.

Meanwhile, the total energy and electricity requirements of the New States will increase rapidly. This, with the rising energy requirements in the existing industrial countries, will lead to increasing pressure on world fossil fuel resources, and thus tend to increase costs. These factors will lead to a gradual extension of the field of application of nuclear power, which will itself help to reduce the costs of other fuels throughout the world.

The potential use of nuclear power will vary greatly between States according to the availability of fossil fuels and other forms of energy. In most cases the early economic growth of New States will be limited by the shortage of capital rather than shortage of energy. Capital intensive forms of energy, like nuclear power, will therefore be of limited application. At a later period, nuclear power should provide the energy requirements for continued economic growth, and should enable New States to be substantially free from limitations imposed by their access to fossil fuels.

In addition some special uses of nuclear power are likely to be advantageous in New States; for example, combined electricity production and water distillation may soon become economic in some situations.

8/22

SERVICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE BASIC RESOURCES OF SOIL AND WATERS

W. C. Lowdermilk
Berkeley, California

Civilization is running a race with famine and the outcome is still in doubt. This doubt is due, not so much to limitations of natural resources, plundered as some are and untouched as are others, as to the lag in the takeup of modern agriculture among about two-thirds of mankind. These are, for the most part, subsistence or peasant farmers. At the same time, F.A.O. reports that two-thirds of the world population are now under-nourished, scantily clothed and poorly housed. Moreover demographers predict an oncoming population explosion, repercussions of which are already being felt especially among less developed peoples of the world. This is a tremendous challenge to statesmen, scientists and technologists of today, greater than that of war. This challenge confronts more particularly new nations rising out of less developed regions of the world.

How to respond to requests of new and old states of less developed peoples for technical assistance in down to earth undertakings calls for programming, integration and works in many fields. Such response confronts the more developed countries of the United Nations with a stupendous task. So far, Specialized Agencies of the U.N. have accomplished a small part of what is yet to be done. In no sector is the task so great as in the conversion of traditional agriculture into progressive scientific agricultural uses of land and waters for increasing production of adequate foods, fats and fibers. For there is before us a stupendous challenge to prepare lands and waters to grow enough foods and of the right kinds, as well as industrial crops for this oncoming burst of human population, predicted by the end of the century to be 5 to 6 billion souls.

Among the broad activities required are the following:

1. *Personnel Training:* Development of land and water resources will progress only as personnel are adquate in training and in numbers and sufficiently financed. It takes far more time to train a farmer than a soldier. Good training is called for in policy making, in administration, in scientific and technical fields, in surveys of several kinds, in agricultural and water engineering, in agronomy, in animal husbandry, in farming and in skilled labor. For no program will be effective until the farmer is effective. The farmer is central in this program.

2. *Resource Surveys:* Preparation of programs and plans of resource development calls for surveys and mapping of many features of a region under consideration. The most up-to-date and rapid aerial and photogrametric techniques are called for to compile necessary information. Such activities include surveys in topographic and geologic mapping, in soil and land classification, in past and present land-use and soil erosion and in delineation of problem areas in land-use and conservation in order of seriousness. Such surveys will also add to a body of Basic Data necessary to orderly planning and programming and implementation of measures and works.

3. *Research:* Much will be required of Research. Solutions to urgent problems will be needed immediately whereas scientific studies may require years for answers. Accordingly, Research will be called on (1) to evaluate going practices of the region for provisional answers, and (2) to test adaptations of results of research in countries of more advanced agriculture, (3) to set up programs of collection of essential data in land and water resources and uses, and (4) to undertake or to enlarge programs of both shortrange and long-range developments for solutions to local problems.

Research in water control use and conservation is becoming increasingly important in regions where water is a limiting factor. This is becoming so in much of the habitable part of the world and justifies a special field of inquiry that may be designated Agricultural Hydrology. This leads to integrated River Basin development and is especially important where two or more nations share the same river basin.

Competition for water for domestic, industrial and agricultural requirements calls for determinations as to how to realise the highest uses of each cubic meter of rain, surface and ground waters and in control and conservation of storm waters.

This competition and urge to develop arid regions justifies programs of research in desalinization of brackish and sea waters, as can be seen today in the United States and in Israel. Water control, development and conservation is becoming a key problem throughout the world. The requirements of civilized man for water are increasing in geometric ratio, even faster than that of population,

4. *Application to the Land:* Agro-industrial Pilot Projects. To apply appropriate branches of Science and Technology to actual conditions in less developed regions, the author suggests the use of pioneer pilot projects with three-fold objectives. These are (1) agricultural improvements in production per crop, per unit area and per man; (2) decentralized industries, as a part of general industrialization to give employment to man-power released by a more efficient agriculture, and (3) village improvement including good roads, transportation facilities, water supply, sanitation, public health, clinics, schools and community cooperation.

Such pioneer projects should not be too small or too large, say between 7,000 to 10,000 hectares or 15,000 to 25,000 acres. Preferably each confined in a drainage basin. For such a project would be within knowledge of its inhabitants, and should naturally create a community of interest and collaboration. It is suggested that schools of the project area make the natural resources of the project area and their development a subject of continuing study in all its aspects, and to create a special attachment to the land and its waters that support them. As their lives are sacred, so is the land that supports them.

Moreover, such projects would also serve as training centers for personnel to establish still other pioneer projects until the country would be covered.

Such would then be the setting for presenting a challenge to young and old alike in creating a productive basis for the growth and improved well-being of its inhabitants as an ever widening goal of the country.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CURRENT METHODS FOR DEMINERALIZING SEA-WATER

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The territories of young nations are often situated in arid zones. Since life is impossible without water, the development of their maritime regions is subordinated to the possibility of demineralizing sea water.

First, the conditions necessary for water for thermal power stations, the basis of all industrial development, are studied. Next the problem of drinking water, for which there are widely varying definitions, and finally the problem of irrigation water, for which the enormous requirements exclude all economic solution, are investigated.

The various procedures for demineralization are then discussed. Particular emphasis is given to distillation in all its forms, since this is the only method that has proved its effectiveness and been used economically in large capacity installations. Some of these have been in use for a long time, and have provided enough reliable information to permit reasonable extrapolation. The advantages and disadvantages of different methods (multiple distillation, instantaneous, by thermo-compression, without boiler, solar) are analyzed and compared. Next electrodialysis is studied; recent and extremely rapid progress in this direction has given rise to great hopes. Freezing is theoretically attractive, but runs into difficulties which must still be overcome. Other methods are discussed, some of them efficacious but costly, the most recent still under investigation.

Finally, a study is presented of the cost of demineralizing sea water, emphasizing the difficulty of giving precise conclusions. Every new installation is a special case for which one must weigh each of several determining factors, such as capacity of production, geographical and economic site, political constraints, etc. In any case, the reduction of the net price of local energy is a condition for obtaining sweet water from sea water and the hope is that nuclear energy will make this possible.

THE APPLICATION OF THE GEOSCIENCES IN DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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The geosciences are almost as old as man himself. Man's very evolution was controlled by the environment that the earth provided. Certainly, the earliest written tablets refer to his dependence on the earth, to his preliminary observations, and to his fears of the uncertainties inherent in nature. Much of mythology was surrounded by subjective description of the origin of destructive forces of man's surroundings.

In the absence of a logical and analytical science of the earth, a belief in the natural control of man's environment was beyond his understanding. This attitude has persisted to recent times and turned man from critical investigations of his surroundings. The new science of Newton and his successors has been applied to the earth with real vigor only in the last century. Temperature and pressure records of the atmosphere, the strength and orientation of the magnetic field, and the character of earthquakes, as examples, have been recorded only since the mid-nineteenth century. So man has today in any detail, only a fleeting record of geophysical history on which to base his estimates of the future. This record can, of course, be reinforced by a variety of indirect deductions from geological and geophysical methods.

The geosciences have developed with increasing tempo as more complete and ready access to the whole surface of the earth has come available. In the past ten years, symbolized by the International Geophysical Year, the growth of the earth sciences has become explosive. With that phenomenal growth are appearing a whole variety of applications from geosciences that are destined to have the most profound effect on the wealth of civilization, and the control of its environment.

The paper then reviews some of the implications, derived from geoscientific progress, that may affect man's future. Applied seismology, coupled with measurements of gravity, and geomagnetic anomoly provide structural analysis which with geochemical study are the key to petroleum and mineral exploration. For example, in the past year or two, using very advanced and complex electronic and computer methods in applied seismology, the estimate of the world's known oil reserves have been nearly doubled, from 312 billion barrels to about 600 billion barrels.

Likewise, some of the implications of progress in the sciences of meteorology, oceanography, hydrology, and geomagnetism are discussed. The character of development of the geosciences and the applications therefrom for man's welfare are estimated.

In conclusion, man cannot avoid the premise that in an era of exploding population, one great hope of improving man's welfare lies in most exact and advanced studies of every aspect of his environment, and the exploitation of those studies in applied geoscience.

THE ROLE OF HYDROLOGY AND OF RELATED DISCIPLINES IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES

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Rapidly increasing use of water, at rates exceeding natural replenishment, is posing grave problems in many parts of the world. The availability of water in quantities and quality required for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes can no longer be taken for granted even in the so-called humid regions. In the wake of rapid industrialization and urbanization, industrial and domestic uses are claiming an ever increasing part of the limited water supply. Water has thus become the limiting factor not only in agriculture, but also in the establishment and expansion of industry and of centers of population. To alleviate the present and future shortage of water, various schemes - such as "rain-making," evaporation, suppression and desalinization of sea water - have been under active consideration in recent years. Of these schemes desalinization has received the greatest attention and appears to show the greatest promise. But the day when the production of *irrigation* water from the sea, and *its delivery to points of use* may become economically feasible is still remote. Therefore, effective means must be found now for maximum conservation and utilization of water that is now being wasted, and for eliminating wasteful uses of water.

Great strides have been made during the last 30 years in the fields of Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Hydropedology, Agricultural Meteorology and other related fields that call for a revised more up-to-date approach to the solution of water problems in arid as well as in humid regions of the world.

Concluding his statement at the opening meeting of the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund, Mr. Hoffman, the Managing Director of the Fund, said: "Finally, may I say that we must not be content with old concepts of how the interests of the people of the world can best be advanced or the rate at which they can be advanced. In this day of startling scientific achievements and rapidly advancing technology, old standards are not good enough. We dare not be pedestrians either in our thinking or in our actions. Practical, yes. But only bold and imaginative plans and actions are practical when measured against the pressing needs of the developing nations."

It is the purpose of this paper to discuss how the new knowledge in Hydrology and related fields can be utilized in solving some of the water problems facing the new states, and to briefly describe the United Nations Special Fund Pilot Project in Watershed Management on the Nahal Shikma Watershed in Israel.

On this project, the newly gained knowledge is being applied "boldly and imaginatively" in the spirit of Mr. Hoffman's statement quoted above.

WATER DEVELOPMENT OF ARID COUNTRIES

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We wish here to outline a policy for the water development of arid countries, with particular application to Israel.

A precondition for the determination of a planning policy is the establishment of broad economic objectives, or at least priorities. In determining the ultimate objectives of water development as a means of production, the economic, social and political criteria must be kept clearly in mind. The cost to benefit ratio of each project must be carefully calculated, as well as the impact on the country's balance of payments and the time-relation between the flow of investments and the flow of benefits. Efficient use should be made of available manpower and training in planning and executing projects. Legal and administrative problems also require considerable effort. Finally, a great deal of research must of course be done into the technical aspects - engineering, geological, meteorological, etc.

In developing a water policy, a country should follow the initial trial and error practice by rapid engineering of high-priority projects. In the meanwhile, data can be collected for creating a Master Plan, which will of course require continuous revision.

In Israel, the primary planning criterion results from the fact that the available amount of water is itself the limiting factor. The Master Plan must be projected up to full use of available water. Special local conditions must be carefully studied - such as the availability of Lake Tiberias as a means of storage at source.

THE DESIGN OF CLOUD SEEDING EXPERIMENTS AND THEIR APPLICATION TO MARGINAL RAINFALL AREAS

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It is now well established that silver iodide acts as a highly effective freezing nucleus in supercooled clouds which have a temperature of -6°C or cooler. If other conditions are satisfied, for example if a cloud has adequate water content, is relatively long-lived and of sufficient depth, seeding with silver iodide may then induce useful rain to fall to the ground.

The extent to which silver iodide seeding may modify the rainfall over large areas depends almost entirely on the frequency with which the right type of clouds appear. In the completely arid regions of the world, the chances of inducing rain to fall by this method are small or non-existent, but in the semi-arid regions in which the right types of cloud are known to occur in certain seasons, the method has real application and could bring about important changes in the agricultural economy. There are extensive regions of the globe which fall into this category.

The actual increase in rainfall which might be obtained in any given region is impossible to predict and it must be determined experimentally. Such an experiment should be:

(1) Operationally suited to the geography and climatology of the region.

(2) Properly designed to give reasonable chances of arriving at a good quantitative answer.

(3) Continued for at least 3 to 5 years (or seasons) to obtain an adequate sample of the weather.

Many experiments of this nature which were undertaken in the past were sadly lacking in good design and led to much controversy about the results. A form of experiment has now been arrived at which is both operationally acceptable and statistically satisfying and, when properly applied, is capable of giving reliable quantitative answers.

In the earlier form of experiment, two areas A and B were selected. One was seeded and the other not, and a comparison of the rainfall A to B then made. Unfortunately during the course of such an experiment it was possible for a long-term climatic change to favour area A as compared with B, or vice versa, and thus vitiate the result. The solution to this difficulty is to seed either A or B on a completely random basis and then make the comparison:

$$\frac{(A:B)_A \text{ seeded}}{(A:B)_B \text{ seeded}}$$

Five experiments of this kind are now in progress in Australia. Of these, one in South Australia has completed three years of operation and shows <u>no</u> change in precipitation due to seeding. Flight reports show that this is due to a comparative absence of supercooled cloud and a preponderance of clouds which are inversion limited and rain by the coalescence process.

In the other four experiments, supercooled clouds appear frequently. Two show increases varying from 10% to 30% respectively, at significance levels better than 5%. The remaining two experiments are proceeding very satisfactorily but have not yet run long enough to give quantitative answers.

The lessons which may be learnt from Australian experience are :

(1) The importance of fundamental studies of the physics of cloud and precipitation processes being carried out in the general region where it is proposed to undertake rainmaking.

(2) The need for careful design and meticulous performance of the seeding experiments to determine the increase in rainfall which is possible from a given seeding procedure.

PRECIPITATION MODIFICATION IN ARID REGIONS

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The climatological characteristics of an arid region are small annual rainfall amounts with high variabilities from year to year. High temperature and low humidities lead to rapid loss of surface water by evaporation. In some arid regions, irrigated agriculture has been making exhorbitant demands on ground water supplies and excessive pumping has led to serious drops in the water table. The value of additional water and of more efficient storage and utilization of that precipitation which does fall, are obvious.

This paper deals with an extended series of experiments, performed in Arizona, in which clouds have been seeded in efforts to ascertain if rainfall increases can be produced. The basic experimental design involves seeding half the suitable days during the summer rainy season. This is accomplished by seeding one of adjacent pairs of cloudy days according to a suitable randomization scheme. The seeding is done with a silver-iodide generator mounted on a small airplane capable of flying for four to five hours at levels where the temperature is about -6°C (18,000 to 20,000 ft). The effects of the seeding are sought through the study of rain gage data, as well as through the use of radar observations of precipitation, cloud photographs and visual observations.

The investigation has been concerned with convective clouds over a mountain range about 15 miles northeast of Tucson.

Three years of experimentation have been completed, and at least another two years are planned. The observations collected to date have yielded the following results:

(1) The mean rainfall was about 7% higher on the seeded days but the differences between the mean rainfall amounts taken by pairs of days has no statistical significance;

(2) There were more large thunderstorms on the seeded days. From the statistical view point the results are suggestive but not significant.

(3) A higher fraction of the subcooled clouds contained precipitation echoes on the seeded days.

All these results are in the direction one would expected if the silver-iodide nuclei were augmenting an inadequate supply of natural ice-crystal nuclei.

It is well known that meteorological phenomena are highly variable and one must admit the possibility that observed differences were a result of chance. In order to establish significant effects when a small change is espected, large samples are needed. Although the results obtained so far cannot be regarded as being statistically significant, they certainly strongly suggest that the AgI seeding produced some important changes in the precipitation characteristics. If the observed differences were caused by seeding, two more seasons of experimentation should reveal this to be the case.

THE ROLE OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS IN INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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Although agriculture is the major occupation of man, production is inadequate in most of the world. Only the more developed and industrialized countries have attained specialized levels of agricultural production adequate for their needs.

Plant food and water are two major factors limiting crop yields. Plant food is almost universally a limiting factor. Water may be considered the first limiting factor when rainfall is less than 20-40 inches, depending on its distribution and other climatic factors.

Most soils of the world will produce yields of 800-1,400 kgs. of grain per hectare without the use of fertilizers. Crop yields in Europe and Japan were of that order of magnitude one hundred years ago. Most underdeveloped countries have average crop yields in the same range.

Chemical fertilizers which provide plant food in accordance with soil and plant requirements, along with other improved practices, have doubled or trebled crop yields in

many countries. Their use on a very extensive scale is essential for adequate agricultural production in Asia, the Near East, Africa and Latin America. The plant food requirements of the underdeveloped countries exceed those of Western Europe and North America. A substantial proportion of their requirements should be provided within the next 10-20 years.

The Food and Agriculture Organization and member countries, with the assistance of the fertilizer industry throughout the world, is initiating a Fertilizer Program as a part of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Its objective is to accelerate the use and production of fertilizers in the underdeveloped countries at a rate which will help assure agricultural production, and make its appropriate contribution to improved living standards and general economic development.

GROUNDWATER EXPLORATION IN ISRAEL

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The groundwater research and technology from ancient times to the second world war are described in a historical review. This is followed by a more detailed chapter on Israel's outstanding groundwater discoveries during the last decades. In this latter period we note a close inter-relationship between the growing agricultural development and the constant progress in groundwater exploration. It led to the recognition of a major aquifer in the Upper Cretaceous limestone formations of which our mountains and foothille are built. Most water wells of this karstic aquifer were drilled either in the foothills or in the border-region of the mountains. Recently, however, exploration has also gone into the higher regions and opened up wells, with good results, in the surroundings of Jerusalem.

Intensive cultivation and increasing population, combined with overpumping and seawater encroachment in the coastal plain, demanded a thorough study of Israel's second important aquifer attached to the sandy formations of the coastal plain.

Before the establishment of the State, research was carried out by individuals of various institutions, including the University, the Jewish Agency and the Mandatory Government. Drilling was carried out mostly by private companies and "Mekoroth". With the foundation of the Water Planning Agency of Israel, "TAHAL", exploration was greatly extended, and the programme from initial planning to the final stage of production is now dealt with by a team of engineers, geologists, geophysicists, hydrologists, chemists, economists etc., with an operational set-up analogous to that of an oil company.

Many drillings now disclose water from depths of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and have tested different geological structures and various formations, including the Lower Cretaceous and alluvial fans of the Negeb. Well discharge is on the average 200 to 300 cubic meter per hour, but in several individual cases the yield is 1,000 cb.m./h.

Cyclic droughts and salinity are still our major problems. These we hope, at least in part, to overcome by artificial replenishments of our aquifers. Studies in this direction are in progress. In this and many other investigations, grants and advice of foreign institutions (USOM, F.A.O. etc.) were of important help.

FIBRE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW COUNTRIES

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Fibre industries constitute a major part of the economy of any country and are second in importance only to food producing industries. They cover a variety of products in the field of textiles, communications, housing and packaging. Recent developments in fibre science and technology enable a large variety of materials of specifically designed properties to be producted from fibrous plants.

The raw materials for the fibre industries consist of cultivated plants, forest stands, wild growing desert plants and agricultural residues. Each of these groups presents different problems and potentials for development. The shift in the raw materials for pulp and paper from coniferous woods to hardwoods and agricultural residues is caused by the shortage in conifers in most new countries and by rapidly increasing consumption of pulp products in the world. Another important development is tree farming.

Prior to the establishment of a fibre development project, several steps have to be undertaken. A survey of plants available and potentially available in the country has to be carried out and its results correlated with economic considerations of the feasibility of the given project, as well as with a projection of the future consumption of the products according to the aims the country sets out to achieve.

Cultivation of fibre plants has to be preceded by agricultural, agrotechnical, chemical and technological research. Cultivation has to be continuously watched as to the properties of the fibres obtained, in view of changes occuring in plants on transfer from country to country.

Fibre extraction methods consist essentially in the decomposition of the middle lamella, holding the fibres together by mechanical, chemical, biological, physico-chemical and mechano chemical methods. The properties of the products obtained vary according to the extraction methods as well as according to the raw material. The extraction method suitable for a given fibre plant should be chosen after proper experimentation. The production variables of the chosen method have to be closely studies so as to provide a full basis for planning and economic evaluation.

The utilisation of waste products is an important part of any fibre development project, ensuring better utilisation of the plant and increasing the economic feasibility.

Examples of several research and development projects carried out in the last 12 years in Israel substantiate the major points discussed in this paper.

The importance of personnel previously trained for the development project is stressed.

The need for specific products meeting the climatic and social conditions of new countries should be considered and investigated.

SEA WATER DISTILLATION AS A MAJOR ADDITION TO THE NATURAL WATER RESOURCES

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Israel Mining Industries

As local water resources gradually become exhausted, more water has to be transported from greater distances. The investment, as well as the operating costs, for the supply of a unit of water are on the increase. Cheap water from, as yet undeveloped, natural resources is very scarce.

Of several methods of sea-water conversion, distillation is the only one which has reached the stage of industrial production.

The coupling of steam turbine power plants with land based distillation plants by making use of their exhaust steam, considerably reduces the fuel element cost of the conversion process. It is estimated that within the next 3 to 5 years the cost of converted sea water by large conversion plants coupled with large modern steam power plants will be about 8.25 ¢ per m3 or 31 ¢ per 1000 U.S. Gal. on present-day fuel costs. Further technological development is visualized, which may further reduce the cost of converted sea water.

A Power Plant of, say, 100,000 kw. capacity, taking the base load will be in a position to convert 50 to 60 million m^3 of sea water per annum.

When planning power development schemes in a country where water shortage may become acute in the near future, due consideration should be given to the question of coupled power-sea water conversion development schemes. Under certain conditions, converted sea water, even at a cost as high as 8.25 ¢ per m^3, may constitute a very important addition to the natural water resources. Israel may serve as an example in this respect. By the end of the current decade her natural water resources will be fully exploited. Through coupling of sea water conversion plants with some of the new steam turbine power plants to be constructed in Israel during that period, up to 200 million m3 of potable water per year may be added to the available natural water resources of the country - an increase of 12 %.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN ITS RELATION WITH PRESENT AND FUTURE POPULATION FIGURES

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An effective balance between human population and food supply must, eventually, depend on the application of birth control to compensate for the achievements of medical knowledge in the prevention and cure of disease and on the same world-wide scale. The scientific and economic problems which remain to be solved before such a programme could be implemented are great. Social attitudes and religious beliefs will further delay the time when any technically practical method could be generally accepted.

Over a period of time, therefore, that may be much longer than is suggested by the enthusiastic advocates of the chemotherapeutic possibilities of birth control, the increase in human population must be matched by increasing food supply.

The scientific and technological problems which have to be solved to meet this requirement are relatively less difficult and the following examples are chosen to illustrate their different types.

In the present state of knowledge it would be possible to meet more adequately the food requirements of the present human population of the world if some changes were made in many existing diets. The growth of crops, for example, which would provide a better balance between protein and carbohydrate could, relatively quickly and easily, be of benefit. But any such changes in diet involve a change in social habits which may need more effort to bring about, by education and example, than to overcome the related economic and technical difficulties.

A second, and different, example is that of greater utilisation of the oceans as a source of human food supply. This possibility has long been recognised but its full development depends on the solution of very large scale technological difficulties which will only be possible by the application of the methods of physical and chemical engineering; it being recognised that the fundamental difference between a surface area of land and of water is in the different order of magnitude of the effective depth below the latter.

The last example to be mentioned is that of the development of greater efficiency in the utilisation of animals as a supply of human food. Veterinary science already provides many solutions to the problems of increasing the productivity of the animal population and the prevention of disease can undoubtedly be carried much further still.

These examples will be supported with figures which suggest that food supply could better match the needs of the existing human population and increase with it for a much longer time than is often assumed.

BIOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION

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The problem of population is, in the broad sense, one of the number of units of the species under consideration and the change and rate of change of this number. But number alone is part of the problem; quality must also enter. The population problem is not limited to the population of man, but includes that of animal life ranging from domesticated livestock to insect pests and to microorganisms useful to man as well as to pathogens. From this viewpoint, population changes - increase or decrease - have positive or negative anthropocentric values.

The term *control,* in population control or fertility control, has a connotation suggesting "restraint". It would be more consistent with the full appreciation of the general problem to use the word *regulation.* This allows for the concept of increasing where desired, as in the case of livestock (food source); decreasing, as in case of pest animals; or maintaining a specific level.

The biological approach needs a sweeping ecological understanding of the elements involved. Here we must consider social-anthropological, physical environmental, and specific biotopic factors as well as physiological ones. The comprehension of the basic physiology of reproduction is of fundamental importance for without it we cannot exercise intelligent planned regulation. Unfortunately, we are still lacking much of the basic information concerning physiological mechanisms of conception.

The picture is not entirely pessimistic for we do know which areas need attention. However, we are aware of the need for greater research efforts. These research efforts will require more trained personnel. Since the biological approach is broad, the new trainees should be capable of understanding more than the physiological aspects; they should be knowledgeable in the ecological aspects, the social-cultural, the environmental, and so on. Therefore, we conclude that Newer States should encourage and stimulate the training of their young people for research in these problems. Established scientists and scientific institutions must assume a more active role in proper training of such talent.

UTILIZATION OF ALGAE AS FOODSTUFF AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE AS GREEN MANURE IN JAPAN

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Many kinds of marine algae have long been used as food, feed or the raw material of industry in various areas of the Orient, especially in Japan. Commercial articles made of more than 20 species of these algae, which belong to Chlorophyceae, Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae, are easily available in the market and contribute significantly to the daily life of the people in Japan. The present lecture is concerned mainly with how to use these algal materials as foodstuff; the discussion will be concentrated on five typical representatives of edible algae: *Enteromorpha, Laminaria, Hijikia, Porphyra* and *Gelidium*.

The possibility of utilizing microalgae for a quite different purpose has been indicated recently by ecological as well as agricultural studies. In particular, the investigation by the lecturer on the utility of nitrogen-fixing blue-green algae as green manure to improve the fertility of paddy fields in Japan will be discussed briefly.

MENTAL HEALTH AND ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES

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The advancement of new states implies rapid and extensive changes, not only in social and economic organization, technical and industrial development and in education, but also in the ways of feeling and thinking of very large numbers of people. Every person involved in cultural change is subjected to new types and degrees of pressure to himself appropriately to changing circumstances. The ability to change without damage to the personality and disruption of its functions depends on the state of mental health of each person. Rapid social change is a severe test of the mental health of the people concerned. If mental health is good the necessity to change will be experienced as a challenge, an adventure, and an opportunity for joyous accomplishment. If mental health is poor, any pressure toward change may be felt as a threat to the precarious stability and security of the personality, and even violent or destructive attempts to avoid the necessity to change may be made.

While much is now known, more understanding is needed of the process of development of the capacity for constructive change. In a world where, in only a few years, the conditions of human survival have changed so greatly, the ability of individuals in all cultures to change their own attitudes has become immeasurably more important. Such changes need to be accomplished without feelings of disloyalty or guilt, because if those feelings are heavily involved the changes, if they can be made at all, are likely to be highly emotional, defiant and violent, and consequently destructive, rather than reasoned, controlled and constructive.

There is much evidence to suggest that in many cultures a major pressure on children is to accept without question and to conform absolutely to the parental attitudes and customs, whatever those may happen to be and whether they are really appropriate to new and future situations or not. Loyalty and duty to the parents, and early ingrained fear of their displeasure and rejection, may prevent or make very difficult any later attempt to abandon or revise such attitudes or customs, even if they may no longer be socially valuable or appropriate to new circumstances. For children

so overcontrolled by parental or ancestral patterns there is also the danger that, with growth and only a degree of revolt normal to attainment of independence, rejection of all parental attitudes may occur, whether or not they, or some of them, are still valid and useful. Total rejection of parental attitudes can be as destructive as total acceptance; both extremes produce inadequate adjustment to change and act as barriers to effective, cooperative and satisfying living.

Education and development of children everywhere need reconsideration in the light of the present need for change of many traditional human behaviour patterns. In newly independent and in new states such needs are particularly pressing.

RADIOISOTOPES IN MEDICINE - 1960

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Artificially produced radioisotopes are now a quarter of a century old. As expected with any new form of diagnosis and therapy, many false leads were followed, many mistakes were made. Many bandwagon enthusiasms have now died out, and some things that seemed impossible have been achieved.

All radioisotope work must be done with instruments. But the instruments are worthless unless they are used to make measurements; and the measurements are worthless unless they are assessed in the light of other measurements on other instruments. None of this is of any value by itself. The assessment of measurements made on instruments must be communicated: to colleagues, to patients, and to students. These four together - instrumentation, measurement, assessment, and communication - although each is a science in itself, make up the organization of medical science.

Although the atomic age started with Plank and Roentgen and Rutherford and Einstein at the turn of the century, the public awareness of radiation started with an atomic bomb during a war. This was followed by a period of public radiation hysteria which, though not new, emphasized the destructive effects of radiation. Radiation safety has become during recent years a No.1 public relations problem. But it is not really a scientific problem, for the methods of handling even large amounts of radiation are well understood. The real medical problem is not in the awareness of the necessity for radiation safety; it is in the treatment of accidents.

How should we look at the small but specific field of nuclear medicine? If one is a dean of a medical school, he must visualize these problems as very general. A practitioner of medicine has different names for the same problems. If one is setting up a radiation facility, one is interested primarily in instruments that fit both the clinic and the curriculum.

In the clinical use of radioisotopes a specific problem in the greater problem of treatment is of intense interest but is often forgotten: "calibration of equipment." For example, two specific instruments seem to be increasing in importance; one is the Total-Body Irradiator and the other is the Whole-Body Counter. After a quarter century of experiment, it appears that these are really the instruments from which all the others receive their ultimate calibration.

As in any medical field, nuclear medicine is concerned with diagnosis, therapy, and research. In diagnosis the trends are toward nondestructive testing. In therapy, as in any therapeutic procedure, a main problem is overexposure to radiation. In research there can be no prediction because, if a thing can be predicted, then it is no longer a research problem.

Ultimately science must be taught: to colleagues, to younger scientists, and to the public. Education is the continuing problem. "*What*" to teach and "*how*" to teach is the most serious problem that faces nuclear medicine.

MEDICAL RESEARCH AND NEW COUNTRIES

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The medical situation of any area is obviously the resultant of prevailing biological forces. This applies particularly to endemic diseases typical for a given area quite apart from cosmopolitan diseases which like the great plague epidemics of the past have broken out with explosive violence and temporarily diverted the course of history.

Endemic diseases associated with unique local biological factors have determined the social structure and economic standards of large areas of Africa.

Before the age of modern medicine and microbiology they constituted an effective though unappreciated barrier to progress. African trypanosomiasis of man and domestic animals is a typical example. By limiting or even completely preventing the use of domestic animals in large areas of Africa man was compelled to rely entirely on the use of his own muscles, a relatively poor source of energy. It is impossible to imagine the great historic civilisations of the Near and Middle East without the donkey, horse, camel and ox which filled the role played by the steam engine in the nineteenth century. African trypanosomiasis which deprived man of an important source of energy is directly and indirectly responsible for a backward agriculture and malnutrition and occasional depopulation. Half a century and more of research in tropical medicine has shown that this barrier to progress created by local biological conditions is indeed formidable but not unsurpassable. It will eventually be overcome or rendered negligible by advances in applied biology and chemotherapy though the end is not yet in sight.

Trypanosomiasis is only one of a number of important examples which may be given. Malaria in the past has determined the fate of whole populations and still presents a formidable problem in the tropica though it is on the way out in many countries where it was recently prevalent.

Schistosomiasis in some respects presents a more difficult and more complex problem than malaria or trypanosomiasis because of the bionomics of the various vectors and the enormous and variegated areas of its distribution in Africa,

South America and the Far East. A break through in molluscicides comparable to that in modern insecticides has not been achieved. Schistosomiasis today requires at least the attention given to malaria during the last two generations. The above diseases, and also major helminthic diseases such as filariasis and the insect born viruses of which new species are being discovered annually constitute a challenge to man's capacity to control his environment which is the very essence of progress.

The ideal cannot be achieved without more intensive work in tropical medicine including the chemotherapy of parasitic disease of man and domestic animals. Successful chemotherapy of Theilereiosis in cattle (which has not yet been achieved) and further advances in the chemotherapy of trypanosomiasis might well achieve a revolution in cattle breeding, dairy farming and human nutrition in large areas of Africa.

Control and eradication of diseases of man and diseases of man and domestic animals are obvious necessities but may contribute little or nothing to the mitigation of poverty and malnutrition unless they are simultaneously associated with a revolution in agriculture which is imperative in view of the increase in population which has always followed in the wake of medical progress.

DANGERS OF IONIZING RADIATION

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French Atomic Energy Commission

Ionizing radiation has been considered dangerous since its discovery, and many pioneers in this field have paid for their discoveries with their lives. The development, not only of atomic energy, but also of many industrial, agricultural, medical and scientific applications using ionizing radiation increases the dangers as the extent and importance of the applications increases.

Exposure to radiation can occur in two manners: from a source outside the body at a distance from it and from radioactive contaminants either on the surface or within the organism. Both can arise from applications of atomic energy as well as medical uses of radiation. Workers exposed to radiation and the general population may be affected. For the first group, either irradiation at a distance or by direct radioactive contamination, particularly through the respiratory tract, can occur. For the latter group, radioactive contamination, by indirect paths such as ingestion of contaminated food, is the main danger.

The injuries that can result from exposure to radiation or radioactive substances are extremely varied. Generally they are divided into two categories: somatic effects in the exposed individual himself and genetic effects influencing his descendants. In order adequately to treat for radiation exposure, one must know the conditions of exposure, amount of radiation received, volume of the body irradiated, duration of exposure, type and energy of the radiation, types of tissues or organs affected. Radiation induced injuries have some characteristics in common: non-specificity, a latent period before the injury is evident, more or less complete destruction, damage genetically transmitted, and above all a dose-effect relation that is independent of the subsequent treatment. The injuries may also be classified into the two groups: benign on the one hand and radio-activity induced cancers and genetic mutations on the other.

To cope with these dangers, answers have had to be obtained to questions such as the existence or not of radiation not dangerous to man, and the levels of radiation that one can consider safe for these who work with radiation and for the general population. Various national and international organizations have provided satisfactory answers taking into account our present information, and a solid body of knowledge exists in regard to radiation protection.

The application of this information should, in the future, allow increased use of ionizing radiation and of atomic energy while still satisfying strict safety regulations. One may even predict that protection against radiation may serve as an example as much in the domain of technological safety as in the domain of public health.

MODERN EPIDEMIOLOGY IN THE SERVICE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

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The greatest potential source of wealth of a state is its citizens. It is in the interests of any state to take care of their health in the best possible way. Illness and injuries limit the chances of an individual to develop his personality and to display his capacities. Among the benefits that a state may procure for its citizens, a good health service is one of the corner-stones.

The medical services can be divided into preventive health work and curative medicine. Traditionally, building of hospitals, treatment of the sick, establishment of diagnostic facilities are the highlights of medical news. The finest biochemical, biophysical, and engineering tools are provided for the examination of a patient, before therapy is instituted.

In a contrast to this, preventive medicine has often used rather crude indices for mapping out the needs for active interference. Alarming epidemics, mortality statistics based on varying diagnostic practices, sometimes the dramatic nature of the illness - as with polio - have been directives of preventive health work.

The introduction of standardised laboratory methods has greatly added to the accuracy of diagnosis in the hospitals. The application of similar methods to the - much larger - population outside hospitals may be expected to bring out a better picture of the frequency of disease than mortality or hospital statistics can do. Such methods may also reveal the disease at a stage when a cure may be more easily achieved.

In the control of tuberculosis, a method for epidemiological study, the miniature x-ray of total populations, has become one of the main steps in the control of disease. In cancer, special cell staining methods are being developed both for epidemiology and for routine mass detection.

With progressing control of infectious disease, heart disease becomes the leading cause of death. According to statistics, mortality from cardiovascular disease is higher

in Finland than in any other country. Men in the risk age have been examined in various parts of the country, using methods strictly identical to those used in studies in countries with lesser cardio-vascular mortality. Several differences have been observed between populations with different risks. A finding such as high serum cholesterol, electro-cardiographic anomaly etc. may not label an individual as a potential cardiac, but their frequent occurrence characterizes a population as having a high risk. The discovery of some differences points out possibilities for the prevention, but these must still be tested in sufficiently large-scale experiments.

There are diseases which may be common without, however, being seen often in mortality statistics. Iron deficiency anemia is such an example. Anemia restricts the working capacity and may reduce the resistance against other diseases. Again, without a systematic study of the serum iron and hemoglobin content of the blood of large samples of the population the occurrence and extent of this deficiency disease can not be gauged. The frequency of parasite infestation is another similar example.

In the medical services of a country, preventive health work can be efficiently directed only with the aid of continuous study of the population, not only of those in hospitals. Such research must have at its disposal adequate modern laboratory facilities and a staff who need not devote their energy to routine preventive measures or to curative medicine.

LESSONS FROM AN EXTENSIVE LEARNING PROJECT IN PHYSICS

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(The author is a member of the Executive Committee of Educational Services Inc., from whose Progress Report for 1959 this summary is taken)

Educational Services Incorporated, a nonprofit organization, was founded under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The organization was created to administer the Secondary School Physics Program of the Physical Science Study Committee. This Committee was organized at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to create a modern course in physics for secondary schools and to prepare materials for such a course. Committee membership included university professors, high school teachers, industrial scientists and technical specialists drawn from many parts of the country.

The first phase of the project, completed early in 1957, was the design of a physics syllabus which emphasized the logical interconnections of the subject and presented its modern aspects on a level suitable for high school students. Physics was treated as the product of experiment and theory constructed by real people with ingenuity, intuition, care and courage. It was shown to be a cultural force of importance to students with diverse interests and intentions.

In the second phase of the project a set of learning aids was developed, including a textbook, laboratory apparatus, laboratory guides, films, examinations and teachers' guides. The first versions were prepared in the summer of 1957 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by a group of 20 high school teachers and 25 university professors. Fifty colleges and universities have contributed professional staff, development work, and teacher training facilities. The Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey worked with the Committee to develop achievement tests and a testing program. Special mention should be made of the work performed on the teachers' guide at the University of Illinois. To provide supplementary reading for students, and for the general public, the Committee also initiated the Science Study Series of 100 paperback books.

More than 30,000 students in 650 secondary schools have studied preliminary versions of the PSSC course over the past three years (including the academic year 1959-60). Over 1,000 high school teachers have attended institutes concerned with the PSSC program. With the support of the National Science Foundation, 50 summer and in-service institutes convened for teachers interested in the PSSC course in 1958 and 1959. Most PSSC teachers have attended these institutes before introducing the course.

The experiences of teachers using preliminary materials in the classroom over the past three years have been studied through direct observation, analysis of achievement tests, discussion with the teachers and examination of their written reports. The "feedback" has led to a critical review of the program and revision of the course materials. Almost all reports indicate that students handle the new course well. This is also borne out by examination results and students' comments.

The 270 schools in which PSSC materials were tested during the academic year 1958-59 received materials free of charge. Commercial suppliers working with the Committee handled most of the printing, manufacturing and distributing operations. In the academic year 1959-60, most PSSC materials are supplied at cost to the 600 schools using the course. A small number of test schools are receiving films and recent text revisions free of charge.

THE TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL FOR NEWLY DEVELOPING AREAS

Mogens Pihl
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This lecture deals particularly with the following topics:

1. The teaching of sciences in Secondary Schools in newly developing areas, and its influence on the establishment of a tradition of higher education within these disciplines.

2. The establishment of this tradition at universities and technical institutes of advanced studies.

3. The education of qualified students from newly developing areas at universities and technical institutes of advanced studies in other countries.

4. The employment of foreign experts to further the development of the teaching of sciences in these areas.

5. Selection and preparation of such experts for tasks in newly developing areas.

6. The possibility of assistance on bilateral and multilateral basis.

7. Advanced education within the country and abroad of experts in sciences already established within the country.

8. The development of cooperation among the newly developing areas as to these problems as a whole.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS IN NEW STATES

David Horowitz
Governor, Bank of Israel

The gap between industrialized and less developed countries in their standards of life and economic conditions is the crucial problem of our time. Despite all the technological progress of modern times, there may be more poverty-stricken people in the world today than there were 50 or 100 years ago. The demographic pressures in the world at large are increasing, the main factor in the less developed countries being a decline in the mortality rate. This has been aggravated by a marked decline in the prices of primary products and the worsening of terms of trade for countries engaged in primary production. The tendency of the industrialized countries to consume conspicuously is conveyed to the less developed countries through modern media of mass communication and exerts a far-reaching influence on their economic policy and planning.

The capacity of a country to support its population and to raise its standards of life is to some extent a function of three factors: natural resources, skill, and capital. These three factors are to a very great extent interchangeable. The flow of capital for economic growth can be derived only from two resources: (a) capital formation through saving and accumulation, and (b) capital import. The process of primary accumulation of capital in the less developed countries is extremely slow. This does not mean that savings are precluded from playing any role in the economic growth of these countries. Nevertheless, the "great leap" would be effected only by supplementing the modest capital formation by outside assistance. The economic breakthrough effected through import of capital and know-how is under the circumstances the only alternative to a breakdown of democracy.

The problem of capital transfer must be viewed from the angle of the capital market. The demand for capital in highly-developed industrial countries is assuming unprecedented dimensions due to the new industrial revolution, rearmament, and the new needs of growing populations as well as to inflation - which reduces the incentives to saving and contributes to the expansion of domestic markets. Moreover, the difference in returns per unit of capital invested on the whole tends to favour mature economies. In fact, little capital flows to the less-developed countries via the natural processes of economic gravitation (a major exception - oil exploitation).

The way out of this vicious circle lies in a breakthrough effected by a tremendous initial capital outlay. This could put into motion selfperpetuating forces of economic expansion. The growth of the gross product of the world is so rapid, and its size so huge, that an allocation of a relatively small part of it for the development of the less-developed countries could launch them on the road of self-sustained growth.

PROBLEMS OF INFLATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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It is intended to present a critical review of the common contention that inflation is a suitable or even necessary - or perhaps, in fact, the only possible - instrument for generating or enhancing economic development by stimulating domestic capital investment.

It should be recognized that not every credit expansion is inflationary, and that an expansionary economic policy may serve, under favourable circumstances, to speed up investment activity. But it is equally important to be aware of the obstacles with which such a policy will often meet.

When more developed countries suffer from widespread unemployment there are usually not only idle men, but also idle machinery. But even if a less developed country has unemployed or 'underemployed' man power, it normally lacks material means of production. This makes it much more difficult to get a development process started without running into balance-of-payment difficulties. Lack of internal mobility of both persons and commodities further enhance the difficulties, and sooner or later 'bottlenecks' are bound to be encountered. Thus both external and internal factors may contribute to start the well-known upward spiral movement of prices and wages.

The main problem discussed in the lecture is whether even in this case, in the face of threatening inflation, the expansionary policy should be continued in the interest of promoting economic development still further by means of "forced saving."

The "social costs" of inflation are reviewed, and it is argued that they represent not only an unjust but also an unnecessarily high "tax" on the masses. In view of the adverse effects of inflation on voluntary saving, it is questioned to what extent inflation results in a real net increase in the total volume of investment over and above what could have been obtained without it. Furthermore, a number of factors are mentioned which tend to distort the structure of investment.

In conclusion it is demonstrated that there are other and better means for promoting economic development.

THE ECONOMICS OF SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

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A country, which has experienced little or no research, and which wishes to develop itself from, let us say, a mostly agricultural economy into a more technical or industrial economy, is well advised to procure for itself a sufficient number of high standing scientists and engineers to advise its government with respect to the most efficient ways and methods of organizing an economical set-up of its research.

It is very easy to spend a lot of time and money, and to employ numerous research workers, without obtaining adequate results. The aims must be clear, the execution must be directed by scientists having broad views and experience in wide fields, but who need not be specialists. No expensive equipment should be bought if it is not absolutely necessary. A well-balanced plan should be drawn up and adhered to for the training of research scientists in various fields. A warning may be given not to be fascinated by spectacular branches of modern research which are in fashion nowadays, but which may not be needed by such a country for many years to come.

From a certain state of wealth onwards, research is a necessary condition in order to be able to proceed with improvements. This is an expensive business, but, if well conceived and well conducted, gives rich profits. These profits may embrace a better nourishment of the population, an improvement of the health and of the hygienic conditions, a greater security against disasters from natural causes, an increase in the export of goods of the country and, consequently, of the import of other desirable goods etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

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The great enterprise of the International Geophysical Year (IGY) was initiated and sponsored by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), which appointed a special committee to organize and to supervise the program. For this reason, and particularly because the ICSU will play an increasingly significant role in future world wide cooperative scientific enterprises for the welfare of mankind, the first part of the paper will be devoted to a description of scientific cooperation at the non-governmental level, which provided the basis for the IGY and which must provide the pattern for future successful programs involving international cooperation in science.

The second part of the paper will describe the IGY, the International Geophysical Cooperation 1959, and the various special committees of the ICSU that have grown out of the IGY. Because of the special role of space research in the recent history of science, and because of its great promise for future cooperation in science and its broad impacts on the affairs of our planet, the paper will give particular emphasis to this phase of the IGY program.

THE PLANNING OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN NEW COUNTRIES

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1. The notion "underdeveloped country" implies today a value judgment, *viz.* a comparison with the highly industrialised economies of Europe and the United States of America. Even if the new countries aspire to this standard, one must realise that there is no direct road to it, and that a number of conditions must be fulfilled before new countries can embark on this road.

2. Israel is not a typical new country; the drawing of analogies between Israel and other new nations is apt to lead to erroneous conclusions. There existed two anomalies in the situation of the emerging State of Israel: the establishment of the State was accompanied by mass immigration, the burden of which was compensated by influx of capital from abroad, - and a considerable part of the population had a long scientific and technological, or at least intellectual, tradition and could thus occupy positions of leadership from the very beginning. However, it is submitted that Israel's specific experience - perhaps because of these two distinguishing factors - may be of some value in considering the general problem of the trend of development in newly created countries.

3. The thesis, often propounded by economists, that poverty is necessarily an obstacle to its own conquest, is patently incorrect. This thesis says: it is impossible for a new country, lacking natural resources or lacking knowledge of its natural resources, to arrive at a growth of its *per capita* income, because the growth of income is a function of investment, investment a function of saving, and saving a function of income. It appears that the economists have equated low income with low rate of economic development; not only Israel, but many other countries in South-East Asia, in Africa, in South America provide arguments against this thesis.

4. The political awakening of the new countries and their rise to independence are powerful forces, at least equal in importance to the laws of economics. Secondly, the development of the means of transportation and communication creates new wants and automatically leads to the need for a rise in living standards. The new countries must ensure that these new wants are met by a parallel increase in productivity and production.

5. The new nations do not need science in the form in which it has developed in the highly industrialised countries. To imitate these countries, would mean creation of a layer of the population which is completely detached from the life of the country and its vital necessities, of the type of European scientists in the nineteenth century. Even Israel suffers today from these difficulties.

6. The scientific development of a new country should be carefully planned; it will take several generations. Two conditions must be fulfilled in order to make this development possible at all: a well-organised education and the creation of a group of high-level technicians. From these technicians, the future scientists will emerge.

7. What are the projects a new country should undertake? It should imitate the history of human development as a whole. The first requirement is the production of food of a variety necessary for a balanced diet. It is almost a law of nature that the new countries are characterised by a diet rich in carbohydrates, which does not permit a high level of human productivity. Therefore, the first requirement is the expansion and regulation of agriculture. Secondly, the country must survey its natural resources, both plants and minerals. In the third stage it can embark on industrial development, first of all in the direction of the utilisation of agricultural produce and agricultural surplus.

8. The two plans, the development of a technically (and later, scientifically) trained layer of the population and the development and utilisation of natural resources, should be executed in parallel. Whilst science is often said to be incapable of being regulated and directed, no new country can avoid strict planning of its technical and scientific effort, until such time that it has an excess of scientific manpower.

9. The more experienced nations can advise their newer sister countries, but the latter must make all the effort themselves. The new countries should avoid being dazzled by the more esoteric aspects of modern science. A case in point is atomic energy. As Francis Perrin has rightly pointed out in his presidential address at the 1958 Geneva Atomic Energy Conference, atomic energy in new countries is only feasible, if the country has sufficient scientists and technicians to carry out the heavy task itself, without having to rely on experts from abroad.

TECHNOLOGY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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The revolutionary technical changes brought to the world by the continuing industrial revolution must necessarily bring profound modifications of economical and social structures and of relations between political forces. The lack of information and the impossibility of measuring the effects of one sector on another would make it very difficult to assess the rhythm of the technical progress and, therefore, of the time necessary for the politician to implement suitable action; but we may at least be able to see the direction in which further research on the problems of the influence of technical changes on international relations should be pursued.

First we mention the influence of military technology on international relations. Although the industrial potential of a state might be important, what is considered by the military chief is the availability at the proper time of arms and equipment - whence the classical armaments race, which, as scientific development proceeds, becomes a technical advancement race. The temptation to take advantage of the momentary superiority given by the availability of a decisive weapon is greater nowadays than in former times, but the impossibility of knowing exactly the opponent's power and the fear of reprisal lead to an equilibrium by terror. As a result, the struggle becomes transferred to economical and political grounds.

The study of the influence of technology cannot be limited to its effects on the struggle among powers. One should also consider its consequences on the daily lives of men and of nations. If modifies the economic, social and political forces inside states, among states and among continents. The tendency of technology to create uniformity and standardization should make it a means of bringing people together and a constructive factor in the international community, but the resistance of traditional environment is so powerful that technology becomes instead a tool in the service of egoistic interests of the nations.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY

Sir Ben Lockspeiser, K.C.B., F.R.S.

The two-thirds of the world who live in the undeveloped areas are in revolt against poverty. They have become aware that the 'scandal of rags' under which they have lived for thousands of years need not be and ought not to be. We, the industrialized countries, have outgrown our initial tendency to ignore the problem. We are also beginning to realize that money alone is not enough, that the money and effort expended should have produced better results.

The material world we live in today in the advanced countries has been largely shaped by science, and clearly science will be a large determining factor (perhaps the largest) in helping the poor countries to their feet. The international store house of fundamental scientific and technological knowledge is available to all, but there is a scarcity of technologists where they are most wanted to adapt tested techniques and know-how to local needs and to cope with new problems. High priority should therefore be given for making proper provision for technological training, as has been profoundly realized in Russia and China. But education implies teachers, and this is where sufficient help from countries with advanced educational systems would count most.

The pattern of living of a country should be largely determined by knowledge of natural resources. If a country is fortunate enough to be well endowed, it can fashion its economy with a large measure of freedom. Otherwise, it must find an acceptable niche for its economy to weather the economic climate of the world. Sufficient trained people must be mobilized to undertake the necessary surveys and to interpret the results.

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman has recently brought into sharp focus this need for 'pre-investment activity'. According to him, our large investments in low-income countries have failed to be fully effective because of the absence of adequate knowledge of their resources and lack of trained people to make effective use of the resources that are available. This is the heart of the matter.

A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

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It is generally recognized today that the impersonal market forces do not lead an ailing economy along its optimum path of growth. To overcome well known obstacles of imperfections and indivisibilities, long range technical and economic programs are necessary.

Conventional economic development programs may begrouped in two categories. The first category consists of programs which aim at enhancing the economic activity of a nation without attempting to alter the sectoral structure of the country's economy. The second category is composed of programs based on the recognition of certain pathological conditions (e.g., mass unemployment, low productivity, etc.). The programs attempt to eliminate these conditions by means of government-sponsored projects and encouragement of private initiative.

Both types of programs are fundamentally defective: the first type because it assumes, a priori, an optimum distribution of the productive forces; the second type because the choice of the objective is axiomatic, and not a result of scientific study of the economy.

A third alternative is what the authors call 'National, Technical and Economic Development Programs.' These programs have scientific merits as applications of the modern theory of economic growth to the problems of underdeveloped countries. The development of such programs involves three stages of study.

First, a detailed study of the presently existing economic structure. This includes the establishment of a representative number of production and consumption functions, and the detaildd estimation of the available labor force, the level of the natural resources, etc.

Second, a consideration of all possible combinations of the economic activities, and mathematical determination of the optimum combinations (i.e., determination of the dynamic Pareto efficiency curve).

Finally, if the existing situation differs from the optimum, the program should suggest several procedures, each based on different value judgements, for eliminating the gap. The final choice of a particular procedure, is, of course, left to the responsible government.

The demands of such studies in technical, mathematical, and computational skills, make a close cooperation between scientists of a large variety of specialties, essential to the implementation of the program.

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SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT IN THE SERVICE OF NEW STATES

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8/24

1. The word 'scientific' is not used here in a narrow sense, referring only to the use in industrial and commercial enterprises of specific scientific tools or techniques, such as cost accounting, quality control, linear programming, data processing, industrial design, automated production, psychological testing of personnel, operations research, etc. Rather, we are referring to a scientific approach and attitude - questioning, imaginative and systematic - toward the problems of coordinating and directing the efforts of the human resources or organizations. Indeed, we mean simply the use in industrial enterprises of the scientific principles of definition, analysis, experimentation, observation, classification and generalization.

2. The scientific management movement, which began in the United States with the work of Taylor on machine shop operations (the so-called 'science of the task'), has progressed and broadened out into a developing science of adjusting individuals to tasks, arranging and correlating tasks, and directing and motivating groups.

3. There is a growing need in the entire world economy for efficient, scientific management. In the industrialized countries, scientific management is charged with the task of achieving even higher living standards and greater economic power. In underdeveloped countries, scientific management is required to achieve industrialization in the shortest possible time in order to feed growing populations, to raise living standards and to guarantee economic independence to match the recently acquired political independence.

4. With special reference to newly independent countries, it is now recognized that, while modern technology permits jumps from primitive productive facilities to the most advanced, it requires effective management to have these facilities produce on the scale of which they are capable. Management talent is as important a resource as labor, capital and natural resources. As a matter of fact, the faster that industrialization steps are taken, the larger and more complex the enterprises set up, the greater the economic innovations involved, the more efficient management is required.

5. Management talent can be obtained in four ways, with the fourth way as the most efficient and desirable method for the long pull. First, foreigners can be brought in to build and run their own enterprises; secondly, foreign experts can be brought in to run locally owned enterprises; thirdly, nationals can be sent abroad to study; lastly, a pool of management talent can be created by management training within the country by means of schools, institutes, etc.

6. Israel has gone through and is going through all of these steps and is thus a good case history for other newly independent countries. As one of the 'old' new states, Israel already has a twelve year history of industrial development at a pace and scale applicable to other new countries. Furthermore, the participation of government, the non-industrial background, etc. also provide other parallels which make Israel's experiences in the industrialization an object lesson for others.

7. The history of management development in Israel. First came Histadrut sponsorship of productivity councils. In 1950, the Productivity Institute was formed and devoted its main efforts to job analysis and the problems of increased production. Then, within the Productivity Institute, the need for broader management courses was recognized. From these initial efforts, the Israel Management Centre was born. In a little over a year and a half of existence, the Israel Management Centre has concentrated on middle and top management problems of existing enterprises. However, Israel's plans for industrial expansion call for the training of over 5,000 new managers for new and existing plants. As a major effort to break the bottleneck of management talent and to build a reliable source of managers, the Israel Management Centre is launching a Management School in October 1960.

8. Israel is ready and willing to share with other newly independent countries the benefit of its special experience of fifty years of 'natural' growth compressed into ten. In the field of management training, Israel is ready to supply advisors abroad to help set up training programs, productivity institutes, management centres, etc. Israel also welcomes the participation of nationals from other countries in its own management courses.

9. Scientific management is needed by all countries who have made rapid industrialization a primary aim. Fortunately, the professional manager can do essentially the same efficient job regardless of the economic, political and social system of the country in which he works; scientific management is in its essence neutral and non-political. Furthermore, experience has shown that fears regarding the possible political ambitions of a rising class of professional managers are unfounded. As it increases its membership and functional importance with the industrialization of a society, the managerial class becomes less exclusive. And the trend toward professionalization turns its interest and its energy ever more inward as, true to its professional outlook, it becomes increasingly involved in the growing complexities of the operation of modern enterprises.

10. There are, however, moral problems in all management. Management implies a system of authority and, unless management has a high moral purpose, its activities can become merely manipulative or dictatorial.

THE EXPERIENCE OF GREECE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE TO A DEVELOPING ECONOMY

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Greek economy, in the last 140 years, has passed through various stages of growth and now can be described as finishing the "take off" period of Rostow's classification. The various disciplines of scientific knowledge that can be of use to the present period are discussed. Advanced science seems, under the present circumstances, to be of importance to agriculture and a few other economic fields such as geology, fishing, etc., but not to industry. The wider dissemination of basic technological knowledge is urgently needed in all fields. This survey reflects the opinion of a number of scientists mainly occupied with applied research. Examples are given of cases where science was of immediate help to the economy; of cases where the wider use of research might have avoided disastrous delays. One of the reasons for distrust in research may be that it does not necessarily solve problems immediately.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF AFRICAN FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Gabriel Lisette
Vice-Premier of the Republic of Tchad,
Minister Counsellor of the Community

Introduction: THE ROLE OF RESEARCH IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES.

First part : Demographic and Social Factors.

The coexistence of two separate elements, one of a foreign origin, the other of an autochthonous origin does not raise special problems because of the considerable numerical inequality of the two elements and their different distribution in the various divisions of economic life.

The autochthonous population, essentially rural, is unequally distributed geographically. Some areas are overcrowded, others are practically unoccupied. On the whole, the average density is low. But because of the improvement in the standard of living, the rate of increase of those populations is very high. This creates problems for the future.

Second part: Economic factors

The resources are almost exclusively soil and sub-soil products. On the other hand, industrial production, although improving, is still rather low.

The scarcity of rural manpower combined with a lack of technical skills traditional to the culture slows the development of industry dependent on manpower.

Foreign trade is usually based on one or two export products which explains the extreme fragility of the economics. They are on the whole expanding, but essentially oriented towards the franc zone.

The states are dependent on the outside world for their energy resources.

They are therefore particularly sensitive to the two factors 'distance' and 'transport'.

The economic studies started several years ago have shown low individual incomes, the importance of the non-monetary sector in the national product and of the tertiary sector in the local economic structures.

Third part: The phenomena of growth.

Since 1946, with the help of France, the African French-speaking states have systematically attacked the various obstacles which impede their economic and social development.

Considerable progress has been achieved. It allows us to think that the decisive step yet to be made is not unattainable, but for its realisation the states still remain dependent on outside aid in technicians and public or private capital.

Conclusion :

Material investments alone are not sufficient.

The importance and role of human investments and the civic cooperation of the nation.

SCIENCE ON THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HUNGER

8/19

Josué de Castro
President of the World Association of Struggle Against Hunger

Recent scientific progress in the field of agriculture and nutrition has been extraordinary, and the perspectives are that future progress will be still more spectacular.

On the basis of the latest development in soil science, agricultural technique and genetics, it has been possible to force world food production up at a faster rate than the increase of populations. This was accomplished both by bringing new areas into cultivation, and by increasing the productivity of lands already under cultivation. The theory of Malthus, according to which the world does not have sufficient possibilities or potentialities to permit the natural growth of population, the excess being condemned to death by the niggardliness of nature, has thus been entirely demoralized.

The application of nuclear energy in the field of agricultural science will certainly lead to still more spectacular results, making possible the use of sup-polar and even polar regions, as well as different types of desert. As the scientist James Bonner states, this suggests that it will be easy to find food resources on the earth to feed a population many times greater than at present. Dr. Bonner, indeed, goes so far as to say that food production could be multiplied 500 times.

Through increase of fertilizer production (some fertilizers being made with nitrogen taken from the air), through the synthesis of various essential chemical products and the promise, before long, of the miracle of photo-synthesis, chemistry steps forward to complete this picture of radiant hope for humanity in the field of food resources.

Here are some few examples of scientific conquests which await this broader application for the benefit of humanity:

It has been demonstrated that it is perfectly possible, by the use of low-cost energy, to remove the salt from sea water; this water could then be used for irrigation of great desert areas which in many cases are contiguous to the oceans.

But the soil is not the only place where man may look for new sources of food supply. There is also the great domain of the waters-rivers, lakes and seas - whose untold food riches have as yet been hardly touched. Modern science has shown that marine *plankton* constitutes an extraordinary food reserve, exceptionally rich in food value and perfectly adaptable for human use.

The progress of science in the field of food and agriculture has thus demonstrated that the Neo-Malthusians, who insist that births must be controlled in order to save the world from the dangers of hunger, are talking nonsense: the world is a long way from having too many people.

Consequently, we should not be frightened by the fact that each day in the world there appear 80 thousand new mouths to feed, provided they are matched by 80 thousand brains to think and create and 160 thousand hands to work and to produce.

All that is necessary is that the world proceed to a greater utilization of its creative potential and a broader application of human imagination, applying the latest conquests of science to the social field. This will resolve, once and for all, the Malthusian dilemma, the problem of finding enough food resources for a better, a rational alimentation of the growing world population.

HUMAN SCIENCE AND MODERN WORLD

LESSONS ON THE FRENCH PETROL EXPERIENCE

by R. Navarre
General President Director of the French Institute of Petrol

Communication presented by J.C. Balaceanu
Scientific Director at the I.F.P.

The economic evolution of the modern world, tends to concentrate a bigger part each day of material assets of an underdeveloped part of humanity. Most of the techniques appear incapable, it is true, of opening to newcomers, that is, the least favoursome. The access to natural wealth, strictly necessary, however, to satisfy the needs of an ever-growing population, justly anxious to reach a better living-standard.

We shall analyse the technical nechanism of this accumulation of wealth in two decisive examples for the lives of nations: that of discoveries of new petrol resources, and that of using them on a large scale, and we shall show by the light of recent French discoveries at the Sahara, chemical works developed at the French Institute of the Petrol, that this mechanism has nothing definite, and that it is possible not to use it thanks to fundamental rules.

Most of the petrol fields have been discovered for reasons arising out of the encounter of happy circumstances: existence of accumulation spots particularly obvious, benefit of a nearly gratitious prospect. Since then, a very favourable conjecture has been established, of the extension of these fields: because the first producers have been able, very often, to fix prices which would allow them to auto-finance their prospect. The techniques, therefore, turned rather to the development of existing fields than to the discovery of new ones. The new undertakers working, very often, as a set-off in more difficult regions, have to borrow in order to finance their undertaking and have even more, to prospect in little-known regions having, consequently, a very inferior output to that of works of simple development.

The same unfavourable conditions to beginners reappear in the domain of chemical transformations. The refining and petro-chemical installations have become more and more complex and cannot be naterialised for a reasonable price unless they reach a minimum size. They are prisoners to a determined fabrication and appear obsolete after a certain period which is becoming shorter and shorter. Their benefit is more and more limited in large, rich, concentrated and highly populated countries.

This general collapse of the new enterprise is, therefore, not the consequence of some malevolent plot, but the result of a fatal evolution as long as a factor of innovation does not intervene.

However, the geology and the geo-chemistry teach us that a workable field is the result of a whole series of phenomena : materials have been piled up, transformed, handled again, sometimes transported, heaped up in traps which have preserved them up till now and protected them from alteration agents at the same time.

The understanding of this evolution, of the phenomena which accompany it, of the physico-chemical traces which it must have left, permits to reconstitute the necessary surroundings for the existence of the field and to foresee the sites and the formations where the best conditions have been able to be gathered. Thus, scientifically guided, the discovery in unknown countries catches up with handicap, and some of the French results at the Sahara, where the discovered reserves of drilled metres, have been 335 times higher than those which classical statistics would result, have been the best witness.

In the same way, in chemical and refining matters, fundamental study permits the conception of simpler and more economical processes. The thermodynamics and, even more, the chemical kinatics permit to define the favourable conditions in the optimum process of the searched reaction, to check the development of the parallel or consecutive parasite reactions which, by the loss of raw-materials which they entail and above all by the operations of fractionation to which they lead, burdens the fabrication.

After such a study, the searcher can provide the engineer with all the necessary elements for the conception and the calculation of a simple, selective procedure, economical in raw-material and energy. Such a process, conceived on a

fundamental basis, is lasting because it is perfectible with difficulty, and can act on a small scale bringing to people whatever the force of their nation, the benefit of the technical progress.

Thus, for many States, and new States, the industrial problems of extent only rarely find economic solutions in the industrial classical techniaues, developed in countries where the considerable advantage of having been the first to use such wealth intervene. But the industrial delay may have been fulfilled faster and for a lower cost using processes which follow better the rules of nature and merely using their manifestations and the indications.

True, not all is known, and in fact, in the large geological syntheses, in the analysis of phenomena, competing on the formation of a field or on the rules of the evolution of the chemical systems, something will have to be done; but searchers and engineers who have been trained for the courageous tasks in half-certainties, educated to the frequentation of the unknown will be able to stand the rules of reasearch to which they have been initiated, the methods allowing to conduct and control their observations and realisations; these searchers will bring to the industry the innovations introduced by science, while those engineers will be able to take them quickly in charge and develop them with wisdom.

Suchlike are the principles which preside the French technical intervention in petrol matters as well as the formation of its framework. The success has appeared sufficient enough so that many countries like: Iran, India, Argentina, Greece, are interested in these methods which aim at the development of a better technique, better inspired with fundamental knowledge and consequently more effective and more satisfactory to the needs of Mankind.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES
THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
REHOVOTH, ISRAEL
August 16, 1960.

NEW SCIENCE OR OLD TECHNOLOGY

By Professor P.M.S. Blackett

One of the difficulties of treating adequately the vastly important problems of the development of the new and underdeveloped states is the number of diverse subjects with which one must be concerned: economics, sociology, science, technology, the history of the developing countries as well as those which have not, all are relevant. It has been aptly said that if everyone only talked about the subject on which they were expert, a deathly hush would descend on the world: I will not add to this hush but will rashly venture into many of the specialized fields.

As a natural scientist with a numerical turn of mind I will attempt to express the magnitude of the problem in a few highly simplified figures. In the non-Soviet world there are some 400 million people with an average income per head of about $1,000, and some 1,000 million people with an average income a head of $100. Within the groups there is a wide range of wealth, with the U.S.A. a t the top with over $2,000, the U.K. with $800, Israel about $400 and India and many other countries with income between $50 and $70 a year. In this discussion I will be mainly concerned with the problem of what I shall call the 100 dollar countries.

It is worth while considering for a moment some of the historic factors which have led to their 10 to 1 difference in the wealth of these two groups of nations. Broadly, of course, this has resulted from the scientific — technological revolution which took place in North West Europe towards the end of the eighteenth century. This has led to an increase of wealth of the industrialized countries amounting to about 2% per year cumulative, giving in a period of 150 years or so a rise in wealth of a factor of about 10. Historians seem to think that, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, there was probably not a great difference between the wealth of Europe and of China, which seem then to have been the most developed of the Eastern countries. However, China remained rather static in wealth per head till quite recently, as also did India. So we see that the 10 to 1 difference in wealth between the most culturally advanced nations of the West and the East are historically very recent — in fact it has come about within the last 200 years. The reasons for the remarkable growth of the Western countries and the static condition of the Eastern ones during the last 200 years are highly complex and are essentially of social and political origin and have nothing to do with any difference of innate ability. If a man from Mars had arrived on the earth any time between 3,000 B.C., 500 B.C. he would undoubtedly have concluded that the

people of the Near and Middle East were the superior beings of the earth: between 500 B.C. and 1500 A.D. he would have decided in favor of the Chinese and Indians. The problems of the now poor and underdeveloped countries, many of which have been centuries ago the greatest of nations, is how to produce the social, political, economic, educational, technical and scientific environment to ensure a steady growth of wealth at least at 2% per head year, and preferably considerably more: this means a 4% or more increase of total material wealth a year to take into account the rise in the population. There are two main reasons why it is vitally important that the 100 dollar countries, now little above the subsistence level, shall quickly start on the path of continued growth. In many areas, particularly S.E.Asia, a population explosion due to the impact of modern medicine is imminent and if the process of economic growth and industrialization is long delayed it will become increasingly difficult. Then, many of these countries have adopted the Western system of parliamentary democracy and this is not likely to survive unless it can achieve an adequate rate of growth of material well being. There are other political systems in the world today, which are already in fierce competition in the race for human material betterment: in particular, the very rapid growth of material wealth in Soviet China, which may amount to 10% a year or more, provides a stimulating challenge to the other countries of S.E.Asia and of Africa.

I agree with those who hold that if the decade of the 1950's has been characterized by the Cold War, the decade of the 1960's will be dominated by competition in rates of social and material progress. It is not the political system which can put the biggest satellite in orbit, which will win lasting honor, but that which provides the greatest increase of human welfare.

If I am right in holding that speed is essential in the power of initiating the growth of the 100 dollar countries, then it is clear that it is important not to wait for new scientific and technological developments to be made. The planning of the initial process of the growth process must be based on known technology and not rely prospectively on new science. If new and valuable technological developments do arise, as surely they will, then they must be considered as providing windfall profits to the emergent economies; but they must not be assumed for planning purposes.

I want to say a few words about "Research and Development" in relation to new production methods, machines or processes. Many natural scientists do not realize how long and expensive is the process of going from a laboratory discovery to a marketable product. A new drug, perhaps accidentally discovered in the laboratory, may cost millions of dollars to develop to the commercial stage. New technologies, of great potential value to the emergent countries, such as desalination of water, solar power, weather control,

nuclear power, must clearly be energetically pursued, but then development will be long and costly and some will fall by the wayside. Moreover, even those which do succeed technologically, and which, when costed by conventional methods, appear to show promise of economic economy; are likely to be expensive in initial capital outlay - their ultimate economy will depend on savings over many years in manpower. Now it is just capital which is in shortest supply in the emergent countries, and manpower is often abundant. So many valuable technological developments may initially, at any rate, be out of the economic reach of the 100 dollar countries.

One can deduce from such arguments that science is no magic wand to wave over a poor country to convert it into a rich one.

Now if one looks at the immediate problem of the developing countries, it is clear that there is in the world already far more technology, in the form of scientific knowledge, technical know-how and material goods, particularly production goods, than any but the richest country can afford to utilize.

So when the emergent countries go shopping in this World "Super Market" for technical know-how and production and consumption goods, they must compile a shopping list, embodying a rational choice of priorities. The late Anuerin Bevan once said that socialism could, in one aspect, be considered a religion of priorities.

Many things in life are desirable - the problem is which are the most important. Only the people of the emergent countries can settle this: but they must decide on a shopping list otherwise they may come home with plenty of sweetmeats but no bread and butter.

Before, however, an emergent country even thinks of going shopping, it is essential that it have trained personnel in adequate supply, both to advise as to what to buy — wide technical knowledge is required even to read the catalogues - and to make use of the goods when bought.

In the field of manufacturing industry, communication, power and exploitation of mineral wealth, the emergent countries' primary need is for capital to buy the required goods and for mechanics, artisans, maintenance engineers, administrators, entrepreneurs and civil servants to make best use of them.

In agriculture the problems are often more concerned with the task of improving methods of husbandry than of applying sophisticated technological innovation. However, it is certain that great increases in the use of artificial fertilizers, pesticides, weed killers, as well as agricultural implements and machines will have to be imported. But to get full use of well known methods may mean long and difficult social revolution in the countryside. New scientific research is needed - local problems depending on the particular climate, terrain and crops, but the research should start with a full knowledge

of what has been achieved elsewhere in the world. Would it not be true to say that the great development of agriculture in Israel has owed much less to the test-tube than to the spade?

In the field of public health, clearly an adequate medical science is the first requirement. Without this the already known medical knowledge cannot be applied. Moreover, even good medical services and the latest drugs cannnot do much till the whole way of life of the mass of the population is improved: improved food, hygiene, housing and water supply are essential. It may be a matter of astonishment to future historians that a generation of men who had the genius to provide the whole world with penicillin had not the sense to provide more than a small fraction of its population with baths.

However, in the field of medicine there is urgent need of much new scientific research, particularly related to the special diseases of the tropical and semi-tropical region of the world. This is so vital that a greatly increased combined international effort is urgently needed. International organizations such as WHO and FAO, and "matching" research teams recruited from both the developed and under-developed countries, and the cooperation of the large industrial drug and antibiotic firms are essential.

The affluent 1000 dollar countries of the world have a vital role to play in helping the development of the emergent $100 countries. The first and most important need is for sympathy, understanding of the problems and difficulties of the emergent countries, and I am convinced that this Conference will prove very valuable in this respect. I personally hope also that the $1000 countries will recognize the humanity and wisdom of providing more generous help in money and men to help quicken the growth of the $100 countries. Just because of the huge 10 to 1 difference in material wealth, I am convinced that they could do so with little material sacrifice to themselves and with much more benefits. In my view our urgent need is to start in each of the affluent countries a campaign to educate the public in the needs of the emergent countries and the ways in which the affluent countries can but give them help. I feel that many of the participants in the Conference will go home to their homelands greatly stimulated to take an active part in tackling this, the most vital problem of the next few decades.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES

Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel
August 16, 1960

PROBLEMS OF NEPAL

Address by P.B. Koirala
Prime Minister of Nepal

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:

In this august body here are assembled some of the outstanding men in modern science and in other branches of knowledge to discuss the problems of lesser-developed nations and make recommendations for accelerating the advancement of these nations. Without claiming any knowledge on the science of this fundamental question whatsoever, I wish to put before the fellow delegates here some of my practical observations on the subject borne out of my experience and work in the lesser-developed country of Nepal. I am particularly happy for getting this opportunity to do so.

The consequences of World War II were not just the triumph and tragedy of the victor and the vanquished. Its impact was felt even in the remotest corner of the globe, and the citadels of imperialism and colonialism were swept away in quick succession. The countries of Asia and Africa awoke from the slumber and suppression of centuries and drove back the colonial powers to where they belonged. Countries which had long lost their identity thus gained nationhood, and many new nations emerged in Asia and Africa.

Strictly speaking, Nepal is not a new nation of this type. It is an ancient land figuring in the oldest legends known to man. Through the ages, it maintained its political independence and followed its own tenure of life as a forbidden kingdom. In the hundred year period between the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth, it was under the despotic rule of a small family which closely resembled the colonialists for its merciless exploitation of the country for personal benefits. In 1950 the people of the country staged a unique and successful revolution which ended the autocratic regime in the country. Contradictory as it may sound, it is in this sense that Nepal is a new country much in line with the other Asian and African countries that have been coming to birth since or following directly as a result of World War II.

That the democratization of Nepal and the liberation of her Asian and African friends took place over the same period of time, was not just a matter of chronological coincidence. To say that, viewed from a higher altitude, both form part of a tidal wave of resurgence sweeping over the vast continent of Asia, will also miss the point unless it is clearly understood that democratized Nepal and the newly liberated states of Asia and Africa share the same heritage of under-development, industrial backwardness and an antiquated system of agriculture and feudal type of landholding and face the same unsolved problems of hunger and disease.

Because of the differences of background, the problems might differ in degree and emphasis, but in general outline there is fundamental unity not only in the nature and the variety of the problems but in the availability of resources to cope with them too. In general terms the problem is that of a country trying to live up to the complexities and responsibilities of the twentieth century, which is equipped with the tools of the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

The new nations of Asia and Africa lack today even the basic minimum of developed nations. With independence they have before them and around them problems which are highly dangerous to independence. Their newly won sovereignty and independence may mean nothing if they are not able to solve these problems quickly. But these are problems with deep roots and they defy easy solutions. When we look into these specific problems, we feel despondent and do not know where to start. It is essential, however, that we should have a thorough understanding of these specific problems.

Of the specific problems facing the new nations of Asia and Africa, poverty is one of the most important problems of our times. Poverty in these countries is a legacy bequeathed by history. It is such a stupendous problem that the temptation is there to write it off as insoluble within the immediate future. It is true that in most of these poverty-stricken countries the foundation of democracy is laid with a government responsible to the people, and politically the people are more conscious than ever before. They recognize and value their democratic right. These fundamental factors have naturally given aspirations to the masses, and they anxiously await for the day when democracy will deliver them from hunger. But there exists hardly any economic means which could be quickly developed to produce enough to feed these people. The great question mark, therefore, is how long they can continue to go hungry in their enthusiasm to enjoy and develop their political consciousness.

In spite of all our dedication and determination to bring about all-around development in our respective countries, the problem of administration continues to baffle us. We have inherited an administrative machinery of the old autocratic or colonial system which was basically designed to enforce law and maintain a tranquil society with all its ills and cruelties of ruthless exploitation. No matter what we may be asserting, corruption and graft continue to corrode this field. The welfare state on the other hand calls for a different attitude and intellectual discipline. We have got to orient the whole system of administration, and it takes time to raise a new cadre of administrators thus oriented. To instill into the minds of these cadres the purpose of a new administration competent to handle and implement fully all our development plans is a stupendous task. Though training programs have been started, competence has to be acquired by being in the job and by gaining experience. This is a slow process and is proving a bottleneck to all states embarked on a program of rapid development.

The task of the new states of Asia and Africa determined to bring about revolutionary changes in the economic setup of their respective countries is made all the more difficult by the dearth of technical knowhow and the extreme shortage of technical personnel. In all development programs a more serious bottleneck is the shortage of technicians of all types and grades. Lack of technical knowhow and technical skill in the people in general, results in low productivity, low national income, and a consequent low standard of living. Unless the new nations find out means of acquiring technical knowhow and train people fast enough to man the jobs to implement the development plans, all our efforts may remain pious intentions only.

One of the outstanding problems of the new states is also the problem of psychological adjustment. Democracy has been introduced in these countries but democratic tradition is not strongly entrenched in the hearts of the people, and psychological change has yet to take place in the outlook of the people. In the absence of a proper administration and technique, there is a strong tendency to abuse rights and liberties. Forced to live for centuries under a government alien to their wishes and desires, they have an ingrained habit to view the government with suspicion. They have yet to realize that government under a democratic system is an instrument not of exploitation but of partnership in the glorious adventure of national reconstruction. Those who have taken up the role of opposition also display a complete lack of understanding of this vital aspect of democracy and tend

to be irresponsible and harmful to democracy itself. It is, therefore, not an easy task to change the psychology induced through centuries of misgovernment.

The inheritance of extremely limited financial resources is another serious problem for the new states. These new states will find it extremely difficult to survive unless they can bring about a quick pace of economic development in their countries. In these countries planning for prosperity is apt to fall in a vicious circle. Development calls for investment but the people are so impoverished that to ask them to tighten their belt a little more may mean in practice to advise them to go hungry. Developed countries seem to think that a slightly higher rate of taxation could be our solution but in this context people forget that in these new countries taxation itself is a new thing and as such it would be highly erroneous to lean on it heavily as is the practice in developed countries. Reliance on the growth of indigenous capital alone is also not a practical proposition for the moment. Foreign aid as private investment and loans appears to solve the problem considerably. But these again take a long time to materialize, not to mention the conditions in which alone they are attracted, like stability, credit-worthiness of the borrower, the existence of an infra-structure and a favorable climate for private enterprise. Ways have to be found to cut short the procedures, to ensure the minimum of investment, domestic and foreign, and to economize on the cost of building up of the infra-structure. These are indeed questions not easy to solve.

Peculiar conditions prevailing in our part of the world have shown that certain countries have discarded democracy as a method for national development. Today, therefore, there is the question of economic development by democratic or dictatorial methods. Lack of true opposition and imperfect psychological adjustment after independence seem to have lent popularity to dictatorship. The slow moving progress under a struggling democratic system also has provided opportunity for dictatorship to catch up fast the imagination of the people of Asia and Africa. Democracy as a political system or a way of life is on trial in the countries of Asia and Africa. The criterion is whether it can deliver the goods. The change in the political system has focused the attention of the people on whether it can solve the age-old problem of poverty. They have suffered for so long that they clamor for quick results and unless democracy can do something about it there is a distinct fear that the people may look to more extreme left sources for a fulfillment of their wishes. That events may have taken such a turn is amply borne out by some of the recent happenings in Asia and Africa.

National development is the imperative need. Of the two alternatives one postulates force, regimentation and suppression of liberty while the other connotes argument, persuasion and fullest exercise of individual freedom. We stand for democracy and civil rights. We are also of the conviction that democracy is the superior method for national development. The pace of democratic process need not be necessarily slow. Popular cooperation is not necessarily a factor of regimentation. Democracy can very well enlist it, and we have practical experience of it. In the field of cooperative post office, we have made that experiment and the mass participation in it was so enthusiastic that only recently we celebrated the setting-up of the hundredth cooperative post office. In the recent Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign Week the members of the government got down to the actual field work, and the subsequent response from the people was so tremendous that it gave us ground to believe that the spectre of hunger can be banished from the country. All, therefore, we have to do is to provide a climate of mass participation which, of course, has got to come from the leadership. The creation of such a leadership is the great responsibility of the new democratic states for on this depends the success or failure of socialism in these new states where the fascination for dictatorship is always a danger.

It is here that the advanced socialist countries have a significant role to play if the young socialist countries of Asia and Africa relying on democratic methods are to be saved and secured from the dictatorial or communist alternative. Those nations who within the democratic framework have successfully battled for the socialist ideal of peacefully narrowing down the unequal distribution of national wealth, raising the standard of living of the masses, providing the minimum working hour and wages, guaranteeing employment and running a number of social services, have now no such ideals to grip them and all their activities are now confined to national policies only. They should now set before them the ideal of solving the pressing problems of young democratic nations and also shoulder the historically supreme necessity of making available to their less fortunate socialist friends the technical knowledge and personnel they have gathered in the course of years and also the financial resources they have at their disposal.

The advanced socialist countries of Europe and elsewhere are no doubt fully aware of the challenge of the times. They also realize the critical phase of history through which other socialist countries are passing. They are alive to the dangerous alternative remedy to which the people in their despair turn. So despite the gravity of the situation and the urgency of the problem, the new socialist countries of Asia and Africa retain

their confident optimism that the millions of Asians and Africans who prefer socialism as the creed of their life irrespective of differences in race, color and religious faith, have not done so wholly in vain.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES
The Weizmann Institute of Science,
Rehovoth - Israel

August 19, 1960

ADDRESS BY S.E. IMOKE, Minister of Finance, Eastern Nigeria

Ladies and Gentlemen:

What you expect of me this morning is what every other chairman at this Conference has been doing - the simple duty of just introducing the various speakers to you. And this morning the first speaker is Professor S. Adler, O.B.E., F.R.S., M.B., Ch.B., Educator and Parasitologist at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem since 1928. He was born in Russia in 1895 and was educated at the University of Leeds, the School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, and the University of London. He served as Medical Officer in the British Army from 1917 - 1920; Senior Research Assistant at the Sir A.L.Jones Research Laboratory, Sierra Leone from 1921-1924. He settled in Palestine in 1924 and was Research Fellow at the Hebrew University from 1924 - 1929; Associate Professor, 1928-29. He was in charge of the Joint Kala Azar Expedition of the Royal Society and the Hebrew University from 1930 - 1932. Later he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the Hebrew University in 1948. But before I call on Professor Adler may I, Ladies and Gentlemen, crave your indulgence to take this opportunity to thank the Organizing Committee of this Conference for the great honor done to me and to my country, the Federation of Nigeria, in appointing me to the chair for this session. With all respect to the Organizing Committee, may I deviate from the strict duties of the Chairman to present formally to the Prime Minister and people of Israel in general the warmest greetings of the people of Nigeria. It is common knowledge that there has already developed between us and the people of Israel strong bonds of friendship and we are ever grateful for the tremendous amount of aid both financial and technical which we have and are receiving from this country. I should also express the gratitude of my country to the Weizmann Institute and to Mr. Abba Eban, President of the Institute and Minister of Education and Culture, through whose initiative this historic get-together of the great masters of Science and Technology on the one hand and Politicians and Statesmen on the other has been made possible, for affording us the opportunity of participating in it.

You will no doubt appreciate that on the eve of independence it is not easy for the Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria or his immediate colleagues, who are pre-occupied with the arduous task of giving the finishing touches to the work of preparing for the great occasion, to be absent from the country. Nevertheless, I am happy to say that the Federation of Nigeria is adequately represented by as many as six delegates and that I have been specifically requested by the Prime Minister, Sir Abubakr Tafawa Balewa,

to present the cordial greetings of his people to the Conference and the people of Israel on this unique occasion.

My country, by the definition put forward by a previous speaker and the Chairman of the opening session of this Conference, has yet a few more weeks to go. We are, so to speak, not yet a "New State" but we look forward with enthusiasm to the 1st of October when the independence of our country will be declared and from which time we should properly come within the fold. Be that as it may, there are only a few at this Conference who have not already learned of the unique position which Nigeria occupies in the Continent of Africa by virtue of its size which is 373,250 square miles, its population of 35 million people and its vast resources which range from mineral oil, now known to exist in commercial quantities, tin, lead-zinc, coal and iron-ore to cash crops such as cocoa, cotton, palm-oil, ground nut, rubber and timber. Many of these other resources still lie fallow awaiting development.

I do not propose to take up any more of the Conference's time by attempting to elaborate on the problems of my country as many of you are fully aware of these. We are ourselves fully conscious of the need for economic development and we are indeed aware of the fact that we must hurry if we are not to be left behind in the race for progress. The race is indeed not for the indolent. I am happy to say that today every Nigerian politician knows that he cannot long remain in office unless he and his party can create those conditions which enable the people to find more and better employment and enjoy higher standards of living. This was clearly indicated by Professor Lewis earlier on. While the emphasis today is on economic development, we do not imagine that at the present stage we can go it alone. We have received and are receiving assistance of all kinds from various countries and international organizations but we still require more. Professor W. Arthur Lewis has told us that loans are now available in plenty from the World Bank and other agencies. I can assure him that although this may be true these loans are not easy to come by. On the other hand, I do hope that older countries will note the hint which he has given and here I quote "It is equally important to provide money for services which cannot be financed by borrowing because they yield no financial return - for services such as education, research and survey, or public health. Ideas of foreign aid have swung in recent years more and more away from grants towards loans, and this is a mistake, since the need for improvements in education, in surveys and in other public services is just as great as the need for investment in revenue-yielding enterprises." I should therefore like to say to those groups of countries described at this Conference as the $1000 countries, which are willing to cooperate in the great mission of assisting the under-developed countries, that we welcome

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any assistance which they may find it possible to offer.

I think it is proper for me at this stage to say that it would appear to be the desire of all the participants at this Conference, especially those of the new states, that this Conference should become a regular feature in World affairs. Much as I would personally love to see the Conference held again in Israel, whose hospitality you will no doubt agree has been outstandingly generous, I accept, not without some reluctance, the view point which I have heard expressed in some quarters, that the venue of the Conference should rotate, particularly in the new countries.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will permit me to make the following observations: First I refer to the conspicuous absence of our friends of the East, the Soviet Union, one of the two World Powers which on account of their advanced scientific and technological knowledge hold the destiny of mankind in their hands. To my mind, the issues facing this Conference cut across the boundaries of political ideologies. It is my earnest hope, therefore, that at no distant date the countries of the Eastern bloc will join in the great crusade that has been launched here at the Weizmann Institute, of harnessing scientific and technological knowledge for the benefit of their less privileged brethren, here on earth, before proceeding with the rather ambitious but nevertheless legitimate program of "space flights" and trips to the moon. Secondly, we who belong to the new countries regard this Conference as a challenge thrown on our behalf, to the older countries and we look forward to seeing the challenge being seriously accepted. We do not ask for the moon nor are we anxious for a trip there with you just yet. All we seek is your guidance, assistance and cooperation in our efforts to gather the treasures of our lands so that we may rise above the subsistence level to a life more abundant.

I now present to you, ladies and gentlemen, Professor S. Adler.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1960

ON SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES

ATTENDANCE LIST

(Official representatives, speakers and observers.)

1.	Dr. C. A. Ackah	Sociologist, Head of Delegation of Ghana.
2.	Hon. Chief J. A. D. Adebyi	Minister of Finance, Western Nigeria
3.	Hon. Chief A. O. Adeiyi	Minister of Commerce and Industry, Western Nigeria.
4.	Prof. Saul Adler, O.B.E., F.R.S.	Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.
5.	Prof. Kessar D. Alexopoulos	Department of Physics, University of Athens.
6.	Dr. Massoud Axhari	Economist, Superior Economic Council, Teheran.
7.	Prof. Ali Asghar Azad	Rector, University of Teheran.
8.	Dr. J. C. Balaceanu	Institut Francais du Petrole, France.
9.	Eng. Gholam Ali Banan	Engineer, Superior Economic Council, Teheran.
10.	Prof. Louis J. Battan	Department of Meteorology, University of Arizona, U.S.A.
11.	Prof. Djamshio Behmam	Demographer, University of Teheran.
12.	Prof. B. S. Benjaminov	Rose Polytechnic Institute, Indiana, U.S.A.
13.	Prof. Ernst D. Bergmann	Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Israel.
14.	Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner	President, Associated Universities, Inc. New York, U.S.A.
15.	M. Jean Bidault	O.R.S.T.O.M., France
16.	Mr. Henrik Sv. Bjornsson	Secretary-General, Foreign Ministry of Iceland.
17.	Prof. P.M.S. Blackett, F.R.S.	Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, U.K.
18.	Dr. E. G. Bowen, O.B.E.	Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Sidney, Australia.
19.	Dr. Marshall H. Brucer	Oak Ridge, Institute of Nuclear Studies, Tennessee, U.S.A.
20.	Mr. P. Ritchie Calder, C.B.E.	Science Writer, U.K.
21.	Rev. S. B. Caulker	Vice-Principal, Furah Bay University Sierra Leone
22.	Dr. Pradisth Cheosakul	Deputy Secretary-General, National Research Council, Thailand

23.	Dr. G. Brock Chisholm, C.B.E., M.C.	Canada; sometime Director-General World Health Organisation.
24.	Sir John D. Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B C.B.E., F.R.S.	Master, Churchill College, Cambridge, U.K. Sometime Chairman, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.
25.	Mr. Sar Samba Cor	President, Bank of Senegal, of the Mali Federation.
26.	Prof. Omar Coulibay	Bamako College, Sudan.
27.	Prof. J. H. de Boer	Staatsmijnen in Limburg, Central Laboratory, Geleen, Netherlands.
28.	Senor Josue de Castro	Ex-President of the Executive Council of F.A.O., Professor of University of Brazil.
29.	Dr. S. R. Dodu	Physician at the Government Hospital, Ghana,
30.	M. Dumas	Economic Adviser to the Vice-Premier of Tchad.
31.	Prof. Georges Dumesnil	France.
32.	Mr. A. M. Dyer	Commissioner for Co-operative Development, Tanganyika.
33.	Mr. W. Eichler	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, E.V., W. Germany.
34.	Mr. Z. Ezeburio	Government Veterinary Service, Nigeria.
35.	Senor Seleso Furtado	Co-ordinator of Development Programmes in North-East Brazil.
36.	Prof. Rolando Garcia	Dean of the Faculty of Exact Sciences Member of the Scientific Council, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
37.	Mr. Prospere Gandzion	Minister of Education, Republique du Congo.
38.	Mr. Gudmundur I. Gudmunson	Foreign Minister, Iceland.
39.	Dr. Jules M. Gueron	Communaute Europeenne de l'Energie Atomique (EURATOM).
40.	Dr. Gerd Hennenhofer	Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur Internationalen Kulturaustausch, W. Germany.
*41.	Mr. Paul G. Hoffman	Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund
42.	Mr. David Horowitz	Governor, Bank of Israel
43.	Mr. J. O. Ibeziako	Secretary to Ministry of Finance, Eastern Nigeria.
44.	The Hon. Dr. S.E. Imoke	Minister of Finance, Eastern Nigeria.
45.	Prof. S. Irmay	The Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa.

* Paper delivered before opening of Conference.

46.	Prof. Eyo Ita	Director, West African People's Institut Kalabar, Eastern Nigeria.
47.	Prof. Carl Iversen	Rector,University of Copenhagen,Denmark.
48.	Israel Management Centre	Tel Aviv, Israel.
49.	Dr. Henri Jammet	Commissariat de l'Energie Atomique France.
50.	Dr. G. A. Johnson	Assistant Director of Education, Togo.
51.	Dr. A. Adeoyini Jones	Nutrition Expert at Western Nigerian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.
52.	Mr. J. A. Jukes	United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, U.K.
53.	Mr. Alcide Kacou	Minister of Technical Education, Ivory Coast.
54.	M. Pierre Ninyin Kamden	Minister of Public Health, Kamerun.
55.	Prof. Joseph Kaplan	Physics Department, University of California, U.S.A.
56.	Dr. N. O. Kaplan	Chairman, Graduate Department of Biochemistry, Brandeis University, U.S.A.
57.	Dr. Martti J. Karvonen	Department of Physiology, Workers' Health Institute, Helsinki, Finland.
58.	Prof. Aharon Katzir	Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel
59.	Mr. R. L. Kenyon	A.C.S. Applied Publications, Washington, U.S.A.
60.	Hon. Dr. J. G. Kiano	Minister of Commerce and Industry Kenya.
61.	Mr. B. P. Koirala	Prime Minister of Nepal.
62.	Mr. Thawini Prasad Koirala	Private Secretary to Prime Minister of Nepal.
63.	Dr. Tham Ah Kow	Director of Primary Production, Ministry of National Development, Singapore.
64.	Dr. Helmut Krauch	Professor the University of Heidelberg, W. Germany.
65.	Mr. D. B. Krimgold	FAO/UN Special Fund.
66.	Dr. Menachem Lewin	Institute for Fibres and Forest Products Research, Jerusalem, Israel.
67.	Dr. W. A. Lewis	Principal, University College, Jamaica, West Indies.
68.	The Hon. Manuel Lim	Secretary of Commerce, The Philippines.
69.	M. Gabriel Lisette	Vice Premier of Tchad and a Minister in the French Government.
70.	Mr. K. N. Lohani	Political Secretary for Planning, Nepal.

71.	Prof. W. C. Lowdermilk	Berkley, California, U.S.A.
72.	Dr. Isidore Lubin	Representative of U.S.Office of Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, Israel.
73.	Capt. M. B. Mahat	A.D.C. to Prime Minister of Nepal.
74.	M. Robert Maurage	Director of the President's Office, Republique du Congo
75.	Mr. Tekle Tsadik Mekouria	Consul General of Ethopia, Jerusalem, Israel.
76.	Prof. B. Milosavljevitch	Faculty of Agriculture, Belgrade University, Yugoslavia.
77.	Prof. Raphael Moissis	Massachusetts Institute of Technology U.S.A.
78.	Dr. Warren O. Nelson	Population Council, Rockefeller Institute, U.S.A.
79.	Hon. R. G.Ngala	Minister of Labour, Social Security and Adult Education, Kenya.
80.	M. Ferdinand Ngue	Institute of Sociological Research, Kamerun
81.	M. Etienne Nouafo	Divisional Office of the Ministry of Public Works, Kamerun.
82.	Dr. Ali Nozari	Ministry of Health, Teheran.
83.	Prof. Hugo Oswald	Royal Agricultural College, University of Upsala, Sweden.
84.	Dr. Phit Panyalakshana	Chief of Rubber Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Thailand.
85.	Prof. Frank W. Parker	Assistant Director-General, Technical Department, Food & Agriculture Organisation.
86.	Mr. Dennis Pearl	Development Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Sierra Leone.
87.	Mr. M. Willcox Perrin, C.B.E.	Chairman, The Wellcome Foundation, London, U.K.
88.	Prof. L. Picard	Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.
89.	Prof. Mogens Pihl	Department of Physics, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.
90.	Mr. S. T. Quansa	Head of the Experimental Station for Tropical Agriculture at Bunaso; Deputy Director of National Research Council of Ghana.
91.	Prof. Gunnar Randers	Director, Institutt for Atomenergi, Norway.
92.	Dr. Arnold Rivkin	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.
93.	Dr. Hilliard Roderick	Deputy Director, Department of Natural Sciences, UNESCO.

94.	Dr. Douglas A. Ross	Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Tennessee, U.S.A.
95.	Mr. Carlo Salvetti	International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria
96.	Mr.M. Samuel	Author
97.	Lt. Gen. Phya Salwitan	Chairman, Executive Committee, National Research Council, Thailand.
98.	Prof. James F. Sears	General Electric Co., California, U.S.A.
99.	Mr. Hon Yung Sen	Senior Lecturer in Physics, University of Malaya, Singapore.
100.	Dr. Shou-Town Tsou	Chairman, Science Committee, Mancius Educational Foundation, Hong Kong
101.	Prof. B. M. Siegel	Department of Engineering Physics Cornell University, U.S.A.
102.	M. Francois Silaut	Director-General, Infants' Welfare Institution, Congo
103.	Prof. M.C. Shelesnyak	Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel.
104.	Prof. Edward Shils	Professor of Sociology and Social Thought University of Chicago, U.S.A.
105.	Dr. A. de Smaele	President, Central Economic Council, Brussels, Belgium.
106.	Prof. Louis D. Smullin	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.
107.	Mr. Leon Svirsky	Science Editor, Basic Books, Inc., New York.
108.	Dr. Henry Tabor	National Physical Laboratory of Israel.
109.	Prof. Minoru Tachi	Director, Institute of Population Problems Ministry of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
110.	Mr. Lorenco Teves	Member of Congress of the Philippines (still uncertain).
111.	Prof. Anisio Teixeira	National Campaign for the Advancement of High r Learning, Brazil.
112.	Mr. Tan Huu The	Minister of Education, Vietnam (still uncertain)
113.	Mr. N. P. Thapa	Political Secretary for Foreign Affairs Nepal.
114.	Mr. I. Vilentchuk	Israel Mining Industries
115.	Dr. Abdulaye Wane	Isotope Expert, Dakar Hospital, Mali.
116.	Prof. Atsushi Watanabe	Institute of Microbiology, Tokyo University, Japan.
117.	Dr. E. C. Watson	Scientific Attach, U.S. Embassy, New Delhi.
118.	Prof. Rocheforte L. Weeks	President, University of Monrovia, Liberia

118.	Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg	Director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory Tennessee, U.S.A.
119.	Dr. F.Westrick	Adviser to the Ministry of Health, Kamerun
120.	Mr. Aaron Wiener	Water Planning for Israel.
121.	Mr. Henry Wise	Manager, Chemical Dynamics Section, Stanford Research Institute, U.S.A.
122.	The Hon C.B.Rogers Wright, M.P.	Minister of Housing, Sierra Leone.
123.	Mr. Olu Wright	Director-General, Ministry of Housing Sierra Leone.
124.	Mr. Yong Nyuk Lin	Minister of Education, Singapore.
125.	Mr. Fulbert Youlou	President, Republique de Congo
126.	Mr. A.Zarchin	Tel Aviv, Israel
127.	Prof. Jerrold R. Zacharias	Massachusetts Institute of Technology U.S.A.

INFORMATION SHEET

ABBA EBAN
Chairman

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES
AT THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE • REHOVOTH, ISRAEL • AUGUST 15-30, 1960

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES.

I

The International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States, being held at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel, concluded its first week of sessions on Friday, August 19, 1960. During that time it dealt with; Economics, Education, Medicine, Nuclear and Solar Energy and Social Problems.

Following the opening ceremony on the Memorial Plaza of Yad Chaim Weizmann on Monday afternoon, August 15, the first business session was held in the Michael and Anna Wix Auditorium under the chairmanship of Mr. Moshe Sharett, member of the Knesseth (Israel's Parliament), and a former Prime Minister and Foreing Minister of Israel.

The gathering at the opening session filled the hall with over 500 statesmen, scientists, scholars and observers from Israel and other countries. The native costumes of the Afro-Asian delegates added splashes of color to the auditorium.

Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Institute, who presided, welcomed the delegates and guests. He expressed the hope that the Conference may initiate deeds to solve problems which faced many of the participating countries.

Prime Minister Mr. David Ben-Gurion greeted the assembly and in his concluding remarks said: "It is my fervent wish that you may succeed in your deliberations which are devoted to strengthening cooperation between men, fostering the unity of all mankind and speeding up the economic progress and culture, advancement of every man and woman throughout the world, without distinction of race, color, class or religion."

Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education and Culture in the Israel Government and President of the Weizmann Institute of Science, who is Chairman of the International Conference, delivered the key-note address. He dwelt on what he called the "formidable and inspiring" responsibility which suddenly faced leaders of newly liberated nations in Asia and Africa.

"The problems which they face cannot await the kind of solutions which evolve across many generations," he said. "Human urgencies are acute.. Most of the new nations have put their faith in democratic methods of government, and their leaders look around for a key to accelerated progress. Their eye falls in expectation and wonder on the contemporary scientific movement, with its record of immeasurable triumphs and its even more radiant promise for future years.

Continuing, he said that the Conference sought to deepend confidence among national leaders in the modern scientific movement as one of the sources of their progress and salvation. "Ideas and methods are accessible which can mitigate the agonies and defects which beset new societies. These ideas and methods affect the central problems of their population, their health, their land and their resources." Every state, no matter how small or young, could achieve its own family of research workers who could keep their nation in touch with the scientific world of thought and action. The new communities entering their new "births of freedom" would largely determine how the story of mankind would ultimately unfold.

After reviewing some of the human issues which the Conference must tackle, Mr. Eban said, "We of Israel are, by the fortune of history, a member of the modern world of science and technology. The Weizmann Institute in which we work was frankly and avowedly established by its founder as a citadel of scientific enquiry dedicated to the progress of a young pioneering nation. We are also one of the new states of the international community, a partner in the modern enterprise of national liberation. We thus stand in simultaneous kinship to the scientists and to the representatives of

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new states here assembled.

Dr. W.A. Lewis, President, University College of the West Indies, Jamaica, read a paper on "The Problems of New States." He dwelt on the financial aspects of scientific and technological procedures to be applied by the new states. Education must be given a new focus. The current fashion was to spend lavishly at both ends of the scale, and to neglect the middle: to spend lavishly on university education and on attaining the goal of universal primary education, while neglecting secondary education in its various forms. Many of the countries concerned needed people at the middle level; agricultural agents, nurses, laboratory technicians, practical engineers, elementary school teachers, bookkeepers, secretaries, and a stream of other such people, trained in secondary and vocational schools.

In his paper on "The Impact of the Physical Science on the World of Today", Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., F.R.S, Nobel Laureate in Physics, Master of Churchill College, Cambridge, England, dealt mainly with the rapid development of present-day technology.

Sir John said that the major human problem at the end of this century would be "to find means of keeping food and population in balance and the control of the powers of destruction which the developments of physical science have placed in the hands of statesmen." He made one confession as a physicist: "Discoveries in chemistry and biochemistry seem to have a shorter time lag than in physics. Antiobiotics, sulphur drugs, plant hormones, and synthetic weed killers have transformed medical practice and the expectation of life.

Prof. P.M.S. Blackett, F.R.S., of Imperial College, London, England, a Nobel Laureate in Physics, in his paper on "New Science and Old Technology" stressed the fact that science was not a magic wand "to be waved over under-developed countries in the world, turning them rich overnight." He told the overflow audience representing 31 countries and five continents that, developing countries must make their plans on the

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basis of existing technologies and should regard all new scientific developments which come along as "welcome windfalls."

Prof. Blackett continued, "It is vital that countries should develop speedily because a great population explosion, due to the greater use of preventive medicines, was still to come. In fact, the rate of growth of human welfare in poor countries was going to be a decisive factor during the next decade.

During the session on Economic and Social Problems of New and Developing States, Mr. Nyuk Lin Yong, Minister for Education for the State of Singapore, gave a detailed review of the educational system and structure of his country, which is an island of 225 square miles with a population of 1.6 million. Turning to economics, he said that the Malay States' problems revolved around the alarming fact that without resources they had the highest known rate of population growth in the world.

Dr. Rochefort L. Weeks, President of the University of Liberia, outlined the history and development of his nation of 1.5 million, and reviewed its salient economic problems. He said: "Liberia, like other under-developed countries, looks forward to the day very soon when its industrial development programs will get under way. In this process of development and change, there is no doubt that science can and will play a major role."

Dr. Celso Furtado, Coordinator of the Development Program for North-East Brazil, described Brazilian economy in the mid-twentieth century as "Thirty years of deep changes which have transformed a mere constellation of economies, peripheric to the world market and with the typical dynamics of the colonial system, into an industrial economy whose growth process is expressed by an increasing differentiation at higher productivity levels with a structure even more complex."

The Prime Minister of Nepal, P.B. Koirala, explained that although Nepal was not a new nation in the contemporary sense of the phrase -- it had figured in the "oldest legends known to man" -- the 1950 revolution which brought democracy to her, took

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place over the same period of time as "the liberation of her Asian and African friends." Democratized Nepal, said the Prime Minister, and the newly liberated states of Asia and Africa shared the same heritage of under-development, industrial backwardness and an antiquated system of agriculture and feudal type of landholding, and thus face the same unsolved problems of hunger and disease.

"It is true," continued Mr. Koirala, "that in most of these poverty-stricken countries of Asia and Africa the people are more politically conscious than ever before. They recognize and value their political rights and freedom. The great question mark is how long will their enthusiasm to enjoy and develop their political freedom compensate for their hunger and misery. The problem of administration continues to baffle us. In all development programs a more serious bottleneck is the shortage of technicians of all types and grades, and the problem of psychological adjustment to government under a democratic system."

Prime Minister Koirala added that democracy as a political system or a way of life was on trial in the countries of Asia and Africa.

Mr. Gabriel Lisette, Vice-Premier of the Republic of Chad, discussed the specific and unique problems of the emergent French-speaking African states. He dealt in particular with the special population problems of these areas. "What we want in new countries is not charity, but cooperation. We want a partnership in which we can maintain our dignity and selfrespect." These states, he said, looked to Israel as the country in Which Dr. Chaim Weizmann had built science into the character of the State. Political independence was only one of the pre-conditions of independence.

The session on Energy, was opened by Dr. Jules Gueron, of the Atomic Agency of the European Community (EURATOM). The basic theme of his address was the application of atomic and thermonuclear energy processes. He outlined its promise and problems, and analyzed the scale of investment in development lands in terms of money and manpower. He emphasized that, for new states, the by-products of atomic reactors held a number of

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immediate possibilities. But nuclear power had to be regarded strictly from a long-range viewpoint.

Questioned whether there could be a replica of Euratom among small states, Dr. Gueron said that some sort of cooperation would be worth while in fields wherever possible.

Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg, Director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, U.S.A. lectured on the possibility of achieving energy autarky (self sufficiency) by the use of breeder reactors. (Breeder reactors manufacture more fuel than they consume, using granitic rock).

Dr. Weinberg said he did not wish to encourage the statesmen present to go into the nuclear business in their new states. He urged that most of them should wait until breeder reactors had been developed. He expected that these would become economic for certain areas in fifteen years time. He also warned about radioactive waste, saying that no large-scale nuclear energy program should be started until the problem of waste disposal had been solved.

He went on to say: "I think that an economically autarkic world would be a more stable place than an economically interdependent world. There are many examples of how concern for energy supplies, or for other raw materials, has led to acute anxiety and tension. The Suez crisis, 1956, is only one of many such crisis which can be traced to worry over energy supplies. One need only imagine the course of events at Suez had all the countries involved at that time been truly self-sufficient in regard to energy. If their energy systems had been based on domestic uranium and thorium, and if the problem of conversion of nuclear energy into petrochemicals were solved, it is hard to see how access to the Middle East could have been a major political issue."

Mr. J.A. Jukes, Economic Adviser to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, delivered a paper on "The Economic Prospects of Nuclear Power in New States." The

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areas of the world where nuclear power was likely to be installed in this decade, were those advanced industrial countries which were short of cheap conventional fuel but had plentiful capital resources; it would require a country with a large demand for electricity and with integrated transmission and distribution networks. Obvious candidates were some Western European countries such as Britain, France, Italy and in the east Japan.

"One-quarter of the world's population uses four-fifths of the world's energy. The other three-quarters will sooner or later claim their share. Some new states have insufficient indigeneous reserves of energy to support a major program of industrialization and expansion, and are therefore looking to nuclear energy as a means of meeting their potential requirements. In the long terms, they are undoubtedly right. The question is one of time."

Mr. Jukes divided the economic growth of countries into four stages: the Transitional, Take-Off, Drive to Maturity and High Mass Consumption. "New States, in the economic sense, are those at or near take off." He said that in his opinion Israel was near the maturity level.

New states, he said, had no need to rush into new technology, and thus consume valuable resources, scarce scientific manpower and capital. He advised statesmen of new countries that they could afford to wait: "You can use the time to train your own scientists and technicians, so that they can gain experience in a more moderate way."

Prof. B.S. Benjaminov of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Indiana, U.S.A., thought the conference had discussed nuclear energy usefully, if only because it brought home to representatives of new states that such activities were as yet beyond their means.

Delegates took special notice of two papers presented by Israeli scientists. The first by Dr. Henry Tabor of the National Physical Laboratory of Israel, dealt with solar energy, a subject which could solve a most vital problem for developing countries.

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Dr. Tabor described a solar pool which he had built near the Dead Sea Works at S'dom. According to Dr. Tabor's system, salts are dissolved at the bottom of a pool. This makes the bottom layer of water heavier, and this density prevents it from rising to the surface even when it has become hotter. Although the top layer remains at the same temperature, because it loses heat at the same rate as it picks it up, the lower level of water gradually gets hotter, provided that it remains undisturbed.

Dr. Tabor reported that a pool of one square kilometer would produce heat valued at $300,000 annually and would cost $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 to construct. He estimated that it would produce 6,000 kilowatts of electricity whenever the sun was shining. The cost of installed capacity would only be about $250, per kilowatt, which was below the estimated cost per kilowatt of nuclear power stations when these became operative. He said that the requirements for building such a pool were flat land, plenty of salt, and hot sun. There were tens of thousands of square kilometers of such land in the world. Most undeveloped countries generally had considerable quantities of these three requirements. Salt was frequently present in flat areas where very large pools could be built.

Commenting on Dr. Tabor's scheme, Dr. Alvin Weinberg said that it was the most important statement he had heard so far at the conference. Most of the official delegates showed the deepest interest in the scheme, which they regarded of immediate practical significance.

The second Israel scientific paper which evoked considerable interest was presented by Mr. A. Zarchin of Tel Aviv. Its subject was "Desalination of Sea-Water by Freezing."

Commenting on the water problem, Mr. Zarchin's paper read: In considering ways of de-mineralizing sea water (unlimited supplies) it is not possible to exaggerate the possibilities for producing constant cheap supplies of water at all times and seasons for drinking, irrigation and industry.

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The entire world faces the very difficult problem of lack of water and is searching for ways of solving it. In addition to the ever-increasing development of agriculture and industry, augmenting the demand for sweet water, the only source of supply remains rain water, whose quantity has neither changed nor increased since the six days of the creation.

As an example: 2-3 square meters of plantation need one cubic meter of water to fructify once a year; a steel works needs 200 cubic meters of water for each ton of steel; a sugar factory needs 10 cubic meters of water per ton of sugar. In the United States, water requirements amount to six cubic meters per person per day, and in more than 30 large towns, the expansion of industry has been restricted because of insufficient sweet water.

Mr. Zarchin reported that according to his estimate, the investment needed will be $300 per cubic meter a day for small extractions up to 500 cubic meters per day, and $50 per cubic meter a day for extractions of over 100,000 cubic meters a day, apart from the cost of land, buildings, power and administration.

"In Israel," Mr. Zarchin's statement pointed out, "because of the increasing needs of agriculture and new settlements during the last few years, the increasing demand for water could not be met from our only source, which is the Jordan, even if that were entirely in our control. On more than one occasion, the Negev (the desert in the South of Israel) has been colonized with water and then deserted when the water failed, as witness biblical history and archeological discoveries.

"In Israel, with our restricted areas for agriculture, the possibility of producing cheap water in unlimited quantities has a special significance, as with sufficient water for irrigation it would be possible to get three to four harvests a year.

"The freezing process offers a fundamental solution to the problem. The process is based on the phenomenon that ice produced by sea water is free of minerals and on

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melting becomes sweet water. The cold from the ice can be used for the continuation of the freezing process for new portions of sea water. The process can be operated in three ways:

1) Through mechanical instruments needing power, producing 2-3 kilowatt/hours per ton of desalted water;

2) By distilling instruments (injectors working by water boilers or mercury) needing 1.25 to 1.5 kilograms of oil per ton of water;

3) Solar energy (evaporating pools).

Every new process, Mr. Zarchin concluded, can be improved in use, but great benefits await the overcoming of any initial difficulties, in the use of these processes.

Prof. Aharon Katzir of the Weizmann Institute, spoke on the history and philosophy of the second industrial revolution which began in 1945. While in the first revolution, he said, man succeeded in harnessing mechanical forces, and in extending the realm of the human hand, the second revolution introduced electronic devices which were capable of supervising the operation of machines, and thereby extended the realm of the human brain. Thus, while the symbol of the previous revolution was the weaver loom or the steam engine, the symbol of the revolution which came into power after the Second World War was its electronic brain. The social implications of these developments were so far-reaching that nobody could predict at this moment the shape of society to come. Manual labor was going to be superseded.

Prof. Kessar Alexopoulos, of the Department of Physics, University of Athens, Greece, read a paper on "The Experience of Middle Eastern States on the Application of Science to Developing Economy". Giving experiences in Greece, where science had proved helpful in some cases and might have helped in others, he cited the instance of a hydrological survey to find water in limestone. With gratitude he spoke of the help given in this case by the Israeli geologist, Prof. Leo Picard of the Hebrew University.

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Prof. B. Milosaljevitch, of the Faculty of Agriculture at Belgrade University, Yugoslavia, stressed the fact that rapid development demanded application of the latest achievements of science and techniques as well as of the development of research. But methods applied in one country were not necessarily applicable in another. People must be trained to find their own solutions for their own local problems.

Dr. Julius Gikonyo Kiano, Minister of Commerce in Kenya, said that his country considered Israel both an inspiration and a challenge because it had overcome so many problems that the newly-liberated states had to face. He pointed out that Kenya was suffering from a shortage of teachers and scientists, but was sending students to study abroad in countries such as Israel, England, India, Pakistan, New Zealand and Australia.

A plea to consider both fundamental and applied research was made by Dr. Gabriel A. Johnson, Assistant Director-General of Health in Togo. Unfortunately, he said, the research worker was regarded in many countries as an unproductive citizen. The training of scientists took many years but meanwhile the new countries must have access to more information and centers of documentation.

Rev. Solomon Caulker, Vice-President of Furah Bay University, Sierra Leone, appealed to the Conference that it should grapple with specific problems of countries such as his own, where eight out of 10 babies were doomed to die within the first year of their life. Other delegates supported Rev. Caulker's stand, including Prof. Zacharias and Dr. Gueron.

Rev. Caulker declared that the most vital problem was longevity, a problem the conference should tackle. He spoke about the process of transition of his country from British Colonial rule to independence (Sierra Leone is receiving its independence on April 27, 1961). The next stage in development, after political freedom, was the re-education of the people from their age-old superstitions and customs to modern-day thinking.

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Prof. Eyo Ita, Director, West African People's Institute, Eastern Nigeria supported Rev. Caulker's statement that, scientific teaching and research should be related to the basic economic needs of each state. He said that people of Western Nigeria are interested in building up friendship and peace with Israel and neighboring Arab Countries. "I hope we can learn here (in Israel) how to channel mankind's mental energies into solving these problems. If we can get peace between Russia and America we, the young states, can join in building a better world."

Another appeal for the solution of immediate needs came from the Togo representative, Dr. G.A. Johnson, Assistant Director of Education. He proposed that central laboratories should be established for groups of countries. Dr. Johnson added that the Weizmann Institute was an example of such institutions and should be considered a central part of the education of developing countries.

Dr. Weinberg said: "The Weizmann Institute is successful because it is built on the tradition of 200 years or more of western science. To build a Weizmann Institute in the middle of the African jungle, even if it were an institute wherein all African countries were represented, would be a very inadequate answer.

Prof. Louis D. Smullin, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A., on the other hand said that the suggestion for regional, multi-national, technical research centers was sound. They would be working on technological ideas which would produce immediate results in accordance with their own needs.

Prof. Rolando V. Garcia, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, mentioned that older "new countries" in Latin America, such as Argentina, held an advantage over the newer countries by the fact that, a century ago when they obtained their independence, schools in mathematics and science were established, although at that time there was little need for them. New countries required particularly geographical, climatic and soil surveys to ascertain what resources they possessed.

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A young student from India, Mr. Mantara of the Bhoodan movement, who is on a seminar course in Israel, lauded the kibbutz (collective agricultural settlement) system in Israel, and said that students at these kibbutzim, at the age of 18, were already fully equipped with scientific and technical knowledge and a wide background of literature and history.

The last session of the first week dealt with Medicine and Health. Dr. G. Brock Chisholm, C.B.E., M.C. from Canada spoke on "Mental Health and Advancement of New States." Dr. Chisholm stated that modern developments in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons have changed the very conditions of survival of the human race to the extent that major warfare, previously regarded as normal, has now become synonymous with national or even racial suicide. All these changes have made new and complex demands on mankind.

"Very large numbers of people must make extensive and deep changes of their systems, beliefs, attitudes and loyalties," said Dr. Chisholm, and added that there is an urgent need for extensive research in fields of child development towards maturity. "It may be necessary for newly independent states to make a number of changes in the education of their children."

Dr. Marshall H. Brucer, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Tennessee, U.S.A., discussed Atomic Energy and Medicine. He dealt chiefly with radiation hysteria problems, nuclear medicine, radiation accidents, methods in clinical study, isotopes and irradiation treatment, and the organization of medical science. Dr. Brucer reviewed various aspects of nuclear medicine treatment and therapy, giving examples of pre-clinical courses at Oak Ridge for physicians as well as applied techniques and special laboratory for more advanced researchers.

Prof. S. Adler, F.R.S., Hebrew University, Jerusalem, analyzed parasitic human and livestock diseases which have decimated the Continent of Africa. He explained

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that an African "failed to keep pace with his cousins because the cards were stacked too heavily against him." He said no other branch of the human race could have done better. Vast areas of Africa were denied the use of domestic animals as sources of energy because of the tsetse fly. This made the human muscle the prime source of energy throughout Africa, and this was obviously inadequate.

He discussed present day advances in preventive and curative medicine and research and said of the three main diseases caused by parasites the most serious was schistosomiasis, transmitted by various kinds of snails.

A solution to this major, tragic problem was the building and maintenance of public health laboratories, launching of chemical industries and the creation of wide-scale public health and educational services. Livestock and man on the African Continent must be freed of this dreadful curse. "Eliminate the fly and use the land wisely," said Prof. Adler.

If anything, concluded Prof. Adler, he had understated the magnitude of the problem in Africa, where man was subject to epidemics and diseases such as sleeping sickness, which deprived him of food and transport. While not unique to Africa, malaria, hookworm and other parasitic diseases were nowhere as acute. Sixty or 70 years ago nothing could have been done to help the people of the new states to help themselves, but now it was possible. The first priority was to establish public health and hospital services and expand those available, to create further research laboratories, maintain and improve services already established by Colonial regimes, tackle local sanitation problems and set up veterinary services throughout Africa.

Dr. Martti J. Karvonen, Worker's Health Institution, Helsinki, Finland, said that history had shown time and again that the greatest wealth of a nation was not its natural resources, but its people. No other country perhaps was a better demonstration of this than the State of Israel, which had convened this meeting.

He described methods whereby any nation would become aware of its medical

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problems. Finland led the world in cardiovascular diseases and he explained in detail Finnish efforts to establish its causes. Delegates listened attentively to his description of research organizations in the nationwide tests of dietary studies, population examination -- a concrete picture of techniques of modern epidemiology. Dr. Karvonen said that each country must do a certain amount of its own research, as each country had its specific health hazards. Israel, said Dr. Karvonen, was well served with intelligent research and studies.

Discussions after the sessions emphasized several points, highlighting the urgent needs of new states in the next fifteen years.

1. The necessity of short-range programs carried out with the help of societies wealthier in capital and know how, rather than long-range benefits from science.

2. The immediate need to train administrative and technological personnel.

3. The need for small power units rather than huge energy reactors. Dr. Henry Tabor's solar pool received favorable reaction, as did the recommendation by Dr. Abraham Frankel, Technion, Haifa, that wind power might be usable. Mr. Zarchin's presentation of desalination of sea water also made a deep impression on the Conference, especially on new states suffering from a shortage of sweet water.

The first intimation that the Conference become "a regular feature in world affairs" came from Finance Minister, Dr. S.E. Imoke, from Eastern Nigeria. Dr. Imoke said that Nigeria has received and is receiving assistance of all kinds from various countries, but more was needed. He continued: "I think it proper for me at this stage to say that it would appear to be the desire of all participants, especially those of new states, that the Conference become a regular feature in world affairs. Much as I would personally love to see the Conference held again in Israel -- whose hospitality you will no doubt agree has been outstandingly generous -- I accept, not without some reluctance, the viewpoint which I have heard expressed in some quarters that the venue of the Conference should rotate, especially in new countries."

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Dr. Imoke added that he regretted "the conspicuous absence of our friends from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, one of the two world powers, which because of their scientific and technological knowledge are a powerful factor in the destiny of mankind. To my mind the issues facing this Conference cut across the boundaries of political ideologies. It is my earnest hope, therefore, that at a no distant dat countries of the Eastern bloc will join in the great crusade that has been launched here at the Weizmann Institute, of harnessing scientific and technological knowledge for the benefit of their less privileged brethren here on earth, before proceeding further with ambitious programs of space flights, and trips to the moon."

"We, who belong to the new countries, regard this Conference as a challenge on our behalf to the older countries. We do not ask for the moon, nor are we anxious for trips to other planets. All we seek is your guidance, assistance and cooperation in our efforts to make use of the treasures of our lands so that we may rise above subsistence level to a more abundant life."

Prolonged applause greeted this statement which sums up the purpose of the Rehovoth Conference. From the general feeling it would appear that a "blue print" for mutual aid arrangements among participating states and others who may join at a later date, will emerge from the deliberations at the Weizmann Institute.

What may become known as "the Rehovoth Program" is in the process of materializing, with the ultimate aim of a series of mutual aid schemes and the chanelling of outside technical and financial aid to needy states.

(A Round-Up of the second and last week of the Conference will be made available.)

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INFORMATION SHEET

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ABBA EBAN
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES

AT THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE • REHOVOTH, ISRAEL • AUGUST 15-30, 1960

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF NEW STATES.

II (last part)

Awareness by delegates from Afro-Asian nations of the role that science and technology can play in the development of their countries, and a plan whereby such knowledge can be brought to these emerging states, will be credited to the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States, which convened at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel from August 15 to 25.

Immediate concrete results were the agreements reached between the State of Israel and 16 states of participating nations, for cultural and technical cooperation. Requests from Israel were principally for the sending of experts and for the granting of study-scholarships in Israel in the fields of general education, health, industry, agriculture and general development.

The problem of how mankind will feed itself as its population approaches an aggregate of 6,000,000,000 by the end of this century opened the second week's discussions on "Food, Nutrition and Eugenics" at the International Conference.

Prof. Minoru Tachi, Director of the Institute of Population Problems in the Ministry of Health, Tokyo, Japan, discussed population trends and economic developments in Japan from 1872, when the first Japanese census was taken, until 1960. Tracing the growth of governmental interest in population control, Prof. Tachi stated that in 1948, a Eugenic Protection Law was passed, making "induced abortions" no longer illegal and providing

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designated physicians, in certain instances, for artificial interruption of pregnancies. Prof. M.C. Shelesnyak of the Weizmann Institute stressed the importance of understanding and utilizing the actual reproduction processes for the regulation of population.

The same subject was also discussed by Mr. M. Willcox Perrin, Chairman of the Wellcome Foundation, London, England. The upward rush of the human population by the end of the twentieth century is a direct, rapid result of advancement in the knowledge of biological sciences and the large-scale application of technology and medicine, said Mr. Perrin. "Medical knowledge brought about death control and to achieve an effective balance between population and food supply, it is necessary to regulate the growth of the world's population."

The coming population explosion was tied to the exhaustion of natural resources by Prof. W.C. Lowdermilk of Berkley, California, U.S.A. "Civilization is running a race with famine and the outcome is still in doubt. This challenge confronts more particularly new nations arising in less developed regions of the world", said Prof. Lowdermilk. "Participants may see for themselves how, in Israel, with diligent application of science, engineering and hard manual labor amazing results can be achieved. Israel as a pilot plant was more instructive (than highly developed countries) because an abused land had been redeemed."

Marine algae as a potential food commodity to solve nutrition problems of the western world was suggested by Prof. Atsushi Watanabe of the Institute of Microbiology, Tokyo University, Japan. "The seas of the world occupy more than seven per cent of the whole surface area of the globe," he said. "Vegetable products such as marine algae are utilized only slightly in foodstuffs compared with the utilization of land plants." Of the over 10,000 species of microalgae known to exist, few are directly used as foodstuffs, and their significance as a source of vitamins and body minerals has been overlooked. Prof. Watanabe added.

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During the session on "Science and Education", Prof. Gunnar Randers, Director of the Institutt for Atomenergi, Norway, stressed the importance of the need for informed public opinion on technical development. "Citizens must learn to understand and appreciate the increasing influence of modern techniques on our society," he said.

Prof. Jerrold K. Zacharias, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A., reviewed the work of the United States Physical Science Study Committee which he heads, and explained the methods of teaching intensive physics by inexpensive and vivid techniques, which other countries could adapt to their own needs. "Science is a human endeavor and our picture of a physical world is one of the triumphs of human thought. Children who will be the men and women of the future, will be responsible for solving world problems through science." Prof. Zacharias added that his Committee in the U.S. was ready to send teams of experts to new states if asked to do so. The first request for immediate guidance and assistance by Prof. Zacharias' Committee came from Mr. Yong Nyuk Lin, Minister of Education, Singapore.

Prof. Mogens Pihl, Department of Physics, University of Copenhagen, Denmark, spoke on the training of scientific personnel for newly developing areas. "Where a well established training tradition does not exist one must rely partly on overseas experts, or training of local students abroad," commented Prof. Pihl. He recommended a system of briefing advisers and hiring foreign experts, preferably from countries of a more or less similar development stage rather than from highly developed countries. Prof. Pihl also stressed teaching in secondary schools. "It is of great importance that teaching in science be planned jointly by universities, teachers training colleges, technological secondary and elementary schools." Prof. Pihl also advised the setting up of regional training centers for highly qualified student training.

Mr. Aaron Wiener, Director General of Israel's Water Planning Committee, dwelt on the problems of water development in arid countries. Mr. Wiener discussed planning procedures for the development of water resources. In developing a water policy, he

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said, a country should follow the initial trial and error practice by rapid engineering of high-priority projects. In the meanwhile, data can be collected for creating a Master Plan, which will of course require continuous revision.

Dr. E.G. Bowen, Chief, Division of Radiophysics, Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, dwelt upon cloud seeding and the large scale experiments carried out on this problem in South Australia. It has now been well established, he said, that silver iodide acts as an effective freezing nucleus in supercooled clouds which have a temperature of 6°C. or cooler. If other conditions are satisfied if, for example, a cloud has adequate water content or is relatively long-lived and of sufficient depth, seeding with silver iodide may induce a useful rainfall. In the completely arid regions of the world, the chances of inducing a rainfall by this method are small, but in semi-arid regions in which the right type of clouds are known to occur, this method could bring about important changes in the agricultural economy.

Prof. Louis J. Battan, Department of Meterology, The University of Arizona, said that experiments in Arizona on cloud seeding were similar to those in South Australia.

Dr. Frank W. Parker, Assistant Director General, Technical Department, Food and Agriculture Organization, read a paper on the role of Chemical Fertilizers in Increasing Agricultural Production in Under-Developed Countries. He pointed out.

Chemical fertilizers which provide plant food in accordance with soil and plant requirements, along with other improved practices, have doubled or trebled crop yields in many countries. Their use on a very extensive scale is essential for adequate agricultural production in Asia, the Near East, Africa and Latin America. The Food and Agriculture Organization and its member countries, with the assistance of the fertilizer industry throughout the world, are initiating a Fertilizer Program as part of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, President, Associated Universities, Inc., New York, U.S.A., explained how geology and geophysics could be applied to the advancement of nations as well as to the exploration of natural resources. Man has today only a fleeting record of geophysical history on which to base his estimates of the future. Man cannot avoid the premise that in an era of exploding population, one great hope of improving man's welfare lies in most exact and advanced studies of every aspect of his environment, and the exploitation of those studies in applied geoscience.

Prof. Ernst D. Bergmann, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Israel, warned new nations not to imitate science in the form in which it has been developed in highly industrialized countries. The scientific development of a new country should be carefully planned. Two conditions must be fulfilled in order to make this development possible: a well organized education and the creation of a group of high-level technicians. The most urgent priority for new countries was to explore their natural resources. Prof. Bergmann suggested the establishing of working groups to discuss in detail the various subjects, and an international body to plan scholarships for exchange students and professors.

Mr. Abba Eban, President of the Weizmann Institute of Science, summed up the motive force of the Conference, which he said was bridging the difference between one part of the world and another in science and technology. The need for practical results from the Conference was acute. Mr. Eban said that he hoped that the Weizmann Institute of Science, which initiated the Conference had served as a catalyst for new developing states of Asia and Africa.

Immediate positive results from the Rehovoth Conference was the signing of a mutual aid agreement by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel and Mr. B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal on August 22. A plan was drawn up for "technical and other assistance and joint enterprises in the fields of agriculture, industry and construction works" whereby Israel will send a group of experts to Katmandu, Nepal,

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shortly. Scholarships for specialized and general training of Nepalese personnel in Israel are also being arranged.

The government of Cameroon will shortly send a delegation to Israel to conduct talks on economic relations and technical aid, it was stated by Minister of Public Health, Mr. Pierre Ninyin Kamden. The Minister who heads the Cameroon delegation to the Conference is the 24-year old son of the Chief of one of Cameroon's largest tribes. He said that on his return to Tahome, he would submit a series of recommendations designed to strengthen relations between the Cameroons and Israel. Scholarships for Cameroon students to study in Israel were also planned.

Abbe Fulbert Youlou, President of the two-week old Republic of Congo, who participated in the International Conference, before leaving Israel discussed with Mr. Izhak Ben-Zvi, President of Israel, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, cultural and technical cooperation in various fields, as well as the organization of courses for training Congolese leaders in Israel.

Scholarships and other opportunities for studying in Israel were announced by Mrs. Golda Meir, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The present 700 foreign scholarships will be increased to 1000 for Afro Asian students. Mrs. Meir said that the scholarships would be for men and women and would be available in parallel English and French classes. On behalf of the Weizmann Institute, Dr. Gerhard Schmidt, Chairman of the Scientific Committee announced that the Institute is ready to accept graduate students from new states wishing to complete their Ph.D. studies in the fields wherein the Institute is engaged. He said that the Weizmann Institute had available immediately a number of scholarships for the maintenance of students from Africa and Asia, and will try to give preference to those branches of science which promise earliest returns, such as biodynamics and chemistry. "We will be glad to share the experience we gained in building our own Institute as a free and unfettered center of research, with

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countries of Asia and Africa, and assist them in the design of such centers. These activities on our part -- training scientists and aid in planning research centers -- we consider to be major contributions which the Weizmann Institute can make to the scientific development of new states. We shall also encourage members of our senior staff to visit your existing institutions to lecture and assist in research," said. Dr. Schmidt.

Other scholarships are being planned by the Hebrew University, the Technion, Histadrut, ORT, Israel Atomic Energy Commission and the Institute for Forest Products and Fibres.

At the final session a declaration known as "The Rehovoth Declaration 1960" was adopted by the Conference.

The full text reads:

An International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States was convened by the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovoth, Israel from August 15 - 25, 1960 on the invitation of the President of the Institute.

The Conference was attended by Ministers, high government officials and leaders of educational and development institutions from many countries, including those recently established as sovereign states, as well as by leading scientists, scholars and economists from all parts of the world. Specialized international agencies were also represented.

The Conference directed its attention to two processes which have deeply affected the life of this generation -- the swift progress of science and technology and the change in the structure of the international community through the emergence of new states, mainly in Asia and Africa. The participants in the Conference expressed general agreement on the following points:

1. The new states have achieved political equality with older establishes states. But no such equality yet exists in economic, social and cultural progress. Most of the

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new states suffer from depressed living standards; low life-expectancy; slowness of development in agriculture and industry, and inadequate use of natural resources. The scientific thought and technical skills which could correct this situation are not yet being applied to the new states. Thus, the modern scientific movement is constantly increasing the strength and wealth of advanced countries, while having little corresponding effect in the less developed territories.

2. It is urgently necessary to reduce this disparity both on human grounds and in order to further the welfare of states and to create a more harmonious atmosphere of international relations.

3. The natural and social scientists participating in the Conference were agreed that science and technology are capable of bringing about swift improvements in the conditions of new states, through improved agricultural methods; water development; the prevention of disease and the promotion of health; improved nutritional techniques; the discovery and evaluation of resources; the mutual adjustment of resources and population; and the stimulation of industrialization. Emphasis was laid on the need to strengthen scientific education in developing states.

4. It was further agreed that in many areas of research and application, such as the utilization of nuclear and solar energy and the increased availability of fresh water by artificial processes, developments in the next decade may well have a positive effect on the economic conditions of developing states.

5. The representatives of new states revealed a strong desire to expand scientific education in their countries, to utilize the best scientific methods relevant to their development problems, and to maintain close contact with scientific thought and action in scientifically advanced countries.

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6. The following lines of thought and action were recommended at the Conference with a view to bringing science and technology to bear more positively upon the problems of developing countries:

(a) The governments of developing states should regard the furtherance of science and technology as a major objective of their national policies and make appropriate provision for funds and opportunities to achieve this end.

(b) In the secondary and higher educational systems of new and developing states accelerated programs should be undertaken with a view to establishing a body of scientific workers and technical experts.

(c) An early step in the activities of new states should be the undertaking of a thorough survey of natural and human resources as the basis for a development plan with a clear indication of priorities.

(d) Until such time as their own scientific manpower is adequate, new and developing states would be well advised to seek the help of scientific advisers and experts from friendly countries and international agencies to help them develop a scientific practice and tradition.

(e) States which have made advanced scientific progress should, as a matter of policy, be willing to extend scientific aid and advice to states less scientifically advanced.

(f) Scientific institutions and research workers in scientifically advanced countries should increase their preoccupation with those fields of research and application which are relevant to the problems of new and developing states.

(g) International agencies, governments and foundations should carry out expanding programs of financial aid for developing states, with due emphasis on the transmission and diffusion of technical knowledge, the

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training of technicians and the increase of technical and scientific equipment.

(h) It was generally agreed that the kind of contact developed at this Conference between the governments of developing states and leaders in various scientific and technological disciplines should be intensified and broadened to include the mutual elaboration of specific plans in furtherance of the objectives herein outlined.

7. To carry out the purposes and plans outlined under the preceding paragraph, the Conference decides to set up a Permanent Bureau which will maintain contact with the participants in the Rehovoth Conference and with other governments and institutions supporting its general aims. The Permanent Bureau will serve as a clearing-house and forwarding agency for requests and suggestions from developing states and from scientific workers and will try to promote fruitful contacts.

The work of the Permanent Bureau will consist of representatives of the participants in the Rehovoth Conference as elected by the plenary assembly.

The Permanent Bureau will consider the convening of a Second Conference at a suitable time, after consultation with Governments, scientists and international agencies, in order to review the progress made on the matters proposed under Section 6 of this Declaration.

The Permanent Bureau Committee will report to the Second Conference on its supervision of progress on joint or individual activities and programs.

8. The Conference decides to publish its proceedings for distribution to governments, scientific institutions and international agencies.

9. The Conference decides to despatch this Declaration to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to specialized agencies, governments, institutions and Foundations concerned with scientific research and with the advancement of developing states.

Rehovoth, August 25, 1960.

1960 Political Conventions
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June 28, 1960

The Manager
St. Francis Hotel
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

Having just put a letter in the mail to you reserving a suite for Mr. Murrow for June 30, I must now send you another cancelling the reservation. Mr. Murrow has just telephoned me from Glacier Park, Montana, asking me to cancel the reservation. I much regret any inconvenience we may have caused you.

Sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

log here

June 28, 1960

The Manager
St. Francis Hotel
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in confirming the reservation made with your reservations clerk this afternoon on the telephone of a small suite for Mr. Murrow, for June 30. We will guarantee this reservation so that the suite can be ready for Mr. Murrow when he arrives in San Francisco, and I understand that, in these circumstances, the suite will remain available to him until 3 p.m. Friday. Mr. Murrow will be coming to San Francisco from the Governors' Conference in Glacier Park, Montana, and is making his own travel arrangements, so that I cannot give you his time of arrival. I trust this will not cause you too much inconvenience.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Geneva N.Y. R.D. #1
July 14, 1960.

Jones, Barden

Mr. Edward R. Morrow.
Co C.B.S. Broadcasting Co. N.Y. City.

Dear Mr. Morrow -

Thank you for your voiced ~~the~~ skepticism of the Contents of the Democratic Platform of 1960.

We, as a people, have many many problems - most of which have arisen as result of change and its accompaning pressures in all phases of our lives. Business, Industry, Agriculture - transportation - you name it none have escaped the pressure of change. Yet - on a political level discussion of the Problems - no spokesman seems to dare state the true cause of difficulties represented to us as "depressed areas" - like West Virginia - caused fundamentally by change - and the cure? Who really knows.

I marvel at the avoidence in this platform of our currency situation which every Congressman and Senator must be well aware, a situation which disturbs me and vaguely alarms me - not so much by its existence - but by its existence in silence like to the Tomb - by our representatives. It has resulted not from assevere imbalance of foreign trade (goods and Services) but from a imbalance of financial transactions (tourists, investments - Troop maintaince, etc - and has been so unfavorable that while a nation cannot be judged as individual yet any individual who used as security for his own purposes the assets of others left in his care would be harshly dealt with - yet to that we are reduced! There is in this nation 20 Billions of Gold - The law of the land requires 12 Billions of Gold to support the circulating currency - 18 Billions of the Gold we hold is owned by Foreign Governments and Banks - so we are in effect supporting 5/6 of our currency using the assets not our own, but of others! With this platform offering no surcease from this drain - and in fact this year or next will if this

rate of drain continues find us in the position of maintaining our currency entirely with the assets of others - and essentially unable to meet any total withdrawal of these assets in full - gives one long pause as to how long before the house of cards falls?

This talk of Economic Growth puzzles me - esp. any set rate. I see growth as a greater output of <u>needed goods</u>. in volume of numbers - not as many growth figures are - dollar value for far too often the Comparison of dollars hides the fact that apparent growth is truly no growth at all for the identical volume of goods was involved. In efforts to provide for adequate Growth - Walter Lippman in recent comment on growthmanship inadvertantly put a finger on one of the difficulties when he portrayed the sum standing in the way of its achievement 2.3% 12 Billions - 5% 20 Billions - increase 8 Billions - which though he did not say so is the minimum average drain on our Tax resources of our debt interest!

I see also in this platform a pledge of "freedom of information". From my personal experience a request for information has been promptly answered by Republican members of the House and Senate - and with a few notable exceptions very rarely by a Democrat - so I am amused that they propose to tear down a wall that exists in great part in their own operation.

A comparison in the Modus operandi a strictly business one - between us and the U.S.S.R. should warn us that rather than further over extending our already thin resources we should be employing American Brains, intelligence and ingenuity to overcome the handicaps under which we labor -

Russia has tight Control of her debt - do we?

Mr. K. in the <u>same speech</u> announcing the W2 Capture - announced a 90% devaluation of <u>all debts</u> public + private - (and wages, prices, money - Since She has before employed this device with

success - it is far from propaganda!

at one stroke - she 1) reduced her debt -
2) devalued her industrial plant
3) Cut Wages (Controlling inflation!)
4) increased her currency reserve.

To me - this ability as against our own position holds far greater potential for our ultimate disaster since our leaders if they are aware of it (and it seems very strange that they are not - choose to remain silent an pursue a course to secure power with promises which if fulfilled will inevitably make any competition on a world basis more difficult - if indeed it does not so overstrain our already slim margin of fiscal safety beyond the point of no return!

As you made your comment I could not help thinking that - Sacrifice, austerity, and self discipline were far more in keeping with this challenge than that offered at this Convention.

America is more than adequately supplied with What Russia still has to produce - able to maintain at one and the same time a great flow of both gadgets and goods for life and pleasure - and a great war Machine - Russia must still sacrifice the first to produce the Second!

Our greatest problem is to cope with the force of change - which will ever operate as long as individuals are aggressive enough to use intelligence and iniative to do things faster and with less effort. Not till this aggressiveness ceases to be will change lose its force. It has in Agriculture alone - In the years since Government has been valiantly trying by its Farm Programs to maintain the "status quo" be responsible for over 35 millions of persons seeking other means of livelihood. While the numbers leaving in the future can never again

reach that total for there are less than half that number left - still since no farm program - can halt change - and since change is still operative in agriculture that present participants will still shrink. Government can no more preserve the family farm - except that it be the unit with the lowest total production costs than it can halt the tides - or the breaking out of Earthquakes - The Political plank notwithstanding.

One thing this presentation of the Convention should bring home to every American (I wonder how many got the Message) That the Convention is not interested in Securing the best man to meet the Challenge - but the most likely to win!

Thank you for the excellent interpretive job you and your colleagues did in reporting this. I hope I have not bored you with this rather rambling discussion.

One thing more - a study of history shows -

1.) Communism was born into this world - in 1917-18 - when our affairs were in the charge of a Democratic President -

2.) It was introduced into our bosom and made respectable in the world in 1933 - again a Democratic President

3.) Central Europe - Poland, Eastern Germany with the dangerous Berlin situation - the Loss of Mainland China, North Korea, the Kurile Islands - and half of Sagakeland Island - again a Democratic President -

4.) Is it wise on the record to entrust to this group the very fate of this nation? Judging solely by the record of History! Quien Sabe - Sincerely,

Barden Jones.

Wells, Edith
Los Angeles, Calif
July 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow: My dear Mr. Murrow: you apparently have been harboring a dislike for for Adlai Stevenson for some time. I watched the proceedings of the Convention on Ch. 2 and enjoyed the whole affair very much I that the C.B.S. men did a superb job. It was then I heard you

you say he didn't, "He
didn't have to accept
the nomination. I heard
Mr. Stevenson on a
"Meet the Press" interview
He stated his reasons for
not wanting his name
put in nomination then.
The reason referred to
his 2 previous defeats.
He stated he would
not actively campaign
They seemed as unable
to understand his positio
ces you

Maybe you newsmen
suffer from a blind spot
in regard to Mr. Stevenson
He gave the Founder's
Day address at the U
of Va. the students
gave him wild applause.
He was misquoted in
regard to his position
on Berlin. I hope if
Kennedy is elected
President he doesn't
ask him to serve

as Sec. of State — he would simply be "a sitting duck" for more abuse.

Very truly,

Edith Wells.

Rainey, C.

Bancroft Camps
Cow'l's Head
Maine
July 18, 1960

My dear Mr. Morrow:

You want to know why Nelson Rockefeller is to walk in Albany instead of taking second spot on the Republican ticket.

First of all you realize quite well that had Rockefeller & Nixon run in any primaries as Kennedy did with democratic opponents Rockefeller, not Nixon would have won. So he deserves first place

Second he is too wise to lend his name to the destruction that Nixon will bring the country ~~to~~. Nixon is committed to Eisenhower policies & we all see where they are headed. Nixon was a fine man when elected Vice President but has then truly American

anti-communist views were not compatible with Eisenhower's pink views & policies, they fought & Nixon reformed, joined Eisenhower's colony of pinks who have betrayed us thus far so that our position is almost irretrievable.

Third he is the only man who isn't pledged to and supported by Communist-controlled forces. He is not backed by labor forces controlled by international labor union which is in turn controlled by Russia. He is the only man who sees the truth of our situation and has the sense & strength to do something about it. He is our only chance.

Does that answer your qu. Tom? Johnson took second spot because the poles had given Kennedy the first. They would do the same for Rockefeller if they had the chance.

Would you be good enough to read this letter on your Sunday

night broadcast
Thank you.

Catherine Rainey

Salisburys
July - 25 - 60

To C.B.S

& Mr. Edward Morrow

I'm certain you must be unaware of how very unfair & prejudiced you sound when expressing your Reactions to Republicans or what they say.

Heretofore — we have felt you were an intelligent & fair and aware man — Most surely — you have now changed that opinion.

The Salisburys
Martins
Carlsons
Grants

The Barrows
Buchanans
Smiths
& Mpls. Rim

Taylor, Virginia

MISS VIRGINIA TAYLOR
5031 BAYARD STREET
PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

7/25/60

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
New York City

Dear Ed: Congratulations! You've either cut down or sworn off. This is the first time I have ever seen you on TV that you didn't have a halo of cigarette smoke over your head.

Sincerely
Virginia Taylor

Burns, F. J.

Mrs. Frank J. Burns, Jr.
11713 South Atkinson Avenue, Inglewood 4, California

July 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Morrow

I have finally become organized enough since the Democratic Convention to inform you that you have lost one most avid listener and admireor. You were tops in my book on the coverage of any news event and with what I considered an unbiased and fair view-point. But after listening to you and your colleages about the draft Stevenson demonstrations and campaign, I am through. You may have the inside dope on the leaders of the drive, and have a right to be cynical about them. But as for the thousands of us who took part in the demonstrations, you have no right to say we were "paid" or not sincere.

My husband & I believe Adlai Stevenson is not only head & shoulders but waist too above any other candidate considering the serious world situation. We believe he has the best answers for a peaceful world. We are not "beatniks" or "rowdies" ~~and~~ or any of the other adjectives used in connection with the Stevenson demonstrators. My husband is an attorney, I am a homemaker and mother of two children. We devoted practically an entire week to this drive. We were at the airport & at the convention demonstrating. We wrote letters, sent telegrams made phone calls, and I might add did an awful lot of praying. We did this in an sincere and enthusiatic manner. We certainly received no payment or promise of any kind.

Mrs. Frank J. Burns, Jr.
11713 South Atkinson Avenue, Inglewood 4, California

And it was frankly nauseating to me, to watch you in the glass booth telling your millions of viewers how disgusting this base show of emotionalism was. Especially you, who have earned your living by making your news coverage so emotional. I hope we shall never reach the point where we fail to use our heart and soul in deciding which candidate is best to guide the fate of our country. If this is as accurate a coverage, as you give all your coverages, then I am not interested in wasting my time watching you.

Sincerely,
Patricia Burns

Sholem, S. H.

The J. J. Sholem Stores Co.

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  40-42 NORTH VERMILION ST., DANVILLE, ILL.
- SHOLEM'S-IN-URBANA
  116 W. MAIN ST., URBANA, ILL.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
MAIN OFFICE AT 8-10 MAIN ST. SHOLEM BLDG. CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

July 26,1960 (Tuesday)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Chief,News Department
Columbia Broadcasting System
Chicago,Illinois

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am not of the general habit to write letters of wither protest or acclaimation as regards what I hear and see in the various news and entertainment media,but I am moved from this position by what I feel was your bad taste or judgement last night during the address of Sen. Barry Goldwater at the Republican Convention.

I am not active in political organization and have no super enthusiastic feelings towards any of the principals: I was tuned to C.B.S. only for the reason that I wanted to become INFORMED...to learn and hear...and have foundations for the development of my own thinking.

Whether you,I,or anyone ageees with the attitudes of Sen. Goldwater is not important,but none of us can honestly deny that he IS news..and that is what C.B.S. is supposed to be there to reflect. Any man who is front page headline news material on most papers on Monday morning can certainly not be said to have insignificant things to say that SAME evening! I,as a typical listener,wanted to hear directly his speech,and your choice to cut him off in favor of chit-chat with Gov. Dewey was most untimely. What Dewey had to say(his health and your golfing relationship) could have been programed more effectively at many other times:Goldwaters speech was NEWS...live!

A C.B.S. booster or stockholder might readily feel that such practices might account for their favorite network's fall to second place in in audience ratings. I,too,will at least try N.B.C. tonight to learn about President Eisenhower,"unabridged."

Stanford H. Sholem

cc: President,Columbia Broadcasting System,New York,N.Y.

ARE THE ONLY ONE MAKING YOUR-SELF APPEAR LIKE A BEATNIK-ALSO ACTING WITH YOUR EXPRESSIONS AND POSTURE OF A SMART ALEC. PEOPLE ARE SAYING YOU ARE SPEAKING TRUTH LIKE THE SOUTH END OF A HORSE GAINE NORTH.

YOU MR MURROW

Paul SPEEGLE

THEY REFER IN FILM SMOKING AT LEAST WHILE ON THE AIR

GET NEXT TO YOURSELF

Many Shortcomings

BETTER HAVE A CHECK-UP

MR. MURROW

TV Did Poor Job On the Conventions

IF YOU DONT ALREADY HAVE CANCER OF THE LUNG — JUST KEEP UP YOUR CIGARETTE SMOKING YOU WILL BE SURE TO HAVE IT.

By RICHARD STARNES

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—There is a widespread disposition to grant that TV has done a good job in covering the recent conventions, but the fact of the matter is that TV has done an astonishingly bad job, and one that augurs poorly for the campaign to come.

This, to be sure, would be a fact of overwhelming indifference were it not for the tremendous impact that TV is having on our political and social folkways. The evolution of political conventions is bound to be speeded to a revolutionary pace by the demands of TV; the very selection of candidates is now largely in the hands of the image-makers; the whole of the forthcoming campaign will be cut to fit the cloth of the broadcasters.

Newspapers are normally dependable social critics but it seems to me that they have been unduly diffident in taking TV to task for its shortcomings in the field of news and opinion. This is very likely due to an exaggerated fear of having the bony finger of economic determinism pointed at them; that is, of being accused of knocking a competing medium out of base motives associated with profit.

DONT GET MAD OVER CRITISM - LET IT BE A MEANS OF AN AWAKENING IN YOUR WELL BEING OF THE FUTURE

Many Commentators Lack Manners

Notwithstanding the risks, however, one must comment on the shocking lack of good manners shown by TV's actor-reporters, or perhaps by the unseen directors who manipulate these people. Each network boasts various electronic snooping devices and most of these Orwellian gadgets seem to be operated by individuals selected for the towering heights of boorishness they have reached.

Times without number broadcasts of speeches were interrupted when the frantic camera eye saw a momentarily greener field in some other event, usually no more exciting than the picture of a helicopter disgorging some lesser princeling into the reluctant arms of his admirers. Bone-weary candidates and their batmen were pursued with a voracity that would have done credit to a starving hyena.

As bad as it is, this want of breeding and sensitivity is not the major flaw in television as a medium of news and opinion. Much the more disturbing factor is TV's basic misunderstanding of the role of reporter and/or interpreter. Those who umpire such matters seem agreed that NBC did a superior job to the one done by CBS in covering the conventions. This judgment, of course, is of no earthly interest to any sane person but the reasoning behind it strikes directly at the heart of the matter.

YOU ARE NOT AS INTELLIGENT AND SMART AS MANY PEOPLE THOUGHT YOU WERE

Form Takes Precedence Over Content

NBC's edge, apparently, was largely credited to the fact that Messrs. Huntley and Brinkley were more palatable to viewers than say the picture of Mr. Murrow peering at them with the self-important air of social responsibility one would expect to find only in a man operating a Flit gun in a barber college.

This would seem to be a clear case of permitting form to take precedence over content; an inversion that is uniformly pernicious in any artistic enterprise, and one that is downright dangerous when it takes command of a medium of tremendous political and social influence.

My own hope, as forlorn as it may be, would be for a TV reporter of intellect and objectivity, and what of it if his voice does sound like anthracite tumbling down a coal chute and he has the personality of a cold boiled potato to go with it?

Reporting is seldom improved by being filtered through the personality of the reporter. A good reporter traditionally is a political eunuch, icily objective and utterly indifferent to attitudes and prejudices of proven public appeal. TV has not yet produced one to these specifications.

ASKING MR CRONKHITE - YES MR MURROW MINDIF I SMOKE? HE AND OTHER COMENTATORS ARE MEN THAT ARE MASTERS OF THEIR OWN MIND.

ARE THE ONLY ONE MAKING YOUR-SELF APPEAR LIKE A BEATNIK-ALSO ACTING WITH YOUR EXPRESSIONS AND POSTURE OF A SMART ALEC. PEOPLE ARE SAYING YOU ARE BEGINNING TO LOOK LIKE THE SOUTH END OF A HORSE (AINT NOTHIN' YOU MR MURROW

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COMMENTATORS ARE MEN THAT ARE MASTERS OF THEIR OWN MIND.

Ames, Ann

MRS. F. PEARSON AMES
1374 PENTWOOD ROAD
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND

July 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Having followed with interest for many years your news commentaries and personal interviews and finding you mostly an impartial and perceptive observer of fact and personality, I was somewhat disappointed in your convention reporting. In particular I refer to your comparisons of humility between the presidential nominees.

First, let's take Senator Kennedy on the night of his nomination in

for Angelos. Agreed, there was no noticeable humility - and had there been would it not have been a little suspect. After all, he's been campaigning for four years for the nomination. Rejoicing in the victory ~~would~~ was to be expected. However, I would not have called him unemotional. Look again at the hard swallowing during the singing of our National Anthem and at the exchange of glances with his mother. In that, I think you'll find a tremendous pride in his country pride in the honor of being his party's nominee rather than solely a competitor's joy in victory. Obviously, he believes strongly in America's

MRS. F. PEARSON AMES
1374 PENTWOOD ROAD
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND

need for new ideas and a Democratic administration. He thinks (I'm paraphrasing) "These times would dwarf any man but somebody has got to do the job." He is a man of ideas, ideals, and know-how, a life long student of government combining political skill with vision. Moreover, he communicates the strong feeling of the urgency for new ideas in a sincere, inspiring manner.

Now let's take Mr. Nixon in his hotel room after the nomination. He, too, had sought this goal for - let's see -

not four - but eight years. No smiles of greeting here. Rather, we created the impression of a reflective, thoughtful candidate, humbled, grateful - to his family, church, community, etc., giving Destiny her due. A sober, pondering, philosophical mood prevailed, interrupted by only ten minutes of "dress rehearsal" freshening up. Now you, Ed, above all, who are most at home in these pondering moods, know that this state is not one to slip in and out of abruptly - say, at a signal from a technician - without some degree of falsity. The mind works such that the practical down-to-earth, matters-to-be-attended

MRS. F. PEARSON AMES
1374 PENTWOOD ROAD
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND

to surface level is in control or else the deeper level, stream of continuous thought, is sort-of sunk into. But, I don't think Mr. Nixon had time to put on his diving suit and one wonders whether he really got down there at all. ~~[illegible]~~ And if facial expression and manner are any indication of sincerity and conviction, Mr. Nixon's lowered, shifting eyes might suggest that he was not thoroughly convinced of what he was saying — as though he tried to feel it but couldn't. He

seems to have a certain lack of inner conviction and, perhaps, identification, trying to paste parts of personalities he admires and/or respects on to his own i.e. Ike's humility and sincerity, Kennedy's political mastery, even Krushev's tough spontaneity.

I think it's a mistake to look for humility in the glare and blaze of television cameras, anyhow. One practices humility in the daily acts of one's everyday life and does not display it flagrantly for the T.V. audience's or commentators' emotional fulfillment!

So please, Mr. Murrow, let's have your impartial and sensitive analysis of facts and personalities back. TAKE OFF THOSE BLINDERS!

Sincerely, Anne Ames

Kaslov, M.
Wednesday, 7/27

Dear Mr. Murrow —

I have long been your admirer, which fact I hope entitles me to give you a friendly word of criticism.

I have been following your convention commentaries with considerable interest, but have been disconcerted the last day or two by the feeling that they are not entirely impartial. Your observations at Los Angeles were generally somewhat cynical; in Chicago you adopt a warmer

tone.

Certainly I've no fault to find with your being on cordial terms with individual Republicans (as in your cozy exchange with "Thomas E."), but the whole tenor of your remarks seems to have shifted from (1) fault-finding to (2) giving generous credit where credit is due.

Maybe you've changed to the relaxed attitude demanded by the Times' Jack Gould, or maybe two weeks ago you had indigestion.. In any case, in the coming campaign months I shall be looking for your famous reportorial depth and objectivity.

Very sincerely —
Muriel Koslov

Mrs. Joseph Koslov
54 Baker Hill Rd.
Great Neck, L.I., N.Y.

Griffin, H. J.

Los Angeles Caly
July 27-1960

Edward. R. Murro
C.B.S television
Republic Convention
Chicago Ill
Dear. Mr. Murro.
I have watched and listened to you away out here, and your voice and comments came out very fine.
Now I think you would do a great favor to all Vets over this country, if you would comment on your programm in Chicago before the Convention closes. Why did not Dem or Republicans, say a word about the Vets, in all other conventions, the Amer Legion,

Vets of Foreign Wars, were present, Why does both parties pass by us Vets. not a mention of Vets in any platform,
Now the Vets of W.W.1 are very disgusted at both parties, the Vets W.W.1 are trying to get a Pension for all of us Vets, and the Republicans missed a chance to get many Vet votes by giving the Vets the pass by,
As you know after Spanish Amer war - 20 years later all were put on Pensions. Now it is time for Vets W.W.1 to have full Pensions, But as the Vets say, it was a shame how both parties, did not say

or have Vets. mention at
Conventions
I am a overseas Vet 1st War
in ~~18 battles~~ many battles and
overseas 18 months
So Mr Murrow. Please talk
on this issue, before convention
closes, and many Vets well
thank you.

Sincerelly Yours
H J Griffin
3352 Madera ave

P.S. I will be watching to
hear see you on subject

Milburn, C
July 27, 1960
280 Chicago Ave
Gladstone, Mich

Mr. Edward Murrow
C. B. S. News
485 Madison Ave.
New York, 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow -

During the Democratic Convention, after the nomination of Johnson, you ad libbed about the fact that the opportunity was not given to second his nomination.

Will you kindly settle an earnest discussion for us, as there are those who are determined you said nothing in regard to the above.

We will be much grateful for the

crash statements if possible.

Mr. Murrow, you are our favorite commentator, for we can always depend on the truth from you, or unbiased opinion.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness.

Very Sincerely
(Mrs) Constance Millburn

Republican Nat'l Convention

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

1960 JUL 28 PM 11 53

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
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MG021 NSB317

1960 JUL 28 PM 11 3

NS PBA180 RX PD=PINE BLUFF ARK 28 938P CST=
:REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION=
CARE EDWARD R MURREL NATIONAL COMMENTATOR CHGO=

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON NEXT PRESIDENT UNITED STATES WILL BE JOYFULLY SURPRISED IF YOU ANSWER MY LETTER. THIS IS BEING WRITTEN AS I LISTEN TO YOUR ACCEPTANCE FOR OUR NEXT PRESIDENT. FOR 86 YEARS MY DEAR FATHER WAS A DEMOCRATIC VOTER I HAVE NOT IN ALL MY YEARS, AND I AM 60 YEARS OF AGE, HAVE I EVER HEARD THE TRUE FACTS OF REPUBLICAN AIMS AS I HAVE HEARD FROM YOU TONIGHT. SINCERELY I HAVE BECOME A REPUBLICAN=
L S LEWIS CARE PO BOX 241 ARKADELPHIA ARK=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

1960 JUL 28 PM 11 09

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

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LLJ322 CA763
(OCA637) PD OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA 28 754P CST
EDWARD R MURROW
CBS REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION (CHC) CHGO
WHO WILL TAKE CABOT'S PLACE. THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE VICE- PRESIDENT
HAZEL BICKEL.

1960 JUL 28 PM 10 56

Fan Mail

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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1960 JUL 28 PM 10 28

SG084

S OPA520 PD=TDOP OAKLAWN ILL 28 1013P CDT=

EDWARD R MURROW AND WALTER CRONKHITE=

REPUBLICAN NATL CONVENTION CHGO VIA FB-J STL=

ARE YOU GOING TO GIVE SENATOR JOHN F KENNEDY TELEVISION TIME TONIGHT TO DEFEND HIMSELF AGAINST THE MONSTROUS APOLOGIZING TO KRUSCHEV CHARGE BY BOTH NIXON AND DEWEY=

G L CURME.

PHC

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

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1960 JUL 28 PM 10 12

OD207

O SMA309 PD= DSM BURLINGAME CALIF 28 758P PDT=

CBS EDWARD C MURRGW, CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS=

CHGO=

PHC

WHO IS THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE. ABRAHAM LINCOLN OR NIXON=

JAMES ANBRYAN 1600 WESTMORE RD BURLINGAME=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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1960 JUL 28 PM 10 47

LLK291 CA754

(P JMA223) PD WYNCOTE PENN 28 905P EDT

EDWARD R MURROW, INTL AMPHITHEATRE

(CHC) CHGO

REPUBLICANS WILL LOSE A LOT OF MILEAGE IF KRUSHCHEV DIES BEFORE NOVEMBER

LUVY STRETCH WYNCOTE PENNA.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1960 JUL 29 AM 12 06

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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LLB796 CTA017

RA767 R WA742 PD WASHINGTON DC 28 1157P EDT 1960 JUL 28 PM 11 52

EDWARD R MURROW

CARE CBS CHGO

SURPRISED TO HEAR YOUR MISINTERPRETATION OF SECTION 315 COMMUNICATIONS ACT YOU OF ALL PEOPLE OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER THAN THAT

A HARRY BECKER.

Republican Nat'l Convention

St Louis Mo
July 28 1900

Mr Lemon, I have been looking at the Convention and really enjoyed your performance it was wonderful in fact all of you.

I didn't vote as yet have been a Republican, but after hearing Henry and Pepper have changed my mind - and think the Democrats really mean more considerate than they as from the remarks, they waited to my way of thinking scarcely be trusted as I listened to both and the Democrates were much more in order - I hope Tippe

~~Gets~~ beat as the Press and he
were sure for the rich. God
keep the medium ~~class~~.

I didn't think to write to
of N. B. C. ~~from some of~~
their remarks - but everyone
said you all did a wonderful
Job

Lots of luck to you
Tim ~~[illegible]~~ human ~~[illegible]~~
Person to Person
a friend who always
grabs at C. B. S.
a Friend - may
more

Shelton, S. K.

SCOTT KEY SHELTON
335 EAST PISHNEY LANE
HUTCHINSON, MINNESOTA

July 28, 1960
10:55pm CDT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow:
CBS Television
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For many years, I have been a first-line Murrow fan. But, sir, I am unhappy to notice that you have lost or perhaps, misplaced, your ability to see both sides in political arguments.

You probably will get letters from Democrats who feel that you have slighted their causes, but I feel constrained to complain that your partisanship is showing. It has even seemed to reduce what has been one of the most articulate of voices to one of a group—rather than its former high position. Please, sir, bring us back the Murrow that has been so helpful in forming valid, reasonable opinions.

Most sincerely,
Scott Shelton

Somers, N.

3132 Harford Road
Baltimore 18, Md.
July 28, 1960

Sig Mickelson
CBS News
New York, New York

Dear Sig:

If you are really concerned about the ratings of your news-coverage teams (viz., the 14.5 NBC vs your own 12.0 in the recent conventions) you ought to replace the naive and solemn banalities of Edward R. Murrow and Walter Cronkite with the sparkling sagacity of Howard K. Smith and the wry wisdom of Eric Sevareid. If Smith, probably the most brilliant commentator you have, could have teamed up with Eric, you would have had two perceptive and witty men who could have coped adequately with the successful Huntley-Brinkley team.

I was especially nauseated last night when Murrow solemnly summed up the differences between Nixon and Kennedy's comments upon learning they were the nominees of their respective parties. The CBS audience was informed that Nixon showed greater humility than Kennedy after learning of the event. Since Murrow was so taken in by Nixon's nauseating persiflage about "mother, wife, children, father's advice, lack of good looks, dream of every American boy" etc. etc., and since Walter Cronkite seriously acquiesced in these observations, don't you see why they will never gain the audience that the sophisticated Huntley and Brinkley have?

I am calling some of my wiser friends who watched NBC TV last evening to see if Huntley and Brinkley commented this favorably about Nixon's humility - at Kennedy's expense.

If you bring Eric back from England and elevate Howard K. Smith to the position he rightfully deserves in your news team, I shall once again become a CBS news devotee. Until then, however, hurra for Huntley and Brinkley.

Sincerely,

Norman Somers

Norman Somers

cc: Edward Murrow

Stebar, R. A.

July 28

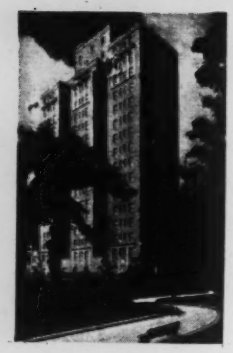
Dear Mr Murrow :-

Just as the Convention closed you remarked that in choosing Henry Cabot Lodge the Republican Party might lose out in the Middle West. Dear Mr Murrow we like to live too. They say the push buttons for every airfield (U S) in the World is in a Central Intelligence right down here in Omaha - about 150 miles as the crow flies from our corn fields. So here's one Republican Middle Western.

Who is happy to have Mr Lodge - he seems to know the Russians - I do hope the Nixon - Lodge ticket is as good as I think it is.

Thank you - I guess we all feel that we know you - even to writing & telling you straight - Sincerely

Ruth Anne Stibor
Elkader
Iowa



The Parkside
Eighteen Gramercy Park
SOUTH
NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 5-6000

anonymous only because "he" could injure one I love if he in the next 20 yrs. got his name.

A friend
a fan

For Gods Sake!

In the name of Decency — Intelligence, please ignore Jack O'Brien's column, We respect & appreciate So much Edward R. Murrow, He is Superb! We watch channels - 2, 4 5, 7 and also 13 (as well as 9 & 11) There needs be no ~~attitude~~ thought of Competition.

The Parkside
Eighteen Gramercy Park
SOUTH
NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 5-6000

I have earnestly thought if we had a TV newscaster quoting J O'Brian (as he does freely quote TV performers) how little, evil ugly he would be shown. In my opinion no person of any character would call him friend - none but a stinking Rat would be other than ashamed of his friendship.
So we love ERM all the more. Incidentally, there was no need or desire for comedy or humor at the Convention

as he JOB intimated, Our love and respect (and what else?) to Howard K Smith. to Chet Huntley (as well as D Brinkley) and that nice man in Wash (I know, he is NBC) Martin Agronsky.

In Short, You have all made TV Wonderful,

Must We have the ignorant like JOB? He is ignorant. no amount of Education could change that.

Our Love —

Friedman, M.

BUSINESS PHONE GYpsy 3-2141 RESIDENCE PHONE GYpsy 3-2601

Pamplico Department Store

BOX 63

Pamplico, South Carolina

July 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As we were watching the two political conventions and then the commentary and analysis by Mr. Walter Cronkite, ~~two~~ Howard K. Smith you and others I had a feeling of regret and emptiness. Every little happenning was analized, things to come predicted with such accuracy that there were no surprises and not much left for our own thinking and digesting, everything is given packaged and ready to eat and digest, no stimulus for a little independent thinking and coming to conclusions.

I know a little help from experts is essential, but am I wrong in feeling that we are depending too much on the experts?

Please forgive me for taking the liberty to write, women feel more and think less, and that's the way I feel.

P. S. even in this little town of 1000 population through the miracle of television we know you and always watched your programs and learned a great deal about our world.

Respectfully

Mrs. M. Friedman

Fisk, E.

MRS. EARL FISK
220 North Ashland Avenue
Green Bay, Wisconsin

July 28'60

Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S News
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow: I have been a constant admirer of yours for many years but last nite at the Republican Convention, I thought you were not non-partisan

Sincerely
Mrs Earl Fisk

Gemaine, 7.

Manhattan, Kans.
July 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I just turned off my TV after watching the two conventions practically from beginning to end, which at times became something of a strain. I would like to tell you that I enjoyed watching you (as well as the other CBS men) perform your difficult task, a task of keeping up interest, of pulling together details, and giving meanings, in a situation where angels must fear to tread. I enjoyed your crack about Stevenson the "secret drinker" (although it hurt a bit). I enjoyed your comment last night about Nixon's informal acceptance speech as showing that his famous '52 speech was no accident (although you backtracked rather quickly).

However, you probably have come to expect criticism from your fan mail, and here it is. The massive TV operation seems to become its own victim, through the pressure to fill the time by producing "scoops" where there are none, or by grasping for minor points and blowing them up out of proportion where perspective is missing. Two examples: 1. You brought out discerningly, but repeated too often, Kennedy's "lack of awe". I wonder whether Nixon took the cue for his extended display of awe last night from your comments? 2. You jumped on the large dose of promises in the Democratic platform, emphasizing always "without any increase in taxes" (although , if memory serves me right, even the platform did say something about the source of the money and something about increases in times of crisis). You disregarded, on the one hand, the fact that Kennedy certainly had a lot to say about sacrifices. You neglected to point out, on the other hand, that Nixon, after first disavowing an "out-promising" strategy, made practically the same promises as the Democrats without indicating at all where the money was going to come from, except of course for the standard phrases about individual initiative and a much weaker appeal for sacrifice. It seems to me that the important function you perform should be one of breaking up stereotypes rather than building them up or reinforcing them by selective overemphasis.

Also, I was a bit disappointed tonight, that you did not point out how essentially similar in content the Republican acceptance speeches were to the Democratic statements (certainly Lodge's speech was Un-Republican; if you delete a couple of references, it could have been delivered at L.A.; so was the major part of Nixon's).

I told my class just the other day that I thought one of the most important parts to listen to in such programs is the winding up, the analysis, or better the attempt at analysis. Watchers too easily get lost in the multitude of words and events, either getting bored or captivated by details fitting into the "pictures in their heads", without understanding what really is happening. Here is where you come in: with your job of providing some perspective, some order and analysis, since you are in the best position to reach the people. (They certainly will not get this from their respective parties.) It would be too bad if this chance to provide some badly needed understanding were lost because you fall in love with your own bon mots.

Keep at it.

Sincerely yours

Fred Schulze

Royal, Ia.
July 28
1960

Route #1
Clear Lake,
Iowa

Ed Murrow
CBS Television
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow -

Cabot Lodge may, as you said, alienate the Midwest on the Republican ticket -

But I am from the Middlewest - and he doesn't alienate me. Nor my mother. Nor my husband. Nor the 9 Republican neighbors on my city block. We talked

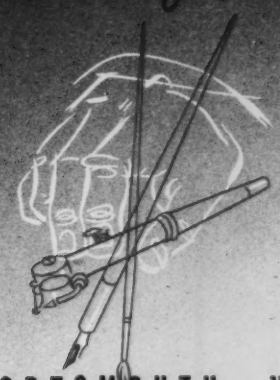
about it several months ago. I suppose you'd call us middle-class Americans, and thinking Americans. We've watched Lodge on TV - as much as TV will allow us - and we don't mind if he isn't a back-slapper - a loud and jolly politician. We know that isn't the type of vice-president we need. We're satisfied with Lodge and certainly have faith in him. I hope you understand that we're not all farmers in the Midwest - if that's what you meant. And one thing more -

you at CBS might like to know that our family - like hundreds of others - rented a TV set for this occasion while on vacation at Clear Lake, Iowa. Many many cottages around the lake were tuned to CBS till late at night. How encouraging to have the viewer's thinking upgraded by programs of this nature! Television tends to underestimate the intelligence of the viewer - and I hope others will write to say how much we appreciate the chance to see and hear significant TV.

Mrs. Frederick A. Royal
5910 Crown Lane, Des Moines, Iowa

Fry, Les

Les Fry



TWO THOUSAND EIGHT CHARLESTON AVENUE . . . PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA

AIR MAIL SPECIAL

July 28, 1960

From Los Angeles, Mr. Murrow,

...hardly was Senator Kennedy done with his acceptance speech when Walter Cronkite jumped on his "immodesty" (like a duck on a Junie-bug he jumped) in saying "I will be worthy..."

Last night from Chicago you reminded us of this point.

Far be it from me to pick a fight with such well seasoned grammarians as you two (and I haven't checked with Bergen Evans); but was he not saying (with appropriate modesty) "It is my will to be worthy"...or..."I shall try to be worthy"? Isn't that the literal translation of "I will" in this context?...as opposed, say, to Gen. MacArthur's "I shall..."

Politically, I couldn't care less. (I've never yet voted for a Democrat president and, the way things seem to shape up, may never.) Grammatically, though, I'm concerned... 'cause the language'll go on no matter who wins.

Congratulations on the excellent job you and the CBS team are doing on convention coverage.

Les Fry

LES FRY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV...News
International Amphitheatre
Chicago, Illinois

Wierman, A.S.

State College, Pa.
July 28, 1960

Mr. Edward Murrow
New York, N.Y.
Dear Mr. Murrow:

I should think a mere sense of common decency and fair play would have persuaded you to ask to be relieved of even attending the Republican Convention.

I believe no one in this nation, you know, so utterly despises all Republicans as you do. You looked positively ill as the President was speaking.

I am a dedicated Republican but watched every session of the Democratic Convention. Why? I am an American first -

a Protestant record and a Republican third.

I have been told many times that your staff shows you no critical mail. Perhaps the secretary who tosses away this letter will give a thought to Americanism.

Yours truly
Genevieve S. Wierman

MRS. ALLEN E. WIERMAN
232 Woodland Drive
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Waring, J. A.

July 28, 1960.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City 22, N.Y.

Sent

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The analysis of the remaining differences and increasing similarities between the two political parties which you gave on the CBS network last Sunday, July 24, was the finest radio-editorial on this I have heard.....

I would greatly appreciate it if you would kindly send me a copy of that broadcast -at least, of your complete commentary.

(You may take this also as an opportunity for me to express my appreciation of your forthright frankness and to add my encouragement -on top of what I trust has come from many others- to keep up the good work of constructive yet biting criticism of America's mass media.)

Thanking you for the above, I am

Yours very truly

John A. Waring

John A. Waring
Research Writer

1227 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Pepple, R. N.

510 Ensley Avenue
Auburn, Indiana
July 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is only simple justice, and not flattery, to tell you how very much our whole family has enjoyed yours and Mr. Cronkite's reporting of both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

My 75-year old mother, my husband, my high school sophomore son and I have discussed the masterful way in which you brought all phases and every facet of each convention into our living room. We had the awesome feeling that we were seeing history in the making, and the cozy feeling that we were "rubbing elbows" with the principal characters themselves. The various roving reporters helped, also, taking us into ante rooms, hotels, and onto the convention floor to participate in the various activities.

Thank you so very much for these many hours of enjoyment, which has been an educational experience, as well.

Sincerely,

Ruth N. Pepple

rp (Mrs. Walter C. Pepple)

Holes, W. W.

July 28, 1960

Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, N. Y.

Attention: The President

Dear Sir:

I was dismayed by Edward R. Murrow's unjust criticisms of President Eisenhower's fine speech to the Republican Convention. Where your other commentators gave a just and rational evaluation of this talk, Mr. Murrow proved once again that he cannot give a fair and unbiased accounting of Republican affairs.

May I suggest that you henceforth limit Mr. Murrow's coverage of political events to Democratic functions as his interests obviously lie with this group.

Sincerely yours,

William W. Holes

WWH/ld
cc: Ed Viehman
KSTP-TV Minneapolis
Edward R. Murrow

Nicol Mrs Hill
Gunnison

1.

Thursday 12 noon July 28-1960.

Dear Ed

Just a line to let you know my husband and I have been watching the Convention's. One night C.B.S Station went off for a spell. We turned over to N.B.C. and as soon as you were back on we turning back to you. You tell all your pals that is working with you that I think you all have done a swell job. I never missed a night. I enjoyed the little talks you have after each program was over. I taken it all in: You can explain anything

so well, evin I can understand it. I think it will be a close race this fall. Well again thank you for a wonderful job.

your old fan Mrs Hugh Nicol.

Love to your family, and God Bless you all.

Now I must take a nap so I can take it to-night. Ha Ha

Thompson, C. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AUSTIN 12

July 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As one of the captive audience of KTBC-TV (the LBJ station for this area) I have observed and listened to most (though not all) of the convention coverage provided by the CBS network for both the Democratic and Republican conventions. I can understand that coverage of and comment upon such affairs are not easy matters, and I also acknowledge that my reactions to your coverage are colored by strong Democratic preferences. It is also conceivable that your comments and reactions may have been better (by my standards) than those provided by NBC and ABC, although judgments from other sources suggest that this was not the case.

Acknowledging these rather imperfect bases for judgment, I still feel impelled to write you of my disappointment in the contributions you made to the telecasting of the Republican affair just concluded. Surely if you had any function to perform as a commentator on these meetings it would have been that of spreading just a little bit of the acid of informed comment on the speeches and other elements of the proceedings. My memory is that you did something of the sort for the Democratic gathering, and it was certainly appropriate for you to do so. My Democratic bias does not completely blind me to the inanities (both among the participants and their ideas) that were in evidence at Los Angeles.

But surely the Democrats had no monopoly on "pie-in-the-sky" promises, half-truths, unfounded charges, and convention "rigging." Nor could you be expected, as you pointed out, to correct all errors of fact or interpretation, but your interpretations of what Republicans did say were strange indeed. Consider the Goldwater speech, the theme of which came in the comment that Democrats are "dedicated to the destruction of this country." Consider the interview with Nixon on the night of his nomination. Consider the set of promises and other glittering generalities offered by Nixon in his acceptance speech.

And what was your reaction to such items, with or without Walter Cronkite's help? The Goldwater speech was a real challenge from the conservative element, clearing the air, and strengthening party unity. The Nixon interview showed the man's "humility." [How long do you suppose he had been rehearsing this speech, or at least preparing its general approach and content? How in the world could you measure humility in these self-serving comments?] The Nixon acceptance speech showed that this would be a vigorous, hard-fought campaign--but no comment on the arsenal of weapons he was already employing, the equally generous promises with no bill to be paid since all these wonderful things would flow, presumably costlessly, from free enterprise made ever freer.

Then there was the Cronkite comment, in which you at least tacitly concurred, of approval of the fact that there had been no reference to Kennedy's religion during the convention. Just how naive can one be? Who by any stretch of the imagination would have thought a mention of Catholicism before a nation-wide TV audience could have in any sense been advantageous? If the Republicans are going

to exploit the fact, they will certainly do it under different circumstances. I fail to see anything remarkable about this abstinence from open comment. [For the record, let me say that I have no Catholic affiliation whatever; if my religion has any denominational brand at all, it is that of East Texas Baptist.]

Please understand, Mr. Murrow, that I write more in disappointment and mystification than in anger. Perhaps you were tired, or bored; one could understand such a reaction, as these proceedings were monumentally dull (particularly in the Republican case). The second week may have been just too much for you. And I know that you did make a reference to "diplomatic disasters" under the Eisenhower Administration. Probably this statement will have brought down upon you the wrath of the (adult) bobby-sox contingent who put this idol in office. [By the way, my applause for the brave fellow of CBS who pointed out that Eisenhower set a new low for mistakes by making only six.]

But, in all seriousness, Mr. Murrow, surely you can provide your audience with more informed comment than you gave during the Republican convention. I have on many occasions admired the work you have done on radio and television. I understand that you are most gravely concerned about the effects of public policies which we now follow. If this concern is at all well founded, as I believe that it is, then there must be some special obligation on people in your position to say something intelligent (no doubt, irritating) about the men and the ideas competing for national attention and approval.

I understand that Westinghouse will present several programs during the campaign; perhaps you are booked to be on these or others. If you are, don't spare Kennedy and the Democrats, but please take off at least one glove when Richard Nixon's turn comes. Otherwise, in my judgment it would be just as well for you to go away somewhere and brood, leaving the commentary to be handled by the Furness family.

Sincerely yours,

Carey C. Thompson

Carey C. Thompson
Associate Professor
of Economics

Stokes, George

Ogden, Utah.
July 29th, 1960.

"Personal Attention".

To the President:
Westinghouse Electric Corporation.
Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir:

It is with an intense sense of wrath and outraged indignation as I voice my disapproval with all the vehemence and force at my command, caused by the smug conceited attitude of complete disrespect as expressed by your "Walter Kronkite" for Mr. Edward R. Murrow at the last final minute of the close of both the Democratic and Republican Conventions, where he "blanked-out" this fine and noble gentleman from us - we, the buying public.

Never in my entire life have I ever seen the equal of such a dirty raw deal as perpetrated by your "man" Walter Kronkite" upon the person of Mr. Edward R. Murrow as was done last evening in his low exhibition of discourtesy and shameful disrespect, which can only accounted for by his "stuffed-~~up~~ shirt attitude" of egotistical self-importance as he snubbed Mr. Edward R. Murrow; while he as a perfect Cad, allowed three (3) of his T.V. associates to bid farewell to the public, he denied that self-same act of courtesy to Mr. Edward R. Murrow!

We, in our household are not happy and are very much displeased as a result of this most adverse uncouth "low-brow" insulting experience as "dished-out" to us - the buying public by your Representive of the House of Westinghouse - your "man" Walter Kronkite. He tilted his hand and by doing so he revealed the type and kind of a person that he actually is - "a square peg in a round hole" to the entire discredit of your otherwise meritorious highly ethical harmonious program - up until the last moment he had to throw a monkey-wrench into the works.

And, it is indeed trusted that we the buying public - your customers will see no more of this Cad "Walter Krokite" by being given the opportunity to try and be-little the noble stature of such a fine gentleman as Mr. Edward R. Murrow?

Sincerely yours,

Geo. Stokes.

George Stokes,
#906 - 12th Street.
Ogden, Utah.

Kelley, R.

July 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last night in a discussion with Walter Cronkite of youth in the two parties you said: "The Republicans have youth in depth." I must confess that I didn't understand your implication, and I should be most grateful if you would enlighten me.

While I am writing let me say that I am still wishing that you will start another 15-minute radio newscast. It is badly needed.

Sincerely,

Ruth Kelley

Ruth Kelley
5390 Pershing
St. Louis 12, Mo.

Kaplan, S.

SAMUEL KAPLAN
5807 N. ST. LOUIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 45, ILLINOIS

July 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
& Mr. Walter Cronkite
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Gentlemen:

I wish to extend my congratulations and thanks for your excellent handling of the Political Conventions.

Your intimate conversations were most informative as well as interesting. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Kaplan

Samuel Kaplan

Miller, M.

RESISTANE COATING CORPORATION
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966 NEPPERHAN AVENUE · YONKERS · NEW YORK
TELEPHONE YOnkers 9-3271

July 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been an admirer of you and your reporting through the days of the second world war when your voice would come over the air "THIS IS LONDON", and through the days since, when you were heard "THIS IS THE NEWS".

Last evening after Mr. Nixon's speech when you and Mr. Cronkite briefly discussed it, I received the impression of cynicism in your remarks. I sincerely hope that in your long experience of analyzing people and events you have not become cynical, and that you have not acquired the belief that no man can be genuinely inspired and completely honest. We should, of course, have the true facts whenever possible, but I do not believe this means that we should doubt the motives of every man, and particularly one who spoke as convincingly and as inspiringly as Mr. Nixon did last night. This country, I am sure you will agree, sorely needs real inspiration, particularly in these times, in the direction of the "American dream", so often talked about.

I believe most people who heard Mr. Nixon last night received the impression that he may well be the man of the hour; the one to start and lead throughout the world, a counter ideology of freedom against communism. In any event, why discount the possibility of world freedom, and belittle Mr. Nixon's declaration that we, America, under his leadership should attempt to accomplish just that. I am sure you will agree that the only way to counteract a wrong ideology is with a right one. Should we not all back the man who showed the vision, the sincerity and the indication of intelligent leadership we saw

last night?

The excellence of your commentaries has put you in a high position in this country's thinking, as you, of course, know, and I humbly suggest that you carefully consider the influence of your comments in this time of grave crisis and try to give enthusiastic support to any honest and competent effort to win the ideological contest we face.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert Hoover

President

MM:gl

Payton Elving
16425 S.W. 113th Ave.
Tigard 23, Oregon
July 29, 1960

C.B.S. News Service
New York City, N.Y.
Attn: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Murrow:

At the conclusion of the conventions it is sad to say that a top news analyst closeted in the fanciest booth for seeing and hearing all that went on gave little news to his T.V. audience while he appeared to be both biased and bored. Yes, Mr. Murrow, you certainly had that appearance in L.A. and Chicago. With much repetition you acclaimed the grandeur and superiority of the Republicans at their nominating convention. How could it be news when a decision for the nominee had been made in December? And weren't the votes really counted at Los Angeles?

In the dealing with personalities, we tire of the gloved glamour pictured by the Republican females. The Roosevelts who seconded the nomination showed certain physical resemblances to their forefathers. The teeth of Teddy, the voice and smile of Franklin D. But the porcine appearance of John was no inheritance. Frankly, the penguins plunging in their pool at our local Zoo give better performances. Did you know there are thousands of children more alert and full of imagination

who could portray our beautiful young Americans than those elite ones on the big Show? Remember that the best ingredients make poor dishes even when garnished with the finest fixings, served on silver trays, if they have been made unpalatable from over-cooking.

Observations were made of minor incidents. At Chicago a banner bearer whose sign read, "A nomination not a coronation" stood out. At L.A. a photographer collided with Kennedy in a dark corridor at the Coliseum while seeking the picture of the very man he almost knocked down. Vice-Pres. Richard N. Nixon in his acceptance speech reversed the charges of derision by offering his better America.

And finally the personal, Being a descendent of pioneers who came west in covered wagons, I shall always be touched by their spirit. Being a veteran, a Democrat who is no pal of Krushchev I hope to continue being a loyal American — not because of Nixon. You Republicans have assumed that most Americans are chameleons who change to please your political fancy.

Appreciation of the opening daily ceremonies at the Chicago convention comes from one who taught over thirty years in the public schools in Berkeley, California. Such formalities have the psychological effect of ~~of~~ putting one's attention on the business of the day.

I hope during the coming campaign the C.B.S. reporters will tell for every time they repeat the paternal Kennedy's fascist views, also ~~support~~ that the Lodge isolationism ~~which~~ defeated the U.S. efforts to become

a member of the League of Nations.

My opinion of the excellent reporting of Walter Kronkite, Alex Hendrick and Howard K. Smith are not changed.

Good golfing with Thomas E. Dewey,

Very truly yours,

Edna M. Payton

N.B.C Brodcasting Co
Mr Walter Cronkite +
Mr Ed Morrow

Dear Sirs
Listing to your brodcast for the cow; in Chicago; You said Pres Eisenhowe had failed in His Peace program; I would like to ask you a question; How would you two make Peace with a bunch of international crooks + murders. It is like saying to Chicago, You must cooperate with the coposes or crooks be cause they have a few Tommy guns. The Lord said every person will be judged according to the things done

in the flesh"; God has a
Tape recording, taking down
every thing you do + say and
at the great white throne
judgement you will all
stand be for our Blessed
Lord + Savior not for
Salvation all that is to
late, now He is your
Judge no testomony just
the record you your selves
have written; we will all
be waiting to hear Our God
give thes blessings up on our
beloved Pro Isenhoure where
He hands out His jewels
I believe His reward will
be blessed enter in to the
Joy of your Lord. He has been
faithful to his oath of office
Blessed be the name of the Lord

why dont you say some
thing about Old Joes Payola
He used so freely in
Los Angeles and yet you
supposed to be good reporters
in true America Mr Truman
dared you fellows to
speak His name and
no one had the nerve;
where is your americanism
and allso tell about
Him being the Big Bathger
and where his millions came
from, their and from
Payola in stock + bonds
He milked dry and passed
a law so no one else could
do the same He controls
one sen the controls
a million more to cover
up his and [illegible]

Mr Roswelt Conedent
take his evil sleiff.
He was a bed fellow with
mussie & Hitler Mr R
called him home be
cause of this. I am
sure this was not
done in a dark corner
and this vulcher you
try to make fit for the
white house Papa Payola
wouned go in with him
I wouedent work for
a out fit where you
Conedent tell the truth.
Some day
you will stand be for
the truth. I suppose
does Payola have bought
out all the stations. He
that is with us is greter
than | he that is with you

Ans over the Jerusalem

Mrs. Albert F. Mogerley
75 Craig Road
Hillsdale, N. J.

July 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow,

After watching both the Democratic and Republican conventions covered by you and Mr. Cronkite I was disturbed by one thing. The very noticeable lack of analysis of Mr. Nixon's speech. I felt that it was an excellent speech and should have been recognized as such. Considering the fact that you reach so many homes and that people are

naturally impressed by what you have to say, as I might add, the lack of it, I feel that it is only right that you should be more neutral in your coverage. You went to great length over Mr. Kennedy's speech (which incidentally I stayed up to watch) and I was eagerly awaiting your analysis of Mr. Nixon's speech. None was forth coming. I can only hope that in the future when you cover events of this type you will be more bi-partisan.

Sincerely,
Mrs. A. D. Ageilby

Larson, F. F.

July 29, 194

Sir;

I thankyou for your comments during the convention that have just concluded.

I cannot agree that N.B.C. won honors for their T.V. coverage. In my humble opinion you are still the king of them all, and your age and experience add prestige to what you do and say.

Thankyou

F. F. Larson

Eastman, Anna Mae
July 29-60

Mae Eastman • 3439 OLINDA DRIVE • ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Murrow & staff, I'm not in the habit of writing fan letters, but when a job is well done, I feel we should give credit where credit is due. After shopping around from one station to another on my T.V. the first day of the Democratic convention I finaly settled down to channel 2 K.N.X. for I was tired of listening to the private opinion of commentators, What I wanted was to hear what was going on down on the platform and on the floor, and you and Mr. Cronkite certainly gave it to us, Maybe I'm a wee bit prejudiced Mr. Murrow for we listened to you night after night during the war, with your "This is London," and when you came back to the states on a lecture tour we went to hear you at the South Pasadena high school, and down through the years your Radio and T.V. programs have been tops, Thanks again to you and your staff for helping me to enjoy both conventions, It truly made me feel that I too was there.

Sincerely

Anna Mae Eastman

Boyer, G. E.

222 Melwood Avenue
Pittsburgh, 13, Pa.

July 29, 1960

Dr. Frank Stanton, President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, New York

Dear Sir:

We wish to express our resentment of the abominable performance of your Edward R. Murrow in the CBS TV coverage of both national political conventions.

It is our understanding that the networks are obligated in the public interest to give an objective, impartial presentation of the news. The TV audience has a right to expect this. The obviously partisan Mr. Murrow is an affront to the trust, confidence, and intelligence of your audience.

We commend Walter Cronkite and Howard K. Smith for their excellent observations and analyses. They are fair, sympathetic, and balanced. To be sympathetic merely means to present the events, personalities and ideas without rancor. Mr. Murrow failed disgracefully to fulfill his obligation in this respect in the Democratic Convention.

Surely a man with such a marked antipathy should not be forced - nor permitted - to undertake such an assignment!

For a commentator to deliberately distort and pervert his function in order to present his own partial, partisan beliefs is a performance totally intolerable to us, the audience, and we would assume, also to you, the President of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Were it not for our great admiration and respect for Walter Cronkite and Howard K. Smith, we would confine ourselves exclusively to NBC news.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. Glenn E. Boyer

cc: E. R. Murrow
W. Cronkite
H. K. Smith
A. C. Dunham

Beck, Elva

Dear Mr. Murrow; - I have read Time's report of Convention in Los Angeles and noted the unkind things they said about you

I happen to be one of the few people who doesn't belive it sacrilegious to disagree with Time

I realize my opinion is infinitesimal compared with the above magazine but it may please you to know that I enjoyed you

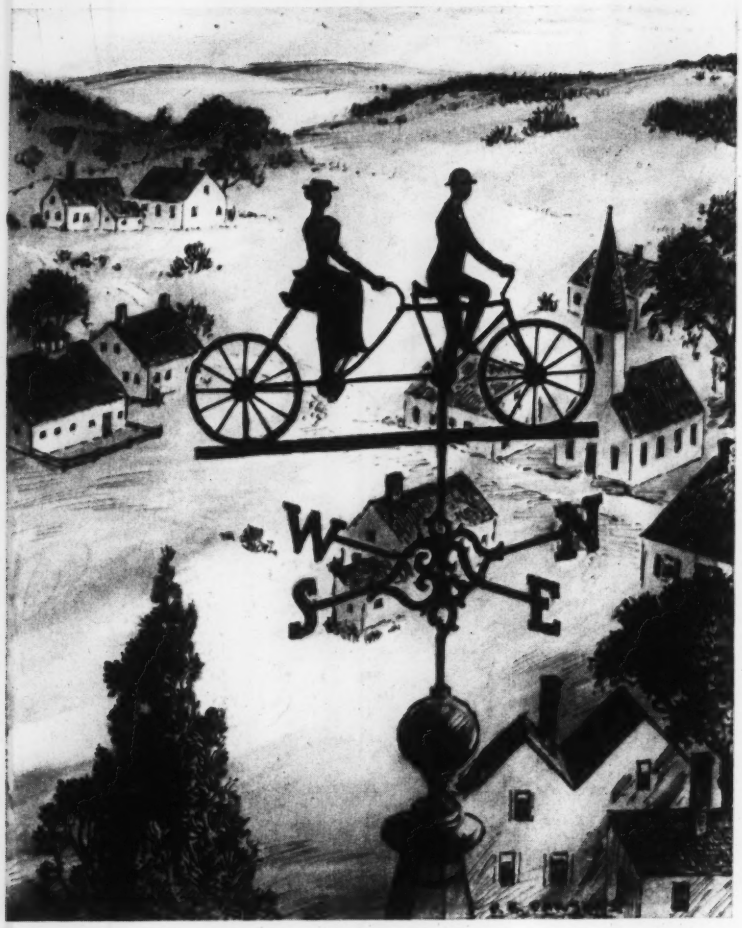
and Walter Cronkite
more than the other
networks (even better
than the award win-
ning newscasters)

Sincerely yours
Elva T Beck
(Mrs John Beck)

R D #2
Clarion, Pa.

P.S. Is there not a
better and more digni-
fied way to nominate
a president of the U S A ?

E T B



309-1
WHITE & WYCKOFF
HOLYOKE, U. S. A.

Marcy, D.

July 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Immediately following his speech at the close of the Republican Convention, you misquoted Mr. Nixon as having said, in answer to Krushchev's threat, that Russian grandchildren would be living "under freedom". This is very different from "in freedom" which is what was stated by Mr. Nixon. I believe that it was this change of prepositions to which the convention audience responded so thoroughly and enthusiastically, not the change of nouns.

Sincerely,

Dicki Marcy

L.A.Calif. Dorr, C.
7/30/1960/

Dear Ed Murrow; Although I have a wooden-ear I heard the historic faux pas of Rocky as he presented Richard "E" Nixon, and anxiously awaited your comment at The end of the program. But you let me down. I cannot believe that such "sharpies" as you and Walter did not catch it. Doubtless you are familiar with Freud's interpretation of such "slips of the tongue" occurrences.

I enjoyed your coverage, as always, and consider you one of my favorite commentators; But I do not like your playing second violin these days.

Could it be that you, too, are getting the Bill Stout treatment?

Very sincerely yours,
Catherine Dorr

Edward R. Murrow- Columbus, Ohio

You are sure a Democrat, or you would not have said what you did against "Our Pres." (as you did) He did not "Fail" & you know that. We didn't have a War did we? Could anyone brought Peace into the "World" With "Krus" working against us- I could understand why N.B.C. received the Honors for their coverage of Convention - You were all too critical of Our Pres. a wonderful man in every way - I had to write this - Columbus Ohio

From Mrs Catherine Darr
3369 Eagle Rock Blvd.
Los Angeles 65, California

LOS ANGELES
JUL 30
8 30 AM
1960
CALIF.

REPORT ON SCENE
YOUR
ER

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Edward R Murrow
485 Madison ave
New York City
New York

COLUMBUS, 1
JUL 29
1230PM
1960
OHIO

THIS SIDE OF CARDTS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C. B. S. - T. V.
New York, N. Y.

Moor, Donald J.
P.O. Box 7054
El Paso, Texas
July 30, 1960

C.B.S. Television Network
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

I enjoyed your coverage of the Democratic and Republican National Convention. Edward R. Murrow was outstanding in his analysis and comparison of the candidates and their platform. I was especially pleased to note Mr. Murrow was given more time to talk during the Republican convention, rather than being interrupted so much during the Democratic part. I'm looking forward to hearing more of Mr. Marrow in the future.

Yours very truly,
Donald J. Moor

Mr. Murrow
The above is a copy of a letter I sent to C.B.S.
D. J. M.

Hathaway, E. C.

Santa Barbara, Calif.,
2316 De la Vina St.,
July 30, 1960.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Am sending you the enclosed card, not because you need the advice, far from it, but because after looking at it for years it has not done me a particle of good - I just never learn and have to be shushed every time there are more than two people around. You probably saw this in some card shop and mentioned the gist of it on your convention broadcast - so for any future use you may have to mention the advice - here's how.

I want to express my great admiration to you and Mr. Cronkite for the fine work you did on both conventions - I was almost more interested in your comments, but you both apparently had "brain well in gear" because I couldn't tell when you approved or did not, and I would like to know which side you were on - only by instinct could I feel you were for Nixon, and that plays tricks on me too.

Anyway - your poker faces were fair to both sides and in the face of all that oratory that was a tribute to your skill in reporting.

Sincerely,

(Mrs) Ella P. Hathaway.

July 31, 1960

Elizabeth Knuckles
Box 5742
Cleveland 1, Ohio

To Elizabeth Knuckles
Mr Edward Immanuel
every time here in this world
he is welcome, a great
man.

Dear Mr Immanuel:
I was so very nice seeing
you and to talk with and
the week before last like
old times, you made every
thing much better I was a little
since I saw you last you know
you are from NC and I am SC
both you and I know there are
too bad people in this world
than the south nice people
under stand

2

Elizabeth Knuckles
Box 5742
Cleveland 1, Ohio

tell mr countrie he is also
a Dancy man's all you have
to do for me look nice say
the thing's that are right
look nice in your dress
that is first time the camera
man left me to believe that
we have a slate of Presidents
in our country's all of
you were very nice
boy of the best of luck
Elizabeth Knuckles
Box 5742,
Cleveland 1, Ohio

Mrs. Eric Kindquist
2 Shore View Road
Port Washington, N. Y.

July 31, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

For years I have been one of your countless, profound admirers. Perhaps, you can imagine, then, my deep shock at your stunning lack of perception about Richard Nixon, the night he won the Republican nomination for President.

As I watched the interview with Nixon in his hotel room, after he learned he had won the nomination, I was struck so forcibly by his complete insincerity. All his protestations of unworthiness was such a hoax. All his humility was

pure "ham." I could see the wheels turning in his shrewd brain: "Kennedy's humility wasn't apparent, I'll have to lay it on thick." And, boy, did he!

Your comparison of Kennedy's lack of humility and Nixon's great modesty was unfair because you were measuring surface appearance, and, also, because there was no private interview with Kennedy as with Nixon. Kennedy was talking to the convention. Did you feel humility in Nixon in his acceptance speech, when he was saying over and over with such great assurance, "I will do this and this?"

I'm sure Kennedy felt he couldn't show any false modesty when his opponents have kept hammering away

Mrs. Eric Kindquist
2 Shore View Road
Port Washington, N.Y.

of his youth and lack of experience.

What hurt me about your comparison of the two men, was the reminder of King Lear and his judgment of Cordelia, who didn't drip words of love and his other two daughters who did.

I only hope that, like Lear, you will come to see the light, and see the hypocracy and opportunism of Nixon versus the true honesty of Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,
Carl S. Kindquist

P.S. I must add that your whole performance during the two conventions

was very disappointing to me because of your evident partisanship throughout (as an example, your handling of Stevenson.)

3-B-24 National Convention 1960

CBS RADIO NETWORK

BACKGROUND

SUNDAY, July 31, 1960
12:05 - 12:30 P.M.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. The name of the program is BACKGROUND. The conventions are over; some political eagles have turned into butterflies and there're some wounds that must be healed. But the delegates have gone home and the politicking in earnest begins. Both candidates are running against Khrushchev. I have with me here in the studio two of my colleagues, Blair Clark and Alexander Kendrick who've been covering the conventions with me these last three weeks.

Gentlemen, let's start by taking a quick look at the two platforms and then at the two candidates. And since both parties seem to be primarily interested in foreign policies, let's look at the two foreign policy planks first. It seems to me that the Democrats support the Atlantic community, propose a broader partnership which goes beyond our common fears and welcome the progress made towards European unity. The Republicans call for regional groupings in emerging areas to work out plans for economic and educational development. Not very much difference between the two there.

The Democrats say that they will not permit the establishment in the Western hemisphere of a regime dominated by international atheistic communism. The Republicans support President Eisenhower's reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine in all its vitality. Again, I think you would agree not very much change. In the Middle East also substantial agreement - urging the Israelis and the Arabs to get together and try to solve their difficulties. Both platforms promise to prevent further encroachment of communism in the Western hemisphere. Both platforms call for suspension of nuclear tests with adequate safeguards. Both favor continuance of foreign aid but the Democrats ask for a certain shift of emphasis, from military assistance. They say that they would like to replace tanks with tractors, bombers with bulldozers, tacticians with technicians.

The Democrats and the Republicans oppose Red China's admission to the United Nations, but the Democrats would welcome any evidence that the Chinese Communist government is genuinely prepared to create a new relationship. The Republicans say flatly that recognition of Communist China is firmly opposed.

Would you think that it's a fair summary of the foreign policy plank in the platform?

KENDRICK: I think it's a summary of the foreign policy plank and I must add this comment that, as we all know, platforms are, as you say, documents of promise - they are statements, really, of principle - and I think the more interesting aspect of the foreign policy question, in the Republican Convention at least, was not the platform so much as it was Mr. Nixon's acceptance speech in which he proposed what he would do to implement this platform, this foreign policy plank - I think that's the most interesting thing.

To get back to your reference, Ed, to the Democrats... Democratic intention to switch from the military to the non-military aspects of foreign relationships, Nixon did the same thing. He spelled out what seems to me to be a policy of massive retaliation, so to speak, in the non-military areas.

MURROW: What he really suggested was that he would like to get all of the non-military operations abroad in one fist, in one organization - and all three of us have spent a certain amount of time wandering about the world and I think would agree that our foreign organizations are bloated, duplicated, and confused. Too many people doing too many different things without sufficient coordination.

CLARK: In his news conference yesterday, Nixon, in effect, said that he was going to make Lodge the high command of this new economic effort. Don't you think this amounts to an amendment to the platform? As Alex said, it's always a question how much platforms mean - but to me it seems a quite radical departure from the Republican platform. This is a brand new idea not in the platform.

KENDRICK: Well, I'm not so sure that it isn't ... the germs of it are not contained in the Republican platform. I mean, after all, the language of platforms is so vague anyway that you can take it anyway you like. But what seemed to me most interesting in Nixon's spelling out of this first step that he proposed to take was this, that he kept stressing the need for victory over communism by non-military means and I would say that the more he stressed it the more he was implying that the Eisenhower Administration hadn't really done too well at it, you see, and I thought this was a sort of cutting away from the Administration even though in other aspects of his speech he had high praise for the Administration. I think he's now resolved to go ahead and do what Eisenhower couldn't do or didn't do.

CLARK: Is it irreverent to question the price tag on this new move, all the protestations about economy -

KENDRICK: Well, he says we're going to do all this and yet save money. Now, that'll be an interesting thing, you know, if it happens that way. Of course ... (inter.)

CLARK: It's rather hard to visualize.

MURROW: Well, it seemed to me that the Republicans were saying, in essence, anyone who says that we have lost ground, that we have staggered from one disaster to another in the international field, is almost giving aid and comfort to the enemy. And then he went on to say but still we have to do a few more things than we have been doing.

KENDRICK: I was frankly disturbed by this theme all throughout the Republican proceedings. They kept speaking about people who had been denigrating America; this was their constant theme. And now there is one aspect of it, namely, I got the feeling that some of the Republican leaders think that all you have to do to make a thing so is to say that it's so. But beyond that, some of the references made by even the topmost leaders seemed to me to stem directly from the most

conservative wing of the Republican party, because when Goldwater and his boys were holding forth they were attacking the Democrats really as people who desire the downfall and the end and collapse of America. It seemed to me they were going a bit to the extreme, you know.

MURROW: But, Alex, it is also true that in Los Angeles, the Democrats made, I think, more sweeping promises than have ever been made before in a platform. They were not only going to deal with Khrushchev in the world field of international affairs, but they were going to improve education, health, the farm, everything else, and they were going to do all this by a very simple device of causing the economy to grow at a rate of 5% a year, and this could be done simply by voting Democratic, and there would be no increase in taxes.

KENDRICK: Well, that was oversimplification. But then on the other hand, the Republicans, or at least the Goldwater wing, took this to mean that the Democrats were plotting the destruction of America. I don't see that that follows.

MURROW: Well, let's look at the farm plank of the two parties for a moment and see if we find much difference there. The Democrats say they will work to bring about full parity; they will take positive action, and then they list the measure such as loans on basic commodities and not less than 90% of parity, production and marketing quotas, food stamp program for the needy, and they of course repudiated the Republican administration of soil bank program and they pledge an orderly land retirement and conservation program.

The Republicans, on the other hand, omit all mention of parity, and they say that specific promises of specific levels of price supports are a cruel deception. They call for an intensified food-for-peace program and they say they will cooperate with the food surplus nations to assist the hungry people. The Republicans call for a large-scale land conservation reserve program. There is at least one point where the two parties agree, they would both create a food reserve for national

defense purposes. Here again, Alex, it seems to me that the Democrats have out-promised the Republicans.

CLARK: I don't think there's any question, Ed, that even though there's no mention even indirectly of Mr. Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture, that Nixon has done everything he possibly could to reject Bensonism and everything that Benson stands for. It's not ... it's hard to spell that out in platform language but he was conspicuous, Benson was conspicuous by his absence at the meeting in Chicago on Saturday.

KENDRICK: I don't know too much about the farm aspects of the platform but it seems to me that the Republicans took a calculated risk by nominating Lodge as their Vice Presidential man in the face of this midwestern sentiment for somebody who understood what the farmer wanted, and I would think that Lodge would have some difficulties. A man named Henry Cabot Lodge isn't going to make much appeal in Iowa I shouldn't think, unless of course, you know we have Jack running and Dick is running. Unless we start calling Lodge Hank (laughter), he may not do so well out there. But perish the thought, I don't think anybody has ever called him Hank, really.

CLARK: Doesn't sound like a dirt farmer's name.

MURROW: Well, already, I think some of the Republicans are saying that Kennedy is a window box farmer.

But let's look now at the two party platforms on economic growth. The Democratic platform says our economy can, and must, grow at an average rate of 5% annually. The Republicans say that our economy is now prosperous but we can, and must, quicken the pace of economic growth to meet new demands, and the mainspring of vigorous economic growth lies in the private sector of the economy. Here certainly, is one area of basic disagreement between the two parties on the domestic scene.

CLARK: Ed, I think that what lies back of that is a basic Democratic acceptance all through the ranks of the party, except in the extremely conservative wing, that any major efforts that are going to be made on a national scale assume a kind of collective effort, collective may be a bad word and one that isn't generally used in politics in America, but it assumes that in any major thing you cannot wait for the private sector of the economy to take the necessary steps whether it's in defense or any new domestic program. Whereas the Republicans, in their doctrine at least, have not accepted this idea even though in practice they carry it out a good deal.

KENDRICK: Well, I think also that there may be a little bit of propaganda in this, in these two attitudes. I don't think the Republicans really differ basically, at a certain minimum level anyway, about the role of the Federal Government in state and local questions. Now, the farm situation is one of those. I don't think the Republicans are in favor of giving up subsidies to the farmer and yet these Federal aids and I wouldn't exactly call them private enterprise. If they really believed in private enterprise, if both parties, well, if the Republicans who say they do, believed in it, they would remove all subsidies of all kinds.

MURROW: Well, this is one of the basic areas of disagreement though. The Democrats ... (inter)

KENDRICK: So far as the platform is concerned ...

MURROW: In political shorthand, the Democrats believing in big government, government intervention or guidance in the whole area of economic development, the Republicans contending at least that they would provide a greater area of uncoerced choice for the individual.

Let's look at the civil rights platform for a moment. The Democratic platform calls for compliance, at least first-step compliance, of the Supreme Court school desegration decision by 1953. The Republicans promise the full use of the

power resources in leadership of the Federal government to eliminate discrimination in voting, employment, schools and housing and they also say that all public facilities must be available without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. The Democrats promise to support whatever action is necessary to eliminate literacy tests and the payment of poll taxes as requirements for voting. Basically here I should say that the Republicans perhaps promised a little stronger and more vigorous action in the field of civil rights. Would you think that accurate?

KENDRICK: I would think so but haven't they always done so? I think it was more revolutionary, really, for the Democrats who try to keep a solid South, to put up a strong civil rights plank than it was for the Republicans. After all, they've been talking about Lincoln at every session of their convention. This was a hundred years since Lincoln was nominated and he was the one who started the whole civil rights question so to speak - I would expect the Republicans to be stronger than the Democrats about it.

CLARK: And as the cynics say, the Republicans rely on the Southern wing of the Democratic party not to put into execution the words that're in the platform. At least that's been the legislative history (inter.)

KENDRICK: But, Blair, doesn't this also indicate that perhaps the Republicans have given up the idea of taking the South?

CLARK: I think they have. If we're going to move into the political scene, Ed, at this point I think that they ... my own view is that they flirted with the idea of trying to get some Southern states until Lyndon Johnson was nominated on the Democratic ticket, and then rather rapidly they shifted their ground. And I think this is an interesting point and does not do very much to reinforce the idea that American political parties are much on doctrine. They adapt themselves with great expediency to tactical situations such as the one that came up when Johnson was nominated.

MURROW: Isn't this a great gamble the Republicans have taken, one, to put all the emphasis on foreign policy, two, to nominate Lodge, because if the international

MURROW: Well, now both of you gentlemen have had a chance to measure these two young men who are the candidates of their party, if they meet in public face-to-face debate, which is likely to turn out the winner?

CLARK: With large groups of people, in my judgment, Nixon will be more effective. Kennedy seems to believe in a more abstract, dry, if you want, aristocratic, approach to government and the issues, whereas Nixon has shown a couple of times ever since the nomination that he will pull out all the emotional stops and talk about his own origins and mother and hearth and so on and very effectively show that he is a representative of a group in society which is larger than the one that Mr. Kennedy comes from.

KENDRICK: I'm not sure there's that much difference anymore, Blair. Here you have the traditional party of the poor, the Democrats, with a rich man as their nominee, you have the traditional party of the rich, the Republicans, with a poor man as their nominee. I would think it then resolves itself into a matter of personalities and, frankly, I don't find much to choose between the two. I think they are typical products of this new and young American generation; they have a certain amount of institutionalism in them if I can call it that. I think both of them are basically conservative in spite of anything that their platforms may say. And they may simply propose to fight it out on a question of which one can do the same thing better than the other - that's all.

MURROW: There was a time, at both conventions, when it seemed that they were arguing about who could go forth on a white charger and joust with Khrushchev and had the best chance of coming out best.

But, gentlemen, we've been talking about the importance of foreign policy in this campaign, and it seems to me that about a week ago Americans woke up to the menace of Chinese Communist infiltration of Latin America, because Red China signed

situation continues to deteriorate can Nixon and Lodge disassociate themselves from those policies?

CLARK: I was going to say, Ed, that seems to bring in the question of Eisenhower and Eisenhower's mantle, in my opinion, is going to be very difficult to transfer to Mr. Nixon even reinforced by Lodge.

MURROW: Well, if the President campaigns very considerably in the course of the next few months, it seems to me it must be a rather defensive effort on his part.

KENDRICK: Well, exactly. He has already made this speech at the convention in which he defended his Administration. He's certainly likely to go on doing that. But can Nixon go on defending Eisenhower's Administration or will he even try to? That's I think the most interesting question in this campaign ahead.

MURROW: Well, he's certainly indicated in Chicago that everything was fine in the garden but a few additional things required to be done. Particularly in the area of defense spending and as you said earlier, Blair, the coordination of our non-military activities overseas.

CLARK: Ed, on your point about the gamble that Nixon is taking. What if things go very well, what if all the crises on the horizon suddenly disappear and things are going just fine and foreign policy is not an issue in November. I doubt very much that that would happen but it might ... the tension might have let down considerably (inter.)

KENDRICK: The Russians might be that canny, hm?

CLARK: Then where would the Republicans ... (inter.)

KENDRICK: Yes, there's another risk they're taking, I mean (inter.) operates from both sides (inter.)

CLARK: The most interesting political thing is Nixon's quote which has not been refuted that he's supposed to have made day-before-yesterday in a meeting of the Republican leaders in Chicago when he said "We're licked, in effect, if the Democrats campaign ... if we allow the Democrats to campaign on domestic issues, it's got to be on foreign policy".

an agreement to buy 500,000 tone of sugar from Cuba every year for five years. Chinese Communists have been visiting Cuba. But in the past year, more than 60 delegations from Latin America have visited Red China. Guy Searls, our colleague, has been studying the background of this problem and here's his report fron Hong Kong. Let's listen to it.

SEARLS: Red China is pushing in to both Africa and Latin America with what it considers its most important export product, that is revolutionary technique. This does not mean necessarily that the Chinese Communists are calling for the traditional form of revolution, the mere replacing of one government with another. What they want is a revolution in orientation. An existing government is just as good as a new one for the time being at least if it is willing or able to reorient its policies for those of the so-called Socialist camp. The prime requirement in any case is a complete rejection of anything American.

The Red China thrust into Africa and Latin America has been going on for some time. Its effects, which are just beginning to be felt, will probably grow stronger. At least that is what the Chinese Communists plan. This was shown very strongly by the Peking reaction to their success in Cuba, where they signed their first government level trade pact with a Latin American nation. Instead of hailing the new trade pact as a victory, Red China described it as merely an opening wedge for the rest of Latin America. The Peking government is boasting that Latin America, which formerly was the backyard of the United States, is now the front line in the battle against United States imperialism.

Red China began its penetration into Latin America in what has become the classic Communist style. First, there was sympathetic propaganda for Latin American problems. Then in 1956, a Chinese opera troupe toured South America, spreading the Peking line and making political contacts along with the dancing and singing. The opera troupe was followed by other visiting cultural groups from

Communist China. And soon afterwards, a rash of delegations from Latin America were making pilgrimages to Peking. All of them are being propagandized with the evils of so-called American imperialism. All of them are being urged to break all ties with the United States in favor of closer relations with the Communist camp. (indistinct) of aid and favorable trade arrangements, such as that signed with Cuba, are being offered. And, incidentally, the Cuban trade agreement is not economically sound from the Communist Chinese point of view. But it gives the Reds what they more urgently want, a long-term political foothold in Cuba.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Well, Alex Kendrick and Blair Clark, we also have a report from Marvin Kalb in Moscow - and the quality of the signal was not quite usable so I'll read it:

He said "Yesterday was Congo Day in Russia, a new holiday proclaimed just a few weeks ago, to highlight Moscow's carefully circumscribed concern for the young African Republic. Protest meetings sparkled the propaganda landscape, warning the imperialists could have plunged into Katanga and absorbed this extraordinary natural wealth with total impunity. Now, though, they have to answer to Russia, a selfless, disinterested, generous friend of all unstable and underdeveloped nations. "After all," Moscow asks in a boastful tone, 'who is helping the Congo? - the imperialists? No. They want only profits, confusion and chaos. The Soviet Union is helping the Congo.' And Kalb goes on to quote the Russians as saying already four planeloads of condensed milk and sugar have arrived in Leopoldville and a few shiploads are on their way too. "This," Moscow concludes, "is generosity without parallel", never once mentioning that the United States has already shipped more than several hundred tons of food into the Congo. No matter, this was the theme of Congo Day in Russia and the holiday itself was symbolic of Moscow's entire attitude - it fell on a Saturday, a free day for many Russians and thus insured a larger audience for radio and television propaganda shows. These shows, reports Kalb, have two main aims:

First, to convince the Russian people that the Soviet Union has always been a sincere friend of Africa. These propaganda shows have another major purpose, to discredit the United States. This has been a special aim ever since the U-2 and the Paris failure.

Soviet propaganda has scornfully insulted President Eisenhower, threatened America's allies, and has warned about its overseas bases. Now, Soviet propaganda has added another notch. Whether the story tallies with reality doesn't seem to matter. The United States encouraged Belgium to suppress and loot the Congo so it could extract huge profits for itself. This twin theme - that is, Russia's generosity and America's imperialism - has swarmed through Soviet propaganda for the past two weeks. But with all the verbiage and threats and warnings, there hasn't been a single military commitment, and this is the key to Soviet behavior in the Congo. For the Russians do not want a war over Katanga and there is some doubt that they could sustain a military operation in the heart of Africa. As they're proud of admitting, they have no overseas bases, thus no means of sustaining an offensive outside the Eurasian land mass. In the meantime though, there'll be lots of yelping at us but no biting. Could all this somehow be tied in with American political campaign?,- Kalb asks. "It's possible but unlikely," he concludes. "The same motivations would have encouraged the Russians to adopt the same belligerent pose even if this were not an election year. Besides, Moscow is not really inspired by either Nixon or Kennedy. The Republican nominee has known for some time that he's left them cold. The Democratic nominee, they don't know very much about, but they don't trust him."

So the Russians tend to lump Nixon and Kennedy together, as the pawns of powerful monopolists who sit in smoky rooms deciding the fate of the American people for the next four years.

Well, that's the interpretation, gentlemen, of the conventions as seen from Moscow.

Thank you very much, Blair Clark and Alex Kendrick. This is Ed Murrow. We'll be back again at this time next week.

ANNOUNCER: You have been listening to BACKGROUND with Edward R. Murrow, a recorded presentation by CBS News.

... America listens most to the CBS RADIO NETWORK.

WILLIAM H. WORRILOW, JR.
400 E. HIGH ST.
LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA

PERSONAL

August 1, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am enclosing as a matter of possible interest, a copy of my letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer of today's date.

Very sincerely yours,

W. H. Worrilow Jr.

WILLIAM H. WORRILOW, JR.

WHW,JR:js

Worrilow, W. H.

August 1, 1960

EDITOR
The Philadelphia Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I read with interest the article in this morning's issue of your paper by Mr. Warren Rogers, Jr. (special to the Inquirer, dateline Washington July 31). My attention was first attracted by the headline on the story: "Nixon Aiming to Show He's A 'Regular Guy'". I was interested by several statements in the article as follows:

1. ". . . determined to prove to the voters he is a regular guy with no love for fancy things like steak and champagne."

2. With regard to the Vice President's attendance at the 11 A.M. church service, rather than the 9:30 A.M. service, Mr. Rogers quoted Mr. Nixon as saying: "I was so sleepy I couldn't get out of bed."

3. "Some of Nixon's advisers have been concerned about their man's personal appeal, that mysterious 'it' which President Eisenhower has in abundance. Franklin Delano Roosevelt had it and many think Senator Kennedy has it too. But Thomas E. Dewey's lack of it is generally conceded to have figured heavily in his 1948 loss to President Harry S. Truman."

4. "Nixon is proud of his humble origin."

5. "One night after a steak dinner, the Vice President told reporters and live television cameras, 'I really prefer hamburgers, I really do.'"

6. "Another time at a victory celebration with the Calif. delegation, he said, 'I don't like champagne, not even California champagne.'"

7. "After selecting Lodge, the Boston blue-blood, as his Vice Presidential candidate, Nixon commented, 'I never thought that I would ever be running on the same ticket with a Lodge.'"

8. "That is the substance of his campaign - the meat and potatoes, with the 'regular-guy' image simply the sauce to make it all go down more smoothly."

Mr. Rogers' type of objectivity is, of course, not new to your newspaper. For example, on July 27 you carried on your front page an Associated Press release from Convention Hall in Chicago, reporting that Senator Dirksen drank a glass of pre-inspected water which had been placed on the rostrum for President Eisenhower. The article went on to say, "Curiously, even though Dirksen was praising the President, had he had his way, Mr. Eisenhower wouldn't have been here at all. Dirksen fought for the nomination of Robert A. Taft for president eight years ago in this hall."

COPY

Another example of objectivity released by the Associated Press, is an item by Mr. Saul Pett which was printed in the Lebanon Daily News July 30: "In his home town, Whittier, Calif., a citizens group killed a move to name a street after the vice president. At his alma mater, Whittier College, where he was to deliver the commencement address, several seniors protested. A separate receiving line had to be created for those (it turned out to be two) students who preferred not to shake Nixon's hand." Although this incident apparently took place in 1954, Mr. Pett sees fit to bring it out at this time, now that the two opposing Presidential candidates are known.

We have heard it said that a picture is worth a thousand words, and I was very much interested in a picture appearing in the Lebanon Daily News Saturday, July 30, bearing the credit line, UPI-Daily NEWS Facsimile. The UPI went back to 1928 for this picture, showing a youthful Richard Nixon complete with shock of hair and a rather pale hand, clasping a violin. While realizing that this photograph may have been obtained from a member of the Nixon family, or possibly from the Vice President himself, it was interesting to me that it was considered appropriate to bring out in a Presidential campaign that promises to be one of the most hard-fought in history. Apparently, by way of an offsetting effect, an accompanying picture shows him in the uniform of a U.S. Naval Lt. (jg) taken in 1942. If there were any interest in showing the man in the service of his country, would it not have been perhaps more appropriate to have shown a shot of him and Mrs. Nixon, completely surrounded by an openly hostile mob threatening their very lives by stoning in Caracas, Venezuela in 1958? Naturally, we would not look for such a picture in a controlled or undiscerning press.

I am also reminded of Mr. Edward R. Murrow's performance on television at the Republican Convention in Chicago last Thursday evening, in which he referred to Mr. Nixon's reputation as a poker player during his military service days. The only thing that I know about Jack Kennedy's performance in military service is that he practically won the war single-handedly by his outstanding personal heroism in PT boats. The only thing I know of Mr. Nixon's performance in military service is what I learned from Mr. Murrow's reference the other evening, and that was Mr. Nixon's reputation as a poker player. I don't know what game you boys are up to, but it is very evident that Mr. Nixon is in quite unfriendly hands from the press reports and commentating that I have thus far observed.

Although I am not a strong Nixon man, I do wish to enter a plea for greater objectivity. While your shananigans might well win the election for Kennedy, I would like you to know there was one observer who found your contrivances quite transparent.

COPY

WILLIAM H. WORNILOW, JR.

WHW,JR:js

cc Vice President Richard M. Nixon
cc Mr. Benjamin M. McKelway, Pres., Associated Press
cc Mr. Robert L. Frey, Secretary, United Press International
cc Editor, Lebanon Daily News
cc Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS Commentator

WILLIAM H. WORRILOW, JR.
400 E. HIGH ST.
LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA

PERSONAL

July 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Having witnessed Mr. David Brinkley's performance on television at the Republican Convention in Chicago on Tuesday evening, I looked in on your presentation at the final session of the Republican Convention last evening, Thursday.

I noted your reference to Mr. Nixon's reputation as a poker player during his military service days, when you were talking about the big gamble he is allegedly taking in making the Russian situation the big issue in the coming campaign.

I also noted your description of Mr. Lodge, who apparently reminded you of an impeccably tailored diplomat of the British Foreign Service, as he stepped off the plane in Chicago. You seemed to feel that this picture of Mr. Lodge would hardly endear him to midwestern voters. Is it possible that this description of him might also be expected to alienate him from voters in other parts of the country?

Disinterested televiewers who make such observations as the above are naturally prepared to be told that we are seeing things under the bed, but we would nevertheless like to enter a plea for greater objectivity during the coming campaign. When you say to Mr. Cronkite that it is sometimes difficult to remain completely objective in these things, we understand, but in a matter as important as a Presidential election, we feel that you should make a special effort.

By the way, aren't you afraid of getting lung cancer? I have never seen any one smoke so many cigarettes.

Very respectfully yours,

W H Worrilow Jr

WILLIAM H. WORRILOW, JR.

WHW,JR:js

P.S. Please find enclosed a copy of my letter to Mr. Brinkley.

WHW,Jr.

cc Vice President Richard M. Nixon
cc The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge
cc Mr. William S. Paley, Chairman, CBS
cc Mr. David Brinkley

July 27, 1960

Mr. David Brinkley
NBC Commentator
National Broadcasting Co., Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Brinkley,

Not being a particular TV fan, I have not had much opportunity to see you on television, and consequently had no real preconceived ideas about you prior to Tuesday evening's session of the Republican Convention in Chicago. I was particularly struck by your singular lack of objectivity; in fact, I finally started jotting down some of your remarks. Since I was writing in longhand, the quotations are probably not exact, but I feel that I have captured the spirit of your remarks.

I noted your comments with regard to Mr. Charles H. Percy, Chairman of the Platform Committee, who is generally recognized, I believe, as an extremely able business executive, and a dedicated man in rendering service to others. I was interested in your comment, "I am told, not by Mr. Percy, but by some of his friends that he wants some day to be President of the United States."

I was, therefore, not entirely surprised when you made the comment to Mr. Huntley, "I'll bet you 10 cents that Rockefeller will neither nominate nor second Nixon's nomination." Nor was I surprised, as the suspense was building up for the President's departure from his hotel to undertake the trip to Convention Hall, when you reported that a demonstration of about 3 or 400 people was developing for Kennedy outside the Convention Hall, including a large lighted sign stating Kennedy Is The Remedy. It was interesting to me that, as the camera followed the President's progress from his hotel to the Convention Hall, there was no indication of such a demonstration, nor were there any Kennedy signs in evidence that I was able to see.

When Representative Charles Halleck was introduced as the permanent Chairman of the Convention, I was quite prepared for your comment that he had once been given an inscription by President Eisenhower "describing him as a political genius and signed D.D.E." Nor was I surprised when you added, "He practically has a key to the White House."

As Senate Minority Leader Dirksen was about to introduce the President, I was not at all surprised when I heard you say something to the effect that "When he talks, the words come out like little rubber balloons of helium."

Nor was I surprised to hear you slip in the remark that the Republicans had found it necessary to rebuild the podium three times. As Mr. Huntley described to the TV audience the small toy elephant bearing the inscription Feed Me and Mail Me, which the Republican party is mailing out to its supporters, I would like you to know that I caught your comment: "That is for Republicans."

During the enthusiastic and prolonged demonstration for President Eisenhower, we in the television audience noted that the President turned to Senator Morton and said something which you reported to be as follows: "You better use this (indicating the gavel) or this will never stop." I was wondering how you were able to pick up this quotation in the uproar.

You will recall that, after the President's speech, Mrs. Peter Gibson was about to go to the podium to make a presentation on behalf of Republican Women to Mrs. Eisenhower. The gift was beautifully wrapped and as Mrs. Gibson was about to go forward you announced, "Mrs. Eisenhower will now be presented with a bracelet." I attached no significance to the remark other than the fact that you seem to take pleasure in being something of a spoilsport.

I was also interested in your comment that President Eisenhower intends to devote the remainder of his term simply to keeping the radicals from making a raid on the public treasury. I personally believe that he intends to do more than this.

I thought about you as I read on the front page of the Philadelphia Inquirer this morning an Associated Press release from Convention Hall in Chicago, reporting that Senator Dirksen drank a glass of "pre-inspected water" which had been placed on the rostrum for President Eisenhower. The article went on to say, "Curiously, even though Dirksen was praising the President, had he had his way, Mr. Eisenhower wouldn't have been here at all. Dirksen fought for the nomination of Robert A. Taft for president eight years ago in this hall." There is no indication as to who prepared this release, but I couldn't help wondering to myself if you didn't deserve a credit line.

When a nation is made up of people who are no longer freedom-loving, but simply interested in talking about freedom, the subtlety of spoon feeding becomes a rather specialized art. I must congratulate you as a man now recognized as a master in your trade.

Most respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. WORRILOW, JR.

WHW,JR:js

cc President Dwight D. Eisenhower
cc Mr. Robert W. Sarnoff, Chairman, National Broadcasting Co.
cc Senator Thruston B. Morton
cc Senator Everett M. Dirksen
cc Mr. Charles H. Percy, President, Bell & Howell Co.
cc Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller
cc Vice President Richard M. Nixon
cc Mr. Charles A. Halleck, House Minority Leader

COPY

Thomann, I.

Noble, Illinois
August 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

During the two recent political conventions I watched with great interest the C.B.S.'s telecast. I was especially interested in the comments made by you and the others on the happenings.

I remember at the close of the Republican convention the remark that the religious question had not come up during the convention; never-the-less I don't think that you thought that question had been settled when Mr. Kennedy swept it under the rug in his nominating speech.

Supposedly, the issue in this campaign is the to be the big one on foreign relations. So far I haven't heard that issue mentioned by those who have already said who they will or will not vote for.

Before I tell you what they based their decisions on I want to explain that they were not morons. Some of them are college graduates.

about 98% of the opinions I've heard so far is that they will not vote for Kennedy because of his religion and his wife. Most of these opinions are from Democrats.

Remember a man is judged by his choices. They feel that they cannot "see" Jacqueline Kennedy as the first lady. a man's religion, factually, is largely geography and geneology but ideally he is free to choose his religion.

I find that people feel that the Secretary of State is the man that counts in the field of foreign affairs.

I'm sure that platform or television opinions will not mention these questions but "person to person" they seem to figure in. The voting booth will be more akin to the person to person.

Sincerely.
Imogene Thomann

(Mrs. Ezra)

Nimbaoff, Mass
Aug. 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,-

I have enjoyed your T.V. programs immensely, for which I thank you. However, I have a complaint. I have tried to forget it as "one of those things" but it has continued to plague me ever since.

At the Republican Convention you made the remark that Mr. Nixon had told you that the speech that Mr. Judd was about to make was in his opinion the greatest that any convention ever heard. Then Mr. Judd made the keynote speech; the most slovenly, inaccurate, stupid speech I ever heard. A nonentity gets up and claims

credit for the Republicans that they had brought about the increase in population and employment (not a word about unemployment). It is the first I had heard that the Republican Party invented marriage and sexual intercourse.

I am sorry that I have to disagree.

Sincerely
Max Nimkoff

MAX NIMKOFF
101 W. 23rd St.
NEW YORK, 11, N.Y.

Montague Joanne

2001 Kenilworth Avenue
Charlotte 3, North Carolina
August 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm sending you an editorial published in yesterday's Charlotte News which puts you in very distinguished company. Many of your listners share the News's evaluation of your work.

You asked your viewers (and yourself, I suspect) during the Democratic convention what it was about Adlai Stevenson that drew to him such loyal supporters. I have been thinking about that ever since. I believe that a majority of thinking people my age (28) and a great many others, too, feel we must involve ourselves in the problems of our country and the world yet we hesitate to join with a group of people who homologizes into a mere blob of protoplasm. I think one can be a follower of the Stevenson political philospphy without losing one's identity. The fact that he lost two elections did not make him change his mind or his public statements; why should it change the minds or statements of those who sincerely believed in him and his program? That he had his moment of opportunity against an Eisenhower was as ironic a twist as any classic dramatist could have conceived of, I believe. His final story will not be a tragedy, however, if Kennedy is elected. If given the opportunity he should help the country evolve a foreign policy that will make him immortal.

Sincerely,

Joanne Montague

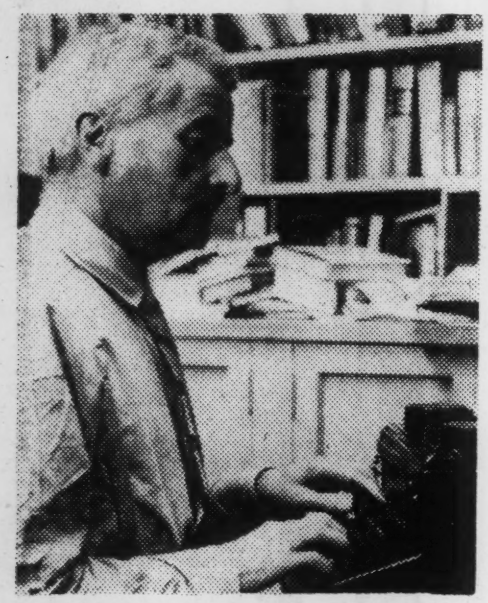
(Miss) Joanne Montague

Let Us Now Praise Famous Men

If distinguished service awards for performances "beyond the call of duty" are good for the military services, why not for civilians, too?

So thinks New York Sen. Jacob Javits, who has introduced a bill in Congress authorizing the president to give 20 medals a year for civilian achievements "which deserve national recognition." Each medal would be accompanied by a tax exempt cash grant up to $10,000. In order to avoid political implications, the recipients of the awards would be selected on the basis of recommendations from a special board of 15 members.

Just imagine yourself a member of that recommending board and make up your own list of nominees. Who are your personal heroes on the contemporary scene in the U.S.?



Faulkner: Prize and Praise?

In literature, would you suggest Robert Frost the poet and William Faulkner the novelist? In science, Robert Oppenheimer of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton or Dr. Jonas Salk of the polio vaccine? Or perhaps some yet unknown hero who will make an important future discovery in the control of cancer or heart disease?

How about Dr. Frank Laubach, whose literacy work around the world has taught millions of people to read? Or Ralph Bunche, who has taken the mediating role of the United Nations to the strife-torn Congo?

Or Norman Cousins, who through his books and his forceful editorials in the Saturday Review has repeatedly warned this nation of the dangers of nuclear war? Or Eleanor Roosevelt, who has worked unceasingly for a world of peace and justice and human dignity?

Or Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, who back in the ugly days of McCarthy smears spoke up in the U. S. Senate with her eloquent "Statement of Conscience"?

Or Commentator Edward R. Murrow, who through the years has been a welcome voice of reason and enlightenment as he discussed the news of each passing day? Or the Rev. Martin Luther King, who has led the Negro race along paths of peace instead of violence?

Or Adlai Stevenson, who added a new dimension to political discussion and who has been often right if never President?

We Americans are free enough in our praise of famous men and women. A presidential Medal for Civilian Achievement, plus the cash award that would enable the recipient to continue his distinguished service and encourage others to emulate him, would convert the praise into a more tangible reward.

Little, J. N.
5971 Deerfield Rd.,
Riverside, Calif.,
2 August 60

Mr. Edward Murrow,
c/o CBS
N. Y. City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As I have been an admirer of yours since the beginning of your radio career, particularly your notable war broadcasts, I wish to tell you how very much my family and I enjoyed your part in the CBS coverage of both conventions.

Your thorough knowledge of American political history made it possible for you to interpret the proceedings so that they were more meaningful to every one.

We were particularly impressed with your drawing attention to the difference in humility shown by the two candidates. We feel that a man faced with the prospects of being elected to the highest office in America should be humble rather than arrogant.

On the lighter side, your quip about the "secret drinker" was most amusing!

We are looking forward with much pleasure to your coverage of the coming campaign.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs T. M. Little

NYC-11-N.Y. Welsh
8-3-60

Dear Mr. Murror,

A very warm "Thank You" for your work at the recent Political Conventions. Yours was a job well done for C.B.S.

Best wishes for your continued success.

Sincerely,
Miss Alice Welsh
300 W. 23rd St
Apt 4"G"
NYC-11-N.Y.

Noble, Mrs. W. H.

August 4, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A large group of us heard you give such excellent coverage of both conventions, and wish to compliment you on the same....

We thought we heard you make the statement one night from the Republican convention in Chicago, that 52% of the registered voters in this country are women... Were we correct in this?????

Do hope you will reply immediately, as we need this information... The quality and caliber of your commentating has always been the highest, and we have been ardent listeners..

Hoping to receive an answer by return mail, and assuring you of our interest,

Always gratefully,

Mrs. William H. Noble

Mrs. William H. Noble,
2405 Kenilworth ave.,
Los Angeles 39, Calif.

Patterson

CAUTION!

Be Sure Brain Is In Gear Before Engaging Mouth

PATTERSON'S
6768 Hollywood Blvd.

Copy to
Ed. R. Murrow.
J.L.L.

Lowrimore, J.L.

Route 2 Box 694
Vacaville, Calif.
August 4, 1960

Vice President Richard M. Nixon
Vice President's Office
Washington, D. C.

Re: The Low Road

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Is it possible for anyone to take a lower road than you have pursued?

Why don't you, for once, cutout the tricks and debate the issues like a man so we the people can get the facts and render a decision in November based on truth and not on BULL?

Very sincerely,
J.L.L.

John L. Lowrimore

P. S. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Senator Kennedy and a number of newspaper people.
J.L.L.

Anderson, Laird

1868 - Ford Parkway
St. Paul, Minnesota
August 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 - Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Hatchetman:

I thought your summing up of Representative Walter Judd's keynote speech was a masterpiece - a great exhibition of bad reporting, violent prejudice and superciliousness.

Why doesn't C.B.S. get someone impartial - like Paul Butler, say for your job? Your reporting was a discredit to C.B.S., Westinghouse, and finally a guy who used to command some respect.

Sincerely,

Laird Anderson

Laird Anderson

LA/cf
cc: Mr. Frank Stanton, Pres., C.B.S.
Mr. M. W. Cresap, Jr., Pres., Westinghouse Elec. Corp.

Mr & Mrs Leonard E Lindsey
23330 Victory Blvd.
Woodland Hills
Calif

Aug 7, 1960

Convention

Mr Edward R Murrow
CBS T.V.
485 Madison Ave
NYC

Dear Mr Murrow:

We just read the current "Newsweek" which quotes the N.Y. daily News. In the News' complaint, they confirmed what was very palpable to us. You are a biased Democrat even tho' you are paid to be objective in reporting.

For a publicized Protestant you were at least in bad taste

baiting the Republicans to bring up the religious issue.

We had always admired you — your independent spirit, your courage, etc — but your nose sunk in our estimation and the "News" has gone up to unexpected heights.

Yours regretfully,
Leonard & Faith Lindsey

P.S. The same goes for your cohorts — Walter Conkhite and the rest.
L.L. & F.B.L.

CHELSEA 3-0096

Wade, K.

WADE PRODUCTS CO.
186 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Edward R. Murrow

Dear Sir:

Will you please accept for consideration an expression by reporting & reporters at political conventions.

Because the conventions have one objective, which is to finally elect their candidates which were more or less selected in advance of the conventions, and since any other objective on general or specific issues is too thickly covered with sentiment for recognition, it appears that reporters at these conventions should be of a 'light weight' type, talking little nothings while selling refrigerators, etc.

Many of us think too highly of your abilities to enjoy your presence on this kind of a job where logic and sincere consideration of objectives is displaced by ambitions.

I sat in the home of a friend in Battle Creek and we then felt ~~that~~ as we watched your coverage of the Kennedy deal that you were too intelligent for the job at hand. In Northampton, Massachusetts, ~~we~~ a group of us watched the initial phases of the Nixon deal, and I did not think you fitted there any better. At home, last night, my wife & I came again to the same conclusion.

Of course, none of this is any of my business, but if you respect the thinking of a man, you hate to see that man in the wrong dimensions.

over

You have become a sort of truth beacon for many of us. We know that we can be vaporized or radiologically killed at any time. The convention spokesmen have told us nothing new. We know that two forms of society are waging war on most levels for control of posterity. We are for survival, obviously, and are for more than adequate defense, and most of all, we favor intelligent statesmanship. We don't always sit down to big dinners without remembering that 2/3rd of the world's people are hungry, and we remember that one of your friends, Eric Sevareid, referred to the Bordeaux phenomenon, wherein you may know a fact without feeling it too deeply — in this case, the hunger around the world. But we do want things done about it.

This looks like a crank letter, and indeed, if I were not so busy trying to make a living in an independent business, I'd probably be a crank letter writer.

Well, we like you in spite of your unused talents in the convention.

Sincerely,
Kenneth Wade
Croton-on-Hudson
N.Y.

Wagner, R. A.

211 - 34th Street, N. W.
Canton, Ohio

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I've forgotten his name, but your man who on Monday night of the Convention draped himself around the Vice President's neck in the effort to interview him in the crowd should be given something else to do.

I am not a great admirer of Mr. Nixon, but I think an official of his stature is entitled to a little more respect when he's 'on camera', don't you? I didn't think your suggestion that Nixon 'almost lost his temper' was justified.

Very truly yours,

R A Wagner

Robert A. Wagner

Watters, Elizabeth

1525 So. Manhattan Pl.
Los Angeles 19, Calif.
August 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is not necessary to tell you about the biased broadcasting of the Republican Convention since that was no doubt according to orders from headquarters, but this is to let you know it was very apparent.

I realize it is futile to make any protest or criticism of such actions for the reason that, basically, men worship two gods:

1. Themselves.
2. Money.

May I suggest, therefore, that a former idea be re-activated, namely, the formation of two clubs as follows:

1. Murrow is not God.
2. Rockefeller is not God.

Yours very truly,

Elizabeth Walters

Elizabeth Walters

August 7, 1960
Tilton, C.

My dear Mr. Morrow:

Not in sorrow or anger but in considerable amazement, I heard your program this morning.

In Senator Kennedy's acceptance speech the one thing that impressed me the most was the following quotation:

"But the New Frontier of which I speak is not a set of promises – it is a set of challenges. It sums up not what I intend to offer to the American people, but what I intend to ask of them. It appeals to their pride, it appeals to our pride, not our security – it holds out the promise of more sacrifice instead of more security."

Unless I misunderstood what you said you were complaining that

neither candidate had made this
clear.

Yours from the department of
utter confusion,

Constance de B. Talton.

Shields, Alice M.

Cheyenne, Wyoming
August 7, 1960
415 W. 25th st

Mr. Edward R. M urrow

"Background"
Columbia Broadcasting Company

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is amusing to hear you pick key words from Senator Kennedy's acceptance speech, and use them as your own. Not only this, but to hear you use his words against the Senator, e.g., the word "sacrifice."

Do you feel, perhaps, that your listeners are illiterate, or perhaps that they are short on memory. Do you think your listeners cannot read you?

You heard the Senator's speech. We also hear his speech, and know that he was the first to use the word "sacrifice," when he said words to the effect: "I am not going to promise the American people anything; I am going to ask them to sacrifice .... "

Shame! Please try to be original in your thinking.

Yours truly

Alice M. Shields

Alice M. Shields (Mrs.J.)

Bentley, Geoffrey
Apt 4
11725 DARLINGTON AVE.
LOS ANGELES 49, CALIF
AUG. 7, 1960

Mr Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
N.Y., N.Y.

Dear Mr Murrow:

I have just heard your profound and indeed disturbing commentary on the two parties' presidential candidates and their apparent preoccupation with getting elected rather than attempting to understand the basic world needs.

I would very much appreciate a transcript of your Sunday broadcast, heard locally over KNX at 12:05 → 12:30, Sunday, August 7.

Many thanks for your stimulating insights. - Keep up this honest and constructive critisism of sleeping America.

Thank-you
Geoffrey Bentley.

Rosenberry, W.S.

WALTER S. ROSENBERRY III
~~XXX XXX XXXXXXX~~ 4850 South Lafayette Lane
ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO

August 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your program yesterday, in which you suggested that neither candidate has really faced up to the implications of a stronger foreign policy, seemed to me to strike just the right note.

If available, I would like to have a copy of your remarks.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Yours very truly,

Walter S. Rosenberry III

Walter S. Rosenberry, III

Maclin, Jack

760 Leath St.
Memphis 7, Tenn.
Aug. 17, 1960.

Mr. Ed Murrow
C B S
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

Our Bob Johnson tells us that you people at C B S News are having meetings trying to come up with C B S's answer to Huntley & Brinkley. However, during the dems. convention, it was said that Kennedy always watched C B S when he was at his hide-away.

I have some comments and appoint you a committee of one to throw them in or offer them in group discussion.

(over)

1) ~~Select a team~~

Mr. Morrow + Mr Cronkite do not work well together. Because you, Mr. Morrow are an analyst

1) For one thing, Mr. Murrow, since you are an analyst, you should have a desk of your own or at least be on camera alone or with another analyst such as Eric Sevareid who I understand is in England at this time.

You should not be on camera with Walter Cronkite. He, like John Daly of ABC, is a fluent speaker, a gift not necessarily tied in with his knowledge. Mr. Daly never discusses with Lawrence Howe but lets him talk & analyze. An analyst & an anchor man do not work well in informal discussion on camera.

Jack Machin

Ward, O. A.

P. O. Box 3675
St. Petersburg, Florida
August 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had the misfortune to be listening to CBS during the broadcasting of the Democratic Convention. I have tried to forget your attack on a great and self-effacing statesman, but feel that perhaps you should know that I and millions of other Americans cannot forget.

I have heard many loathsome things and snide attacks over radio and television, but I do want you to know that you have the "honor" of reaching a new low in reporting. What we heard from you, given with the air of a man telling a smutty joke, were a few mumbled words with only the phrases "Adlai Stevenson" and "secret drinker" coming out clearly. This is the smear attack, usually reserved for the lower type of politician to use.

Were you so personally involved with the outcome of the Kennedy steamroller that this was the finest contribution you could make for it? For shame — to smear the name of a brilliant, sincere, loyal man!

For this, and for this only, millions of people will remember you when your time in the sun is over. It's strange what small slips reveal the whole of a man's heart. Such tactics from a man of your presumed intelligence and standing are very disillusioning and discouraging.

Although you try to project yourself as a god in television, your crown is badly tarnished by such mean and petty libel.

I want you to know there is such a thing as loyalty in our country, and underhanded attacks will never destroy our admiration for a great man, Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

Very truly yours,

O. A. Ward

Childers, Juanita E.
Conventions

New Orleans, Louisiana
19 September 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is very gratifying to know that my letter was read and may I express my appreciation for the time taken to write and tell me so.

Our dependence upon the journalists and commentators is great. Even though we try to ferret out the subversion, it is difficult with our limited knowledge. At times, we can only follow blind.

I would like to take this opportunity to say that I thought your and Mr. Cronkite's coverage of the conventionswas tops.

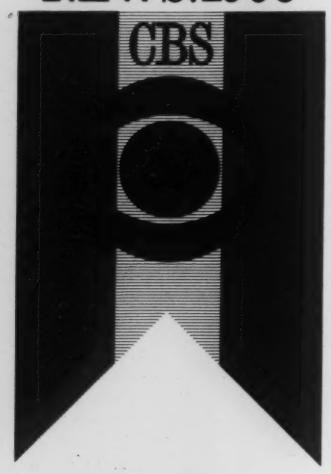
Sincerely,

Juanita Childers

Juanita E. Childers
Room 300 John Dibert Bldg.
Tulane and S. Claiborne
New Orleans, La.

CBS Television Network Press Information
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

ELECTION NEWS:1960



"Election Night 1960"

MR. ED MURROW
485/17

October 20, 1960

SEVAREID AND SCHOENBRUN RETURNING HOME FOR COVERAGE OF ELECTION THAT "INVOLVES THE ENTIRE WORLD"

To cover a Presidential election that may have more global significance than any other in American history, CBS News is adding two of its top foreign correspondents to its domestic election team.

Eric Sevareid, from London, and David Schoenbrun, from Paris, will come to the United States to join their colleagues when CBS News takes the air Tuesday, Nov. 8 at 9:00 PM, EST, on the CBS Television Network to report the 1960 elections. The CBS News coverage will continue through the night until the outcome of the major contests is determined.

Explaining the decision to add the two foreign correspondents to its domestic staff covering the election, Sam Zelman, CBS News Assistant Director of News for Television, said: "This election, more than any other in history, involves the entire world. The globe is continuing to shrink and, more than ever, what affects the United States affects the world."

Schoenbrun will arrive in New York City on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and return to Paris on Thursday, Nov. 10; Sevareid will arrive on Sunday, Nov. 6, and depart for London on Friday, Nov. 11.

(More)

Sevareid, for many years Chief Washington Correspondent for CBS News, will join Edward R. Murrow in a running analysis of the returns and their significance for the future of the nation and the world. Murrow and Sevareid, a familiar team on CBS News election coverage, will be seen at least once during each half hour of "Election Night, 1960." After the result of the Presidential balloting is known, Schoenbrun will join anchor man Walter Cronkite, Murrow, Sevareid and CBS News Washington Correspondent Howard K. Smith in a discussion of the significance of the voters' decisions.

* * *

Barrett, E.W.

Columbia University in the City of New York

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
Office of the Dean

Journalism Building
New York, N.Y. 10027

February 13, 1964

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o the Salk Foundation
P.O. Box 9499
San Diego, California

Dear Ed:

Just to salute you and wish you the very, very best.

For your reading while recuperating, I am enclosing a copy of the last Columbia Journalism Review and a copy of Herblock's Elmer Davis Lecture.

Warm regards,

Edward W. Barrett
Dean

EWB/cm

Enclosures 2

Ed Barrett

Columbia University in the City of New York

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

December 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

There is no more appropriate time for all at the School to express our warm thanks for the support and assistance you have given us.

On behalf of all, let me also wish you the very best for the New Year.

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett

I liked your "Massacre" job

Edward Barrett

November 28, 1960

Dear Ed:

Much better now.

I must confess to disappointment when, on Election night, I missed my first major news broadcast in twenty-five years.

On the better side, the pneumonia bugs postponed a trip to Quemoy and Matsu and gave me Thanksgiving in the U.S.A.

Gratitude for the nice note.

As ever yours,

Dean Edward W. Barrett
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Me

Columbia University in the City of New York

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 15, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Sorry to hear you've been laid up. Hope you're well by now.

Cordially,

Ed

Edward W. Barrett

EWB:mm

Edward Barrett

October 11, 1960

Dear Dean Barrett:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to send you the enclosed copy of his "Background" broadcast of October 2nd and to tell you that you have permission to reprint this broadcast in your experimental publication.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dean E ward W. Barrett
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
New York, New York

encl

Columbia University in the City of New York

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

October 5, 1960

Yes!

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I enjoyed your "Background" comment on Sunday. Would you be good enough to have someone send me a copy of it? Also, would you give us permission to reprint it in an experimental publication we are putting together now.

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett

EWB:md

Barrett, Ed

April 10, 1958

Dear Ed:

Thanks for the counsel.

It was wise and will be followed.

As ever yours,

Dean Edward W. Barrett
Columbia University
Graduate School of Journalism
New York, New York

fc

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Don't let them talk you into it. It's even more frustrating than trying to get good air time for a show.

More important, you are one of the few individuals who are already performing a more important function than you could perform in Washington.

Cordially,

Ed

Edward W. Barrett

ewb/ap

Harriman 'Happy' Over Murrow

ALBANY, Mar. 13.—Gov. Harriman said today in a press conference that he was "quite happy" to see the name of Edward R. Murrow, radio and television commentator, mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for United States Senator but in the next sentence reported that Mr. Murrow "didn't show any interest" in making the race.

Last Monday Mr. Murrow's name was mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate acceptable to the Liberal party by Alex Rose, a vice-chairman of the Liberal splinter party. Today the Governor said that the "idea" of Mr. Murrow running came from Samuel I. Rosenman, an idea man for leading Democrats from the late President Roosevelt onward to Gov. Harriman.

"It would be an interesting thing," Gov. Harriman said, with Mr. Murrow on the Democratic-Liberal ticket. Mr. Harriman said that the Columbia Broadcasting executive was an "old friend" going back to the days of the German air assault n England.

Mr. Harriman made no outight indorsement of Mr. Murow, who has indicated that he ould not make a move for the omination. At the same time, Mr. Murrow told reporters that he would not turn it down either.

6

Barrett, Ed.

March 6, 1958

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your letter of February 24th and your invitation to come to the School on Friday, April 25th.

I would really love to do it, but unfortunately it is impossible. On Fridays I have my PERSON TO PERSON show in addition to the regular radio program, so that I am never able to take time out to do anything else.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Dean Edward W. Barrett
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

gw

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

February 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed and Fred:

Could I entice you and Fred to the academic groves on a day this spring for a discussion of radio-television in the presence of our current class of young journalists? I'd like to introduce both of you to sit for an hour and a half in front of the class and converse on the part you think radio and television should play, could play, and are playing in public communication. I know something of your thinking on this subject, and am itching to get you both to the School. I think you'll have fun.

The date we have in mind is Friday, April 25, at 2:15 in the afternoon. Just to make the invitation irresistible to you, we'll have the usual honorarium of $50 each for you (but at least you won't have to go out and find your own sponsors).

Warm good wishes.

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett

ewb/ap

cc: Mr. Fred W. Friendly

Eng. Past.
Barrett, E.W.

Columbia University
in the City of New York

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

October 14, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It gives me great pleasure to invite you and Mrs. Murrow to attend the annual Maria Moors Cabot Award dinner and ceremonies which are being held on Thursday evening, October 24.

As I believe you know, the Cabot Prizes are awarded annually to outstanding journalists who have contributed to inter-American friendship and solidarity. The awards will not be publicly announced until October 21, but we are listing them for your confidential information:

A plaque will be given to the Inter American Press Association, and there will be a special citation to its current and past presidents.

Mr. Herbert Moses of O Globo, Rio de Janeiro, will receive an award, and there will be a special citation to Mr. Roberto Marinho, also of O Globo.

Mr. Rene Silva Espejo of El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile, will receive an award.

Mr. Harry W. Frantz of the United Press, Washington, will also be an award recipient.

The dinner* will be held at the Men's Faculty Club, 400 West 117th Street, corner of Morningside Drive at 7:00 p.m., preceded by cocktails at 6:15. Promptness is requested.

Following the dinner, our guests are asked to participate in the Cabot Convocation which will be held at 9:00 p.m. in Low Memorial Library.

For your convenience, we are enclosing a reply card. We look forward to welcoming you at the Cabot ceremonies.

Cordially yours,

Edward W. Barrett
Dean

*Black Tie

Barrett, Ed R

June 8, 1953

Dear Ed:

The book has arrived. I shall hope to inform myself of its contents before publication date.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward R. Barrett
237 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

EDWARD W. BARRETT
237 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

May 19, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

on shelf

Having finally produced the book I'm taking the liberty of asking Funk & Wagnalls to send you an advance copy. It's titled "Truth Is Our Weapon" and will be out June 15. I think you will be particularly interested in Chapter 7, "The Voice of McCarthy"; Chapter 8, "The Electro-magnetic War"; Chapter 10, "The Problem of Words"; and Chapter 24, "Lessons Learned."

Let me not deceive you into thinking a mention of the book would be altogether resented. Far more important, however, how about some time plugging on your own this simple theme (which is spelled out in the latter part of the book): We have now had our jamboree in the field of international propaganda. It's high time now for the Congress to set up a responsible joint committee to work with the Administration in this extraordinarily intricate field with a view to carrying out an intelligent Campaign of Truth, with a minimum of fanfare and boisterous squabbling.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

EWB:sbf

Barrett, Ed, W

EDWARD W. BARRETT
237 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

February 24, 1953

Dear Ed:

Here it is. The Tribune says it can be quoted with attribution after 6:00 this evening. Don't feel you have to quote it, however. The ideas in it are what I want to get across.

I am told I am sticking my neck into the McCarthy buzz saw. The boys now on the job have been forbidden to do so; so some one has to.

Cordially,

enclosure
ewb/fmb

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

A FAIR CHANCE FOR THE VOICE--AND THE NATION

By Edward W. Barrett

(The writer of the following has been a top psychological warfare executive in Eisenhower's AFHQ, Overseas Director of OWI, editorial director of a national magazine, and Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs from 1950 to early 1952.)

Americans, with their deep sense of fair play, would insist on fairness to a current underdog--the Voice of America--if they knew the full story. They owe it to themselves and to the nation to take the issue out of the circus ring and have it handled fairly, decently, constructively, and responsibly. The stakes are high.

The Voice still has important shortcomings. I know. It was the largest and most intricate of a dozen operations for which I had the responsibility throughout 1950 and 1951. I devoted long hours to trying to help improve it. We made some progress. In the eyes of a distinguished watchdog committee set up by Congress, it was "greatly improved" and "efficiently administered." Today, the Kremlin fears the Voice, answering it with increasing frequency and devoting 1,000-odd transmitters and an estimated 10,000 men to trying to drown it out. No one who has read the 1,000-odd letters a day coming into the Voice from abroad can question its value and its greater potential.

However, the Voice still has perhaps 10 or 15 per cent of the faults ascribed to it in the current television jamboree staged by a United States Senator. The fact that it is no worse will emerge if affirmative testimony is ever heard. There are many reports that the affirmative may not get public hearing. That is the reason for this plea.

As the President has said, we cannot hope to win the cold war unless we win the minds of men. Any one who has read the increasingly frequent bleats of the Soviet press answering the Voice of America knows that the

Voice operation is, of necessity, a key weapon in the cold war. Whatever its faults, it has been laboriously developed and has trained a substantial crew in the intricate business of international broadcasting. Such a weapon cannot be constructed or reconstructed overnight; skilled personnel cannot be developed on short notice. If America is to have the most efficient possible psychological operation, it had better not, in a wave of misguided hysteria, destroy the foundation on which it is to build.

The constructive course is hardly that of a daily televised procession of handpicked witnesses consisting almost entirely of disgruntled persons who have been fired, demoted or passed over--the kind of malcontents to be found in any large organization. It is hardly that of giving nationally publicized hearings to one ex-employee charging willful waste in locating transmitters while keeping the door closed to an array of well-known engineers waiting to testify to the contrary. The constructive course is hardly that of staging a national television hearing for a discharged young woman to go through thrice-rehearsed slander of veteran public servants while those individuals get either no chance or a very belated chance to defend themselves publicly. And one might even question the wisdom of parading the alleged inner workings of America's propaganda mechanism before cameras while Soviet and satellite embassy staffs sit before their TV screens taking notes.

In the nation's interest, the whole business should be taken out of the carnival tent and subjected to intensive but fair and impartial investigation under a chairman who has a reputation for being more interested in making progress than in making headlines. The job could be done by President Eisenhower's capable new Commission on Psychological Strategy. In Congress, it could best be done by a permanent Joint Congressional Committee on International Information--a truly bipartisan committee such as has often

been recommended, most recently by the U. S. Advisory Commission on International Information. International persuasion is inordinately complex business, requiring long, patient study. Its effectiveness is not to be glibly judged by the number of times the world "anti-Communist" is used in scripts; nor is a broadcast necessarily bad because a responsible editor changes that word to "democratic" in a particular context. It's not as simple as that.

Friends have urged me not to "get mixed up in this mess," not to answer inquiries about it. They said that, by so doing, I would only subject myself to concerted attacks and distortions by the inquisitor and his journalistic satellites. Thus far I have heeded their advice. I have hoped that Senators Mundt, Symington, and Jackson would force the current hearings into channels of objective inquiry. They have been unable to do so. Unfortunately, current officials of the Voice have been instructed to keep silent, to say nothing unless the inquiry unexpectedly offers a hearing to the other side of the story. So some one who knows the complex field of international persuasion has to speak up. As one who devoted six years, in war and in peace, to the work ~~and who persuaded decent men to join the Voice at a great sacrifice,~~ I feel obliged to do so.

Anticipating jibes that will come: I am no Leftist. Nor am I a Rightist. I am a political independent who feels much more strongly about curbing the Soviet menace than about the political welfare of either party.

It is essential to strengthen, not weaken, the Voice of America. I know most of the Voice's flaws. They result chiefly from four causes: (1) Persistent inability to recruit enough first-rate executives and engineers because of fear of being slandered and because of low pay.

(Doing at least twice as much broadcasting as NBC, the Voice has less than 1/100th as many well-paid jobs as NBC.) (2) The ~~enormous~~ complexities~~mx~~ and ~~personnel~~ frictions that inevitably exist in any organization which is broadcasting daily in ~~22~~ 46 languages. (3) The governmental regulations and red tape, essential and non-essential, that impede ~~xxxxxxx~~ recruiting, personnel administration, and contracting. (4) The fact that Voice officials have always been forced to spend more time combatting irresponsible charges of non-existent faults than they could give to the correction of real faults.

Like any large organization, the Voice also has internecine differences, some healthy and some unfortunate, and has its share of those malcontents who alibi their own failures with dire tales about others. An inquiry devoted solely to the lurid testimony of the disgruntled would make any agency or private business seem disgraceful. Omnipresent investigators indicating that they are interested solely in the derogatory would soon wreck morale.

The Voice may have other faults. Despite extreme precautions, it might even conceivably be penetrated by a subversive or two, since the Kremlin obviously fears it. ~~Ruhhxxx~~ But there is a right way and a wrong way to look for such things.

A responsible investigation like that urged above ~~should~~ could well concern itself with basic issues. It should investigate:

(1) Whether there are clear ways to improve the effectiveness of Voice broadcasts--and whether the present extensive evaluation techniques can be improved.

(2) Whether the location of new transmitters, originally reviewed and approved by large numbers of distinguished scientists and engineers, are sound; whether they are debatable; or whether they are "sabotage" as one ex-employee charged in flamboyantly publicized testimony.

(3) Whether the long-existing system of requiring a full FBI

investigation of every Voice employee, the most drastic precautions existing in any normal agency, is enough to insure loyalty and security.

(4) Whether the current investigators are right in their apparent belief that effective broadcasts to communist audiences must be persistently and stridently denounce all communists--or whether it is childish to antagonize at the outset those one seeks to win over.

(5) Whether the State Department was justified last week in rushing out, under the Senator's prodding, an order forbidding quotation of "Communists, fellow travelers, etc., under any circumstances." A cardinal principle of propaganda, until the Senator took over, was that it was effective to quote the opposition against itself, to quote Stalin against Stalin, and to quote a Henry Wallace's anti-Soviet blast after he had been lionized by Soviet propaganda.

(6) Whether there has been mismanagement of radio facilities, as charged by one ex-employee. The last time such a charge was made in Congress, in 1951, I asked the chairman of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters to have an inquiry made. A distinguished committee did so, praised the program, made constructive suggestions, and reported "no significant evidence of mismanagement."

(7) Whether there are ways to protect public servants in the Voice from nationwide slander by any discharged person who wants to testify, with immunity (and so far without rebuttal) before such a hearing.

(8) Whether malcontents testimony is to be valued above the generally (but not unqualifiedly) favorable findings resulting from a five-month study by a previous group of trained investigators from the House of Representatives, the conclusions of a distinguished panel from the radio industry, and the findings, during five years of painstaking study, by the U. S. Advisory Commission on Information consisting of the

head of the Yale Institute of Human Relations, the chairman of the General Electric Company, the editor of the Saturday Evening Post, the chairman of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, and the former president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

If I am getting "mixed up in a mess," I am sorry. Some one has to say it.

Barrett, Ed, W.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1951

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your very good note of July 11.

Please don't think my note was carping in any way. I just value your opinion and sound judgment as one who is a real friend of what we are trying to do in this program.

I do want to have that chat with you when you are in Washington. We are having a helluva workout right now, but I think we should be better squared away by the time you are down here.

All sorts of kind regards to you both.

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Barrett, Edward W.

July 11, 1951

PERSONAL

Dear Ed:

You know, I'm sure, that I would not willingly or casually cause you any additional difficulty or embarrassment. I still feel the rather brief and sketchy piece I did on the Voice of America was sound, but I can always say with Winston Churchill that not even I have always been right. Anyway, that's where it is, and according to every impartial report I can get, you and your staff are doing an excellent job.

The thing that concerns me at the moment, sitting up here in my log house on vacation, is this new psychological warfare board. I know Gordon Gray very well, but I cannot believe that this is not a job that requires more than part time.

I shall probably be going abroad somewhere during August, but as soon as I get back I shall be coming to Washington and maybe you will take time to give me the benefit of your judgement on this whole business. Meanwhile, permit me to offer you my best salute as being one of the few people in our profession who has chosen to serve his government at considerable sacrifice and who is doing it damned well.

As ever yours,

E R Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Mr. Edward W. Barrett
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Henry Holt and Company, Inc., Publishers

VICE PRESIDENT

June 11, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter of June 6 and what was contained therein. It had some very quotable material for the Bradley book. However, since you have asked me to tell you what would be most useful I have put together a quotation which might serve as a base and you could work on it from there. If you think it is all right as stated you might just have your girl phone me an okay. It reads as follows:

A SOLDIER'S STORY reveals the long-awaited inside story of war in the field as only the "GI's General" knows it. Here are the momentous decisions that made history, and the true story of how they were made. In this book the soldiers and commanders who fought the war come vividly to life -- their struggles, their personal bravery, their victories. Bradley deals bluntly with mistakes as well as triumphs, and tells everything in rich detail. Through the pages of his book march the great names of our era - Marshall, Eisenhower, Alexander, Collins, Montgomery, and all the rest - and Bradley treats each both as a man and as a leader of men. Here is the impartial truth about the war, told with honesty and fearlessness by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It's a five-star book in every respect; it should be read by every American -- soldier or civilian. Highly readable, jammed with colorful sidelights, seasoned with humor and salty speech, A SOLDIER'S STORY is unquestionably the best book written by any military leader of the last war.

OK
called
6/12
WM

You stated in your letter that you would discuss the contents and attack for the broadcast with the General a day or two before June 18. He will be arriving in New York Monday morning, the 18th, and he has a very full schedule that day. However, he has been advised that his presence is desired in your office at about 5:00 p.m. on June 18 and he will be there. If you need him before then I presume that you will get in touch with him in Washington.

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10 TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4-4140 • CABLE ADDRESS: AYTCHOLT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow June 11, 1951

Needless to say, his appearance on your program is something that pleases me more than anything else that could have happened.

Sincerely,

Bill

William F. Buckley

WEB:jp

Barrett, Ed, W.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

(44)

June 8, 1951

Dear Ed:

Although I didn't hear your broadcast last night, I have seen a report of it. I would like to add a little information for your own background.

On the minor side, let me say that the little broadcast you mentioned was used only by the Polish, Hungarian, Yugoslavian, Italian and Korean desks. It didn't say that there were serious Russian peace moves but added up to allegations that the Russians were trying to spread confusion by promoting peace rumors.

On the more basic side, the whole question of where an information service should be located is by no means a black and white situation. There are a whale of a lot of intricate problems to be weighed and weighed carefully. On balance, I am inclined to feel that it should be as closely tied in with policy formulation as is possible. Under the setup we now have, I participate in top policy formulation sessions, and Joe Phillips and other members of this staff participate in many other sessions at the levels from which policy is actually developed. This has been tremendously important in getting psychological considerations taken into account at the time policy is being made--rather than at the time already-made policy is being announced. I can give you a lot of examples of this.

As an indication of the really serious consideration that has been given to this problem, I suggest you look at the marked sections of the two reports that are enclosed.

(off the record: I might also point out that the Brookings Institution, after a long study, has recommended that, on balance, the information service should be located in the Department.) On the other hand, Paul Hoffman and several other individuals believe it should be an independent agency.

I would

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

I would like to have a good long talk with you on this whole subject some time. Why don't you save time to have a meal with me when you are next in Washington?

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett
Assistant Secretary

Attachment:

Reports of the U. S. Advisory Commissions on Information and Educational Exchange

See P. 6-7

82d Congress, 1st Session House Document No. 108

FIFTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

LETTER

FROM THE

CHAIRMAN, UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

TRANSMITTING

THE FIFTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1950, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1950, PURSUANT TO SECTION 603 OF PUBLIC LAW 402, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

APRIL 6, 1951.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
82008 WASHINGTON : 1951

nation of the content of the presentation made to other peoples, as contrasted with the objectives sought, has only just begun. Part of the approach used at one time—the emphasis upon the strength and industrial wealth of the United States for example—ran grave risks of creating envy and resentment, rather than attitudes of cooperation and friendship. We believe that more attention should be given to the development of basic themes for program guidance. Yet it would be very unrealistic to insist that everything must be accomplished at once, and we are unanimous in reporting to the Congress that steady progress has been made over this 3-year period in this indispensable but relatively new undertaking. We urge for it increased attention and constructive criticism by the Congress and the public, and further financial support.

The preceding statement is not intended as a full and detailed report on the Department of State's educational exchange program. It is not the duty of this Commission to provide such information. Rather, it is a statement of the situation as the members of the Commission see it—a résumé of considerations which have led us to believe that the educational exchange program is sound in character and is making an indispensable contribution to United States foreign policy.

The Commission has also studied certain specific problems during the period covered by this report. These problems and the Commission's recommendations are set forth in the following section.

II. Other Recommendations and Activities of the Commission on Educational Exchange

(July 1–December 31, 1950)

A. DEPARTMENT OF STATE VERSUS INDEPENDENT AGENCY CONTROL

During the period covered by this report, there have been various proposals to remove the information and educational exchange program from the Department of State. This Commission's review of the proposals has been made solely from the standpoint of whether or not such action would make for more effective operation of the educational exchange program.

This Commission believes, one member dissenting, that the educational exchange program should remain in the Department of State and we are so advising the Secretary of State.

Our position is based on three major considerations:

First, we believe that if the program is to be responsive to the needs of United States foreign policy, it must be closely integrated with the Department of State offices which formulate such policy.

In the second place, the Department of State's over-all educational exchange program is a composite of many programs whose procedures and policies have been closely integrated so as to give the total effort common objectives. The Smith-Mundt educational exchange program under Public Law 402 is but one part of this over-all educational exchange program. Others are—

The Fulbright exchange program (Public Law 584, 79th Cong.).

The program for educational exchanges with Finland (Public Law 265, 81st Cong.).

China area aid (Public Laws 327 and 535, 81st Cong.).

Iranian-American trust fund (Public Law 861, 81st Cong.).

The German educational exchange program (Public Law 535, 81st Cong.).

Thirdly, we feel that independent status for the program would make it more difficult for the program to operate effectively at the overseas missions. Under the present set-up, the Foreign Service officers assigned to this program are a part of the regular Foreign Service establishments. Their work is integrated with the official diplomatic work. It is our opinion that if our educational exchange officers operated in establishments separate from the embassies, their work could not be as closely and effectively tied in with other embassy activities.

We feel, however, that some improvements can be made in the organization of the program by making adjustments within the framework of the Department of State itself. By the close of 1951 the two programs of Public Law 402 will account for around one-half of the employees and half of the total of the appropriations of the Department of State. Also, the operations of the information and educational exchange programs differ from other activities of the Department of State which historically have given primary emphasis to the diplomatic and political side of international relations. It is logical and desirable for special provisions to be made for the two programs so as to insure increased flexibility and increased speed of operations. With these considerations in mind we feel that the over-all status of the program in the Department should be studied. We have been informed that the Department is doing this and we look forward to reviewing the results of any surveys conducted.

(This recommendation is being submitted to the Department of State simultaneously with this report to the Congress. Therefore, no departmental reply can be reported at this time.)

B. RELATIONSHIP OF THE INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS AND COMMISSIONS

This Commission discussed with the Commission on Information the question as to whether the information and educational exchange programs, and the two Advisory Commissions, could more profitably be combined into a single undertaking. Both Commissions agreed that the direction of both by one assistant secretary and a single general manager, as well as the direction of both in the field by a single public affairs officer, provided adequate coordination.

(No departmental action required.)

C. COORDINATION WITH THE ADVISORY BOARD ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Commission on Educational Exchange and the Advisory Board on International Development have taken steps to insure the coordination of their respective activities. This has been considered necessary because of the interrelation of the programs upon which both bodies advise.

A member of each body has been appointed to specialize on the policies and operations of the other board. If either specialist finds

See p. 8-9-10

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION

SEMIANNUAL REPORT to THE CONGRESS

APRIL 1951

several USIS posts in Latin American countries. His report to the Commission is submitted as an appendix hereto.

The Commission has given considerable thought to the question of how it can manage to provide Congress with more comprehensive independent appraisals, within the limits of the time and facilities at its disposal. The Commission has neither the time nor inclination to become an operating agency, even in the vital matter of independent evaluation. Its members will however continue, when possible, to make short trips to the field.

In addition, the Commission has recommended and the State Department has set up seven advisory committees (as provided in P. L. 402). The composition and scope of these committees is described later in this report. One of their most useful consequences will be the availability of Committee members for private evaluations of the information program, through their various overseas contacts and trips. On these committees are outstanding national experts in the various media. They will be able to give invaluable help in judging the effectiveness of the program according to the best known standards of communication information.

II. Should the Information Program be placed in a separate agency, or given stronger status inside the State Department?

This Commission has no vested interest in the placement of the information program. We are solely concerned with its maximum effectiveness. If we were persuaded that it could function more effectively outside the State Department, we would feel obligated to say so. But our experience has led us to have grave doubts that the program in the hands of a separate agency would operate as well as it does now. We believe the subject requires very careful study. We would therefore gladly endorse the proposals in Congress for an investigation of the information program, although we hope the investigation will not completely monopolize the time of those trying to administer these operations.

Pending the results of such an investigation, and for what it may be worth, here are our own observations based on two and a half years of scrutiny:

One vital requisite in the handling of the information program is that it shall not be remote from policy-planning. Another equally significant need is that the United States abroad should speak with a single voice. There can be separate tones and modulations in that

voice, and a choice of vocabularies, but the voice should not contradict itself. We do not believe that O. W. I. operations in World War II were altogether happy as far as policy-coordination is concerned.

We recognize freely that if Congress agrees to set up an information agency of cabinet rank, and if it creates enough top jobs at relatively good salaries, and if the right man can be persuaded to head the agency, and if some kind of exemption from F. B. I. clearances prior to hiring personnel can be legislated, there is a chance that the proposed agency could get better personnel than is now employed. These are big ifs.

And, of course, the separate agency would require substantially larger appropriations than are now available to the State Department, for it would require its own house-keeping arrangements and many facilities it now gets by virtue of being inside the department. Likewise, the higher rated jobs would require a higher payroll.

These presumed advantages would not apply to the transfer of the information program to the Economic Cooperation Administration, as proposed by Senator Chavez. Such a shift would not up-grade the present jobs.

But transfer to E. C. A., as well as to a separate agency, would inevitably tend to set up rival U. S. Embassies in foreign capitals. One would be the regular State Department Embassy. The other would be the E. C. A. or the information set-up. Strenuous efforts would be needed, and in the past they have not always been successful, to bridge the gulf between two such entities. Even to require that everything should clear through the regular Ambassador does not solve the problem.

Thus the chasm between the information program and policy--which this Commission has tried so earnestly to help close--would begin to yawn again. At times there would seem to be two policies: the official State Department one, and the one being promulgated by the information people. This would be a deplorable state of affairs.

No propaganda can be any stronger than the policy from which it springs. Thus the information specialists should be at all times and at all levels just as close as they possibly can be to the making of policy. Sometimes policy is "made" by the junior officer who writes an original memorandum. Sometimes it is made by an unexpected utterance at a top-level press conference. But the information consequences of policy ought always be taken into account, and the information man ought always to be consulted. Since most foreign policy is made by the State Department, the closer the information program can be to the State

Department, the more effective the propaganda will be. This is true provided a qualified group of specialists has been organized to do the operating of the information program. That is the present case.

There is one argument for a separate agency which lies in the realm of practical politics. The State Department is a "target area", politically, and has been so in one way or another for many years. It would be refreshing to give the information program the advantages of a honeymoon period, at least, before the shafts and arrows start flying. But this is a minor advantage, after all, compared to the massive handicap of separating policy from information.

These considerations seem very important to us. But we would not be dogmatic on the question. Let it be investigated. Particularly, there should be investigation of whether the advantages--or most of them--of a separate agency can be created inside the State Department. We would be very interested in a program raising the information activities to the level of the Under-Secretary of State, and giving them new administrative flexibilities they do not presently have. By the end of 1951 nearly half the employees of the State Department will be in the information program, and nearly half the Department's appropriations will be expended for that purpose. It would seem essential to give such a program appropriate organizational weight inside the Department, rather than pyramiding it under the relatively low level of an Assistant Secretary of State. We recommend this subject be carefully explored.

III. Broadening the Commission's Channels to the Public.

The Commission has been most desirous to carry out the purposes of Public Law 402 by opening up wider channels of contact with appropriate professional and private sources. To that end, under the authority of the Act, it has recommended and the State Department has set up seven advisory committees. Personnel of three of the committees have already received preliminary clearance and they are at work. The other four are currently in process of clearance, and all will soon be complete. The committees, widely representative of each field are:

Barrett, Ed. W

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

J: no ans.

May 30, 1951

Dear Ed:

I am passing the word along to our operators that you will want to visit the "Peacemonger", or one of her sisters, whenever possible, and we will be in touch with you again as soon as our plans have progressed to the point where we can have that talk with you.

Sincerely,

Edward W. Barrett

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Barrett, Ed

May 23, 1951

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your gracious note about "The Peacemonger". Please remember that when you get these shipborn transmitters operational I should like to have an opportunity to spend a little time on the first one. Also, if you can with propriety give me a little advance warning, I should like to do a little research and come down and talk with you and some of your boys before you start operating it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward W. Barrett
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

4

May 19, 1951

Dear Ed:

Just a passing note to say that if we get going, as I believe we will, with those shipborn transmitters in the near future we will definitely have to christen one of them "The Peacemonger."

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

August 15, 1950

Dear Mr. Barrett:

As you may know, Mr. Murrow has been in Korea for several weeks and is not expected back until some time in September. Therefore, I am afraid we will have to hold the material which was enclosed in your letter of August 9th for an indefinite length of time, pending his return.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Platoff
Secretary

Mr. Edward W. Barrett
Assistant Secretary
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Barrett, Ed, W

ESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Home

August 9, 1950

In reply refer to
DP:C

Dear Ed:

The Department is establishing a reservoir of top flight manpower on which to draw in filling key positions both at home and abroad. Recent events on the foreign front indicate clearly the urgency of intensifying this effort.

We need the assistance of authorities like you in suggesting candidates in the various information and educational fields, particularly with international experience.

In the enclosed material there is outlined for your ready reference a more detailed listing of the occupational fields and the desired qualities of the candidates for whom the Department is searching. There is also included for your convenience a summary sheet for listing the candidates you recommend and for your comments.

I am taking the liberty of calling on you for this special information because I know that any recommendations that come from you will be the kind on which I can rely. I shall be very grateful for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

Edward W. Barrett
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. List of occupational fields
2. Summary Sheet

Hold for one
until pressed

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
New York, New York.

OCCUPATIONAL FIELDS (with emphasis on international affairs)

Education
Library Science
Cultural Relations
Motion Picture Production
Press
Public Relations
Publications
Public Attitudes (Opinion Surveys)
Radio Broadcasting

SALARY LEVELS - From $7600 to $10,000

GENERAL GUIDE LINES ON QUALITIES OF CANDIDATES

High degree of competence in the field of specialization (not necessarily at peak of potential but the "up and coming" type)
Resourcefulness and initiative
Leadership ability
Adaptability
Favorable appearance, bearing, and manner
Ability to work effectively and harmoniously with staff and other associates
Sincere interest in foreign affairs
Honesty, integrity and loyalty
Ability to speak and write effectively
Ability to do policy thinking
Versatility

Recommended by:

Department of State

LIST OF CANDIDATES

Date:

OCCUPATIONAL FIELDS	CANDIDATES SUGGESTED	PRESENT POSITION	LOCATION	COMMENTS IF POSSIBLE (i.e., strong points, weak points, leadership, potential, salary level recommended.
Education				
Library Science				
Cultural Relations				
Motion Picture Production				
Press				

OCCUPATIONAL FIELDS	CANDIDATES SUGGESTED	PRESENT POSITION	LOCATION	COMMENTS IF POSSIBLE (i.e., strong points, (weak points, leader- (ship, potential, (salary level recom- (mended.
Public Relations				
Publications				
Public Attitudes (Opinion Surveys)				
Radio Broadcasting				

Barrett, Ed, W.

Newsweek

NEWSWEEK BUILDING · BROADWAY AND 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 18, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE
EDITORIAL DIRECTOR

January 12, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Columbia Broadcasting System

485 Madison Avenue

New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks very much (if now very late) for your thoughtful wire regarding the Duggan story. All hands concerned appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Cordially,

Edward W. Barrett

ewb/fmb

The attached may interest you.

C O P Y

Law Offices of
LESLIE JACKSON
Kirby Building
Dallas 1, Texas

Jan. 2, 1949.

Mr. Ernest K. Lindley,
c/o Newsweek Magazine,
Newsweek Building,
42nd and Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Lindley:

I have just read your article and the news item in your Newsweek Magazine on the death of Mr. Lawrence Duggan. Having had an experience in raising a window in a New York skyscraper myself, and nearly falling out, I think it plain that his death was accidental. From the fact that he wore one overshoe, I would suppose that he was preparing to go home, and had put on one overshoe, got dizzy or hot from bending down, and wanted some air. Had he raised the window at that time, he might have had my experience-- my window shot up unexpectedly fast, and I found myself with my arms raised, and my body surging forward out of the window, while the view downward frightened me almost enough to make me let go and fall. The impulse I had was to let go the window handles and try to catch something back in the room. But fortunately I did not do so, and regained my balance almost at once. I have always thought since then that all New York windows should be barred, to prevent such accidents. That was some years ago, and still frightens me when I think of it. Today, with my back weak, I can well imagine that a similar situation would be the end of me, and your magazine stated that Mr. Duggan had some spinal pain. This alone could have given him enough of a spasmodic twist to send him through the open window. Furthermore his rubber-shod foot could have slipped and thrown him, especially if any snow fell inwards as he raised the window, or if the floor was slippery.

If it had not been for the spectacular jump by Mrs. Kasenkina and the similar fate of Mr. Masaryk, I do not believe anyone would have suggested Mr. Duggan would take his own life, even if he were not, as his friends have emphasized, a man of fine character.

I think perhaps your article may be of great comfort to his bereaved family, as indicating that Mr. Duggan's death and its dramatising of a reprehensible state of affairs in the Congressional technique may lead to a reform there that will save some other patriotic soul from the agony of unfounded slander. Perhaps if members of the investigating committee had less other work to do they would have time to be briefed on judicial methods. Perhaps the work of such a committee should not be superimposed on a regular Congressman's duties, but outside experts should be employed.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Marie Jackson
(Mrs. Leslie Jackson)

Barrett, Ed

December 30, 1948

Ed Barrett
NEWSWEEK
Broadway and 42nd St.
New York

MY BEST SALUTE TO YOU AND NEWSWEEK FOR YOUR HANDLING OF THE DUGGAN STORY REGARDS

ED MURROW

Newsweek

NEWSWEEK BUILDING · BROADWAY AND 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 18

December 29, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Barrett has suggested that, as a Trustee of the Institute of International Education, you may be particularly interested in the report starting on page 14 of the current issue, as well as in the columns of Ernest Lindley and Raymond Moley on pages 21 and 60. I am therefore enclosing a copy of the issue with our compliments.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh D. Beach

Hugh D. Beach
Public Relations Director

Barrett, Edward W.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Mr. Edward W.

October 13, 1947

Dear Ed:

I am really very proud that you saw fit to lift a bit from my opening piece, and my pride is not diminished by the knowledge that if I depart too far from the terms of reference and begin to play God, you and your boys will lay on the lash.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward W. Barrett
NEWSWEEK Magazine
152 West 42nd Street
New York, New York

MEMO

DATE 10/9/47

TO: Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS

FROM: Edward W. Barrett

Ed -

Just in case you missed it — we lifted a bit from your excellent introductory statement.

Ed Barrett

D-80

VOL. XXX NO. 15 OCTOBER 13, 1947

Newsweek

Registered U. S. Patent Office

The Magazine of News Significance

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A Well-Informed Public Is America's Greatest Security

For Your Information

BLUSH: Our editorial faces are red over a small Periscope item that came true too quickly last week. It accurately predicted that Executive Director Gael Sullivan of the Democratic National Committee would be "persuaded" to withdraw his resignation. But while most copies of the magazine were in transit to readers, President Truman abruptly did the persuading and announced it to the press, making the prediction a predication by the time it reached readers. Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Truman makes a habit of such sudden announcements. The President's boosters call the speedy Truman method "decisive." His critics call it "overhasty." We call it embarrassing—at times.

CORROBORATION: Just ten years ago, there appeared in NEWSWEEK a statement from its publisher defining the magazine's editorial aim of "reporting events in their proper perspective . . ." Impartial reporting in perspective has been our chief editorial purpose in the succeeding decade.

We were strongly reminded of that goal the other night by a radio news analyst's description of his responsibility to the listener. He used phrases that have appeared fairly frequently on this page since its inception. The broadcaster was Edward R. Murrow of CBS. His words are worth repeating:

"News programs are broadcast solely for the purpose of enabling the listeners thereto to know facts—so far as they are ascertainable—and so to elucidate, illuminate and explain facts and situations as fairly to enable the listener to weigh and judge for himself . . . [The analyst] endeavors to assist the listener in weighing and judging developments throughout the world, but refrains particularly with respect to all controversial, political, social and economic questions from trying to make up the listener's mind for him.

"Being human we will probably make mistakes, and the only thing that can be said about that in advance is that we shall do our utmost to be the first to correct them."

HIT FROM DIXIE: Last month Music Editor Emily Coleman was leafing through Billboard to catch up on some trade news when the name "Francis Craig" caught her eye. He had written a song, "Near You," which appeared to be on its way up on the charts. From her prom-trotting (Texas to Tennessee) days, Miss Coleman remembered Craig as an exceptional bandleader who held forth in Nashville's Hermitage Hotel. Slightly from nostalgia, but mostly for a story, she called Nashville, dug up background, and wrote a piece for NEWSWEEK's Sept. 15 issue, singling out Craig and his tune for particular notice. "Near You" bears out her story, leading all tunes in the nation's juke-boxes and disk-jockey programs and in sheet-music and retail record sales.

THE COVER: Superman of British politics during the war, Winston Churchill was reduced to the stature of party leader by his 1945 election defeat. But the Conservative convention at Brighton, England, proved that he is still the superman of his party even though some Tories have criticized him for what they consider his old-fashioned views. This British Combine picture shows Churchill, hat held against the sun, addressing a crowd in Walthamstow Stadium, North London (see page 30).

The Editors

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

March 8, 1965

Dear Ed:

I am delighted with the news in the attached story from the Times and I congratulate the British government on its acumen. I also like the reassuring news from the doctor that you're merely in the hospital "for a further checkup".

I'm leaving for Phoenix today and won't be back until April 9, to be here for only 12 days before I go to London and Paris for the Spring UNESCO meetings. Perhaps you'll be able to lunch with me in April. We are still hopeful that you and your wife will be able to drive to Southport for an evening with us. We're planning to spend most of the summer there.

I send you my warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
1 West 72nd Street
New York, New York

mil

WILLIAM BENTON

March 1, 1965

Dear Ed:

I'm leaving this week for six weeks and one of my goals is to convalesce from the pneumonia I picked up at the inauguration. We're both running into bad luck. I'll be here for two weeks in April on the way to the UNESCO spring meeting in Paris. I'll check in with you then. I'm glad to hear you're in those wonderful Dakota apartments.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
1 West 72nd Street
New York, New York

Benton, Wm

September 30, 1964

Dear Bill,

So far as I know, I will be right here the first week of December and probably until mid-January. If you find it convenient, why don't you give me a shout when you get back from Europe?

I am delighted Walter Kotschnig will be with you in Paris. Do give him my regards. We used to labor in the same vineyard more than thirty years ago. He is a very stout citizen, indeed.

As ever,

Yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10017

ERM/mph

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

September 21, 1964

Dear Ed:

The attached to Walter Kotschnig in the State Department may interest you. I'm sorry to be leaving for Europe on the 22nd without lunching or visiting with you. I really won't be back in the city, except for the first week of December, until mid-January. Will I find you here then?

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

Mr. Edward Murrow
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

mil

September 18, 1964

Dear Walter:

Most people don't realize that the Merriam-Webster dictionary is by far the best dictionary of English. For more than a hundred years it has benefited by a regular rhythm of revisions. For example, in the 1962 "3rd International" - every one of the definitions and citations of the 400,000 entries - every single one is different from the "2nd International" of 1934. The Oxford dictionary hasn't been revised in 40 years, if then. Yes, Webster's editor told me that the Oxford people put out a "supplement" in 1928.

Ed Murrow and I once agreed that the most important long range propaganda objectives of the United States and Great Britain should be the teaching of English. Confidentially, my own present tentative opinion is that we shall convert all Britannica publications from the British spelling to the standards of the Webster dictionary. We shall make a major assault throughout the world on behalf of the Merriam-Webster standards. We shall advocate these American standards in competition with the obsolete Oxford standards. This is indeed a very important move by the Britannica - and it's a move on behalf of the United States. It is our own brand of American cultural imperialism! Do you know that you are the only one to write me a letter stressing that what I am doing "is of great importance in the cultural life of the English speaking world"? I understand it fully well. Very few people seem to. All of my letters stress the business achievement. None of them stress the cultural significance.

Thank you for the speech by Henri Laugier. I'm hoping to get a chance to read it before I leave Tuesday.

As I told the press, I am going to take the Merriam-Webster dictionary to the world.

I am looking forward to Paris in considerable part because you are to be there.

Sincerely,

William Benton

Mr. Walter Kotschnig
Bureau of International Organization Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

(Copy also in Paris folder)

[illegible] and Mr. Ruml

Benton, Wm.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

May 29, 1964

The Honorable Edward R. Murrow
9503 LaJolla Farms
LaJolla, California

Dear Ed:

John Fitzgerald Kennedy would have been 47 today. The Encyclopaedia Britannica from 1961 through 1963 was dedicated to President Kennedy and to Queen Elizabeth II as heads of the two great English-speaking peoples. The Britannica will now mark his 1964 birthday with the publication of a memorial book, "A Tribute to John F. Kennedy."

Because I know you would wish to share the tribute with us, I am asking the Chicago headquarters of the Britannica to send you a copy, with my personal regards.

"A Tribute to John F. Kennedy" is a selection from those thousands of remarkable and eloquent statements evoked within hours by the President's assassination. It is edited by Pierre Salinger and Sander Vanocur. The foreword is by Theodore Sorensen. The dedication is by President Johnson. The net proceeds will go to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library in Cambridge, Mass., of which I am a Trustee and the Trustees of which have authorized this publication.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton
Publisher and Chairman

ks

Benton, Wm

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
April 14, 1964

Dear Bill,

Ed has asked me to write and say "It ain't true!"

For your information, we will probably go directly to Pawling when we leave here in May. Alas, Ed has succombed to pneumonia. Since he will probably be in no shape to lead an active life in Washington in May, we have decided to go straight to the farm.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable William Benton
Encyclopedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

JM:apa

According to a most reliable source, the rumors that Edward R. Murrow is returning to CBS are, happily and thankfully, true. His recuperation from his lung cancer operation has come along well enough for him to plan a return to work, and CBS News, under the new aegis of Fred W. Friendly, certainly wants Mr. Murrow. His doctors will, at the end of this month, decide just exactly how much he can do for his old network. The news may have been formally announced before this column appears, but news as good as that bears repetition.

—Joan Walker

FROM "CUE" - 4/11/64

Mr Murrow

William Benton
Exec. Britannica
342 Mad - Ave -
N.Y. 17.

Replied
14 April
JM.

Dear Shirleys Joe —
Please say it ain't
true —!
Bill Benton

Ed says, "It ain't true"

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

April 2, 1964

Dear Ed:

I can't be in Washington in May because I must be in Paris at a meeting of the UNESCO Executive Board. I shall be back in mid-June and expect to spend much of the summer in and around Southport, Connecticut, and New York. I shall assume that you will be spending much of the summer at your farm. This should make it easy for us to get together either in Connecticut or New York. I shall run you down when I get back in June. I have a lot to talk to you about.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

P.S. - If you are going back to Washington, I can only assume that you are doing very well and this of course not only pleases me but relieves me.

Mr. Edward Murrow
9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California

Dictated in Phoenix
Transcribed in New York
ahc

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

January 28, 1964

Dear Ed:

I dug out the card. Here it is. I wriggle a bit in distress when I see how young I looked in my picture. Why do you remind me of the days when I looked as if a red-haired girl might want to look at me?

I hear from John Howe who picks up news through his Book Committee that your doctors have decided that the so-called "cobalt treatment" is no longer indicated - "and two weeks earlier than in the case of Arthur Godfrey". This sounds most reassuring.

We have a lot to talk about. Please catch up with me as soon as you can.

You can be sure that if you had done a bad job or a mediocre job or merely a fair job - as head of USIA - that I would know about it. But you leave with top honors for one of the best turned out jobs in Washington since the war. I'm very proud of you. Again I state what I have stated before: I'm proud that I shared in the responsibility for your appointment.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

mil

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

January 24, 1964

The Honorable
Edward R. Murrow
United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ed:

Your letter about the Reserve Corps precipitates the letter I've been meaning to write you. I hear good reports on your recovery. But I think you were probably wise to resign and give up, for the present, the intense pace the best men in the government subject themselves to.

John Howe, at his Book Committee, has been getting good reports on you from Don Wilson, Gordon Ewing and Reed Harris. They have said, for example, that the doctors decided the cobalt treatment was no longer indicated - and two weeks earlier than in the case of Arthur Godfrey. But the reports I get also indicate that you have been impatient to get back on that ten or twelve hours a day regime. And that's why I think you're wise to get out from under the pressure and give yourself a real convalescence. You will always be in demand in the administration - and if you aren't, you'll be in demand by me!

And what do you think of Carl Rowan as your successor? If he is as good as he sounds, this was a very smart move.

I shall of course turn in my "Civil Defense Identification Card". I'm not sure how to interpret the second paragraph of your letter - whether to take it as a good sign, or a very ominous one. But I'll say this: I admire you and the Agency for cutting off the Reserve Corps when it no longer has a valid reason for being. All too often such groups go on and on, needed or not.

Sincerely,

William Benton

hk

P.S. I shall be in New York for the next month. Please catch up with me - as you can.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

January 22, 1964

Dear Ed:

What I want is reassurance about your health. Will you be coming through New York in the next month? I'll be here until the 21st.

You are leaving office with a high reputation on all sides for a great and outstanding job in the public service.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
5171 Manning Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

ahc

January 24, 1964

Dear Scotty:

I should write you more fan letters. But I know you don't have time to read them. I cannot resist warm applause for your moving and amusing column about Ed Murrow. Our friendship dates back to 1935 when he was quite new in London. I have very fine reports on the job that he's done. I was one of those who recommended him for it.

Sincerely,

William Benton

Mr. James B. Reston
The New York Times
1701 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

abc

cc: Mr. Edward Murrow

Sen Wm Benton

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

November 3, 1960

Dear Ed:

I'm glad you told me to read Teddy White's "The View from the Fortieth Floor". I dug it down off the shelf where I had put it when Teddy thoughtfully sent me an autographed copy. And I've read it with fascinated interest. Yes, the picture certainly comes through.

I well remember when Teddy himself with Penn Kimball, one of his associate editors, came to see me about the coming demise of Collier's. I wasn't in a position to help. This book makes me wish I had wrestled with myself harder!

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

I'll see you in Phoenix!

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ahc

Bill Benton

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

October 31, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Here's my 45,000-word manuscript about Latin America for the Britannica 1961 Yearbook. You asked for it. I'm not urging you to read it. But if you do read it, or any parts of it, and have comments for me - I shall be profoundly grateful. The truth is I've been frustrated on this piece. If I had it to do over again, I never would have agreed to write it. I haven't had the fresh original material that I developed on my visit to the U.S.S.R. five years ago. I have felt I'm largely using worked-over material. I was greatly surprised that Mark Childs praised it so highly. I shall be pleased if you like it. If I had to pick the best section, I'd pick the one on education. I've been assured that much of this is fresh, particularly my observations on Latin American universities. If you are only going to read one section, read this one.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

att.
hk

5 sections + La.

Sen William Benton

October 20, 1960

Dear Bill:

Again I want to applaud your choice of Harry Ashmore. Hope to propose myself for a visit to you in Arizona sometime in the course of the winter.

As ever yours,

Senator William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

October 10, 1960

Dear Ed:

When we were talking about Macaulay at lunch last week I couldn't remember what other essays of his, in addition to his famous essay on Samuel Johnson, are still in Britannica. There are two more - Macaulay's biographies of Oliver Goldsmith and of John Bunyan.

I am out here in Chicago for our Board and Editorial meetings - and to install Harry Ashmore as editor-in-chief. Note the attached.

It was good to visit with you. Let's get together again soon.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

October 7, 1960

TO ALL FIELD AND HOME OFFICE PERSONNEL:

I am happy to inform you of the appointment of Harry S. Ashmore as editor-in-chief of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica.*

A Pulitzer Prize winner, Mr. Ashmore is one of America's outstanding journalists and authors. He was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard, holds degrees from Oberlin and Clemson Colleges, and has most recently been closely affiliated with the chairman of EB's board of editors, Robert M. Hutchins, as a consultant to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, of which Dr. Hutchins is the director.

I am sure that you share with me and our chairman and publisher, William Benton, our pleasure in this important event in EB's long and interesting history.

As editor-in-chief, Mr. Ashmore will be responsible for the overall and long range aspects of EB publications, working closely with Dr. Hutchins and the board of editors. Executive editor Jack Dodge will continue to have operating responsibility for our vast and complex editorial procedures and activities. As you are aware, Jack Dodge has been doing an excellent job in carrying out the expanded duties assigned to him as executive editor.

Our new editor-in-chief has been a writer and journalist since his youth in Greenville, S. C., where he was born July 28, 1916. After working on the Greenville *Piedmont*, Greenville *News* and the Charlotte (N. C.) *News*, he won a coveted Nieman Fellowship for a year's study at Harvard. During World War II, he rose from second lieutenant to Lieutenant colonel during combat service in France, the Rhineland and Central Europe.

In September 1947, he accepted an invitation to become editor of the Arkansas *Gazette's* editorial page and later became its executive editor. In 1958, he won the Pulitzer Prize—and, in an unprecedented move, so

did his newspaper—for his powerfully written editorials on the school integration crisis at Little Rock. In addition, he also won the Sidney Hillman Award and the Freedom House Award.

A contributor to scores of national magazines, Mr. Ashmore is an author of considerable distinction. "An Epitaph for Dixie" has been called "the most significant contemporary book by a Southerner about the South." After heading a 40-scholar team that studied bi-racial education in the United States under auspices of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education, he wrote "The Negro and the Schools." Another book, "This Side of Jordan," is to be published later this year.

I know you will join me in welcoming Harry Ashmore. I am confident that he will make vital and lasting contributions to the maintenance and expansion of EB's deserved reputation as "the reference standard of the world."

Sincerely yours,

Harry E. Houghton

Bill Benton

October 10, 1960

Dear Bill:

Thanks for the job on teaching machines.

I am enclosing the Ed Klauber proposal for a National Information Institute. It is my only copy, and so perhaps you would let me have it back after you and possibly Harry Ashmore have had a chance to look at it.

Lunch with you was pleasant and stimulating as usual. I cherish the hope of seeing you sometime in Arizona.

As ever yours,

Senator William Benton
Publisher & Chairman
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw
encl

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

October 4, 1960

Dear Ed:

I remember talking to you about teaching machines, now being sponsored by EBF, which has become the leader in this field - and I remember your interest. I think perhaps the best way to introduce you to the subject is to send you the attached article from the New York Times Magazine Section of Sunday, the 25th.

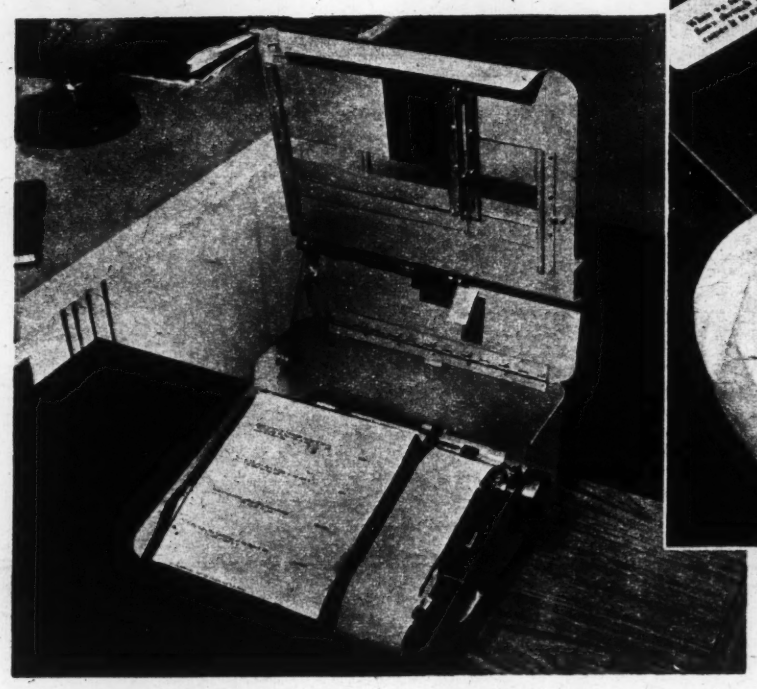
Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

mil



TEACHER VS. MACHINE—Traditional education, as above, calls for the teacher's personal guidance of pupils. The machine that may take the teacher's place, at least in part, is at right, opened to show the problems and correct answers and the blank paper for students' responses. At far right, a girl confronts the statement: "When we turn on a flashlight, an electric current flows through the fine wire in the _____ and causes it to grow hot." She writes "filament" for the missing word. When she opens the black flap beside the problem she will learn at once that the correct answer should be "bulb."

The Three R's And Pushbuttons

Forward-lookers are experimenting with machines that teach, and traditionalists wonder if the schoolmarm is to be a mechanic.

By DAVID BOROFF

THE Age of Technology has finally overtaken education, and the shape of the classroom of the future—assuming there will even be so retrograde an institution—is open to speculation. To the imposing array of television screens, films, tape recordings and language laboratories, there has now been added the teaching machine, the very name of which is either an affront or a sign that education has finally been inducted into the twentieth century.

The coming of age of the teaching machine was highlighted recently by the announcement of Encyclopaedia Britannica Films that it is adapting the entire high school mathematics curriculum, a large share of college mathematics, and eight years of foreign-language study for machine instruction. This climaxes more than thirty years of preliminary exploration of these devices. At present, courses in Russian, statistics, freshman English, music, genetics—even the Old Testament—are being prepared for teaching machines in a variety of institutions.

What are teaching machines? Can the classroom indeed be transformed into an aseptic assembly line of learning? Are schools going to be miniature Willow Runs replete with pushbutton instruction? Are teaching machines a pipe dream, Orwellian nightmare, or a soundly conceived breakthrough in educational method?

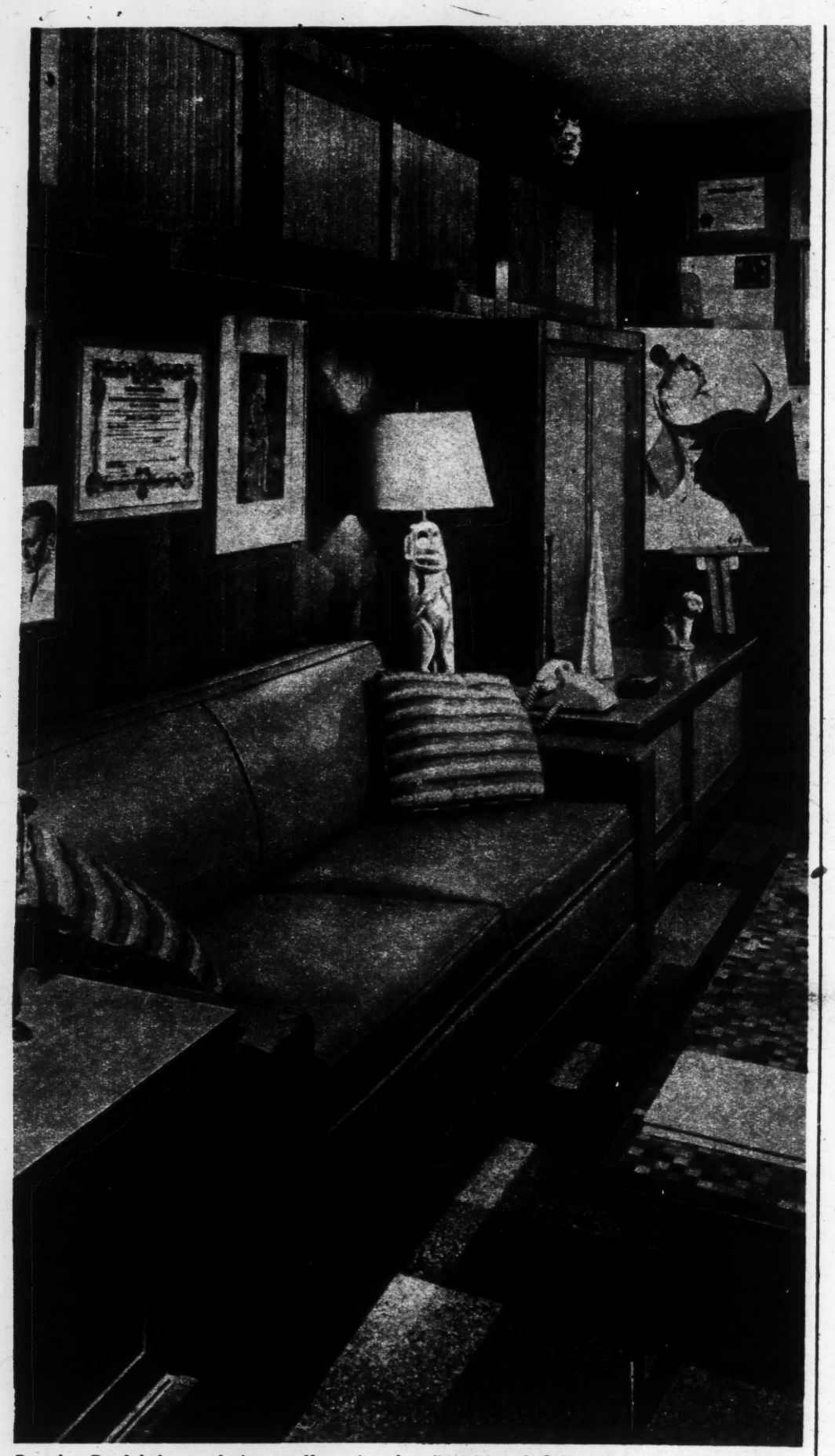
THE teaching machine, as developed by Prof. B. F. Skinner of Harvard University, is a simple mechanical device which presents information and questions to a student. The material is printed on a roll, which is fed to the student a little at a time. (It is called programed material; the term comes from the burgeoning field of computers.) The teaching machine itself is a small box about the size of a record player. Across the box are three rectangular windows or panels. The programed material is presented in the left-hand panel. The student reads the information there, and in the second panel writes the answers to a question. He then turns a knob which reveals the correct answer in a third panel. If his answer is identical with that of the answer panel, he pulls a lever and goes on to the next item. If his response does not match that of the answer panel, he pulls another lever so that when he has completed the lesson, the machine will return to the question incorrectly answered. The operation is as simple, according to one machine psychologist, as adjusting a television set—a statement hardly calculated to allay fears of this new wave of technology.

A few principles underlie teaching machines. One is that material has to be presented with absolute clarity and simplicity—information distilled to its essence. The second principle is that the machine offers what psychologists call "immediate reinforcement," or reward. In classroom terms, a reinforcement may be a good grade, a teacher's smile, or any of the numerous bribes by which children are motivated. With teaching machines, the reinforcement is the simple pleasure of being right—no small reward in our academically motivated culture.

ONE of the chief advances of the teaching machine over conventional methods of instruction is that reinforcement is immediate. The child absorbs information and applies it instantly in answering a question. In traditional arrangements, reinforcement—the satisfaction of being right—has to wait until homework is corrected in class or test papers returned a week or two after the material is initially taught. By that time, the reinforcement has lost a good deal of its potency.

Here is some material from a program in elementary physics. The machine presents one item at a time. The student completes the item, then uncovers the correct answer as shown at the right. Note how the information gradually grows in complexity, how it back- *(Continued on Page 66)*

DAVID BOROFF is currently concerned with old-fashioned teaching means as an assistant professor of English at New York University.



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The Three R's and Pushbuttons

(Continued from Page 36)

tracks constantly to consolidate learning and how it uses techniques of hinting and prompting.

Sentence to be completed	Word to be supplied
1. The important parts of a flashlight are the battery and the bulb. When we "turn on" a flashlight, we close a switch which connects the battery with the _____.	*bulb*
2. When we turn on a flashlight, an electric current flows through the fine wire in the _____ and causes it to grow hot.	*bulb.*
3. When the hot wire glows brightly, we say that it gives off or sends out heat and _____.	*light*
4. The fine wire in the bulb is called a filament. The bulb lights up when the filament is heated by the passage of a(n) _____ current.	*electric*
5. When a weak battery produces little current, the fine wire, or _____, does not get very hot.	*filament*
6. A filament which is *less* hot sends out or gives off _____light.	*less*
7. "Emit" means "send out." The amount of light sent out, or "emitted" by a filament depends on how _____ the filament is.	*hot*
8. The higher the temperature of the filament, the _____ the light emitted by it.	*brighter stronger*
9. If a flashlight battery is weak, the _____ in the bulb may still glow, but with only a dull red color.	*filament*
10. The light from a very hot filament is colored yellow or white. The light from a filament which is not very hot is colored _____.	*red*

The following are questions from programed material in word study:

Sentence to be completed	Word or words to be supplied
1. An ache which "goes back" _____cedes; if it "comes again," it _____curs.	*recedes recurs*
2. The word *real* is a (n)_____. When you add *-ity* to it, you get _____, a(n) _____.	*adjective reality noun*
3. A sailor may be *marooned* or trapped on an island, but a *maroon* coat is not lost; it is a certain _____ of coat.	*color*
4. A *stout* stick is hard to break; stout is a synonym for a_____.	*strong or sturdy*
5. A person who believes in "looking before you leap" is *cautious, wary, careful.* Is calling a driver of a car "cautious" an insult?	*No*
6. The prefix *re* in "rebuild" and "refill" means _____.	*again*
7. The word *length* is a(n) _____. When you add *-en* to it you get _____, a(n) _____.	*noun lengthen verb*
8. A group which has been split apart and then is "united again" is re_____.	*reunited*
9. Building a house is construction. Tearing it down ("unbuilding" it) is _____ struction.	*destruction*
10. A flame emits or "sends _____" light. A person who has left his native country is an _____migrant.	*out emigrant*

It is apparent that through this process of breaking knowledge down into its simplest components, many subjects can be programed. Programing is particularly adaptable to skill and tool subjects—mathematics, spelling, punctuation, foreign languages. Even fact-crammed subjects like history can be programed by slicing away the fat and presenting the lean, hard facts which lie close to the bones of events. And, as indicated above, the pupil's assimilation of factual material is tested item by item as he goes along.

Proponents of teaching machines, a notably militant group, have a powerful arsenal of arguments. They assert that their machines lead not to the mechanization of learning but to the goal, so piously sought, of individualized instruction. Some call the machines "mechanical tutors" and argue that we now have within reach the optimal arrangement of one tutor and one pupil in each learning situation. (It was once said that the ideal college would be a log in the woods with educator Mark Hopkins at one end and a student at the other; now Hopkins has been implausibly transformed into a teaching box.)

MOREOVER, in the conventional classroom, the student has to wrestle with his own passivity and inertia. Using the machine, he is in constant interaction with programed material. Finally, if, as the psychologists insist, reinforcement is the key to learning, the machine can provide far more reinforcements than a teacher who has to distribute them among all her pupils.

"The simple truth," Professor Skinner has written, "is that as a mere reinforcing mechanism the teacher is out of date."

With teaching machines, students can move at their own rate of speed. Bright youngsters can romp through a program swiftly and move on to new ones. Dull students can take their time.

Another revolutionary feature of the teaching machine is that it is predicated on almost universal success. Instead of the current travesty of automatic promotion, a psychologist has argued, there will be automatic achievement. Everybody is expected to do well. The expertise of the programing will presumably enable even dull students—or those previously regarded as dull—to grasp the material presented.

In conventional classes, an examination in which everyone does well is immediately suspect. "I never regarded myself as sadistic," Skinner recently observed, "but when I started to program I realized that I was making things harder than I should. Teachers generally want students to be wrong. If everyone knows the answers to questions, teachers make them tougher. With teaching machines, you give the students every opportunity to be right."

A FINAL argument in their behalf is that teaching machines may provide a realistic solution for shortages of classrooms and teachers. Skinner envisions fifteen-minute machine sessions. This means a far shorter school day than at present. There is even the possibility of using the machines at home with only certain group activities taking place in what we now know as the school.

Nor are the claims of the machine psychologists mere rhetoric, for there are concrete results. At Harvard, Professor Skinner's students have been

(Continued on Page 68)

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*Address*_____

(Continued from Page 66)

using machines in a psychology course and performing creditably.

Even more striking were the results last spring in Roanoke, Va., where a group of eighth-grade students in a junior high school studied algebra—a ninth-grade subject — *without teacher, textbook or homework,* using only machines and programed material. This experiment was under the direction of Dr. Allen Calvin of Hollins College. These children covered an entire year's work in one term—twice the normal quota. On national exams in algebra, their performance was impressive, despite the fact that they were competing with children a year older than they. The average score of the Roanoke test group fell in the lower end of the average category for ninth graders, but 41 per cent of the children surpassed the average score attained by ninth graders. Only one Roanoke child fell in the "very low" category.

THE consensus of other experimenters seems to be that, with teaching machines, students can learn at twice the speed of those being conventionally taught.

How did the Roanoke children react to the experience? Affirmatively, it would appear. At the conclusion of the experiment, only 16 per cent of the children preferred a return to regular instruction. More than half opted for a combination of teacher and machine.

Informal reactions ran a colorful gamut and demonstrated that, machines or no, children are stubbornly themselves. "I like not having to do homework," a boy said. A go-getting girl observed: "It challenges you to get ahead of someone else." Another youngster, sounding as if he had been well-reinforced by machines, stated magisterially: "In regular class you learn something and forget it and have to learn it again. Here you learn it the first time."

The principal of the junior high school manifested a wary enthusiasm: "I had a show-me attitude at first. You might say I'm from Missouri. But I'm real pleased now. I thought the novelty would wear off, that the youngsters would dawdle. But they didn't."

THE function of the teacher in this experiment was merely to straighten out mechanical breakdowns. She walked around, somewhat wanly, with a screwdriver instead of a rollbook. "I think education has not progressed as fast as other things," she said. "We're due for some changes. That's why I was glad to try this."

Despite the impressive results, the critics of teaching machines are vociferously unpersuaded. They range from a professor of history who said in accents of deep Spenglerian

(Continued on Page 70)

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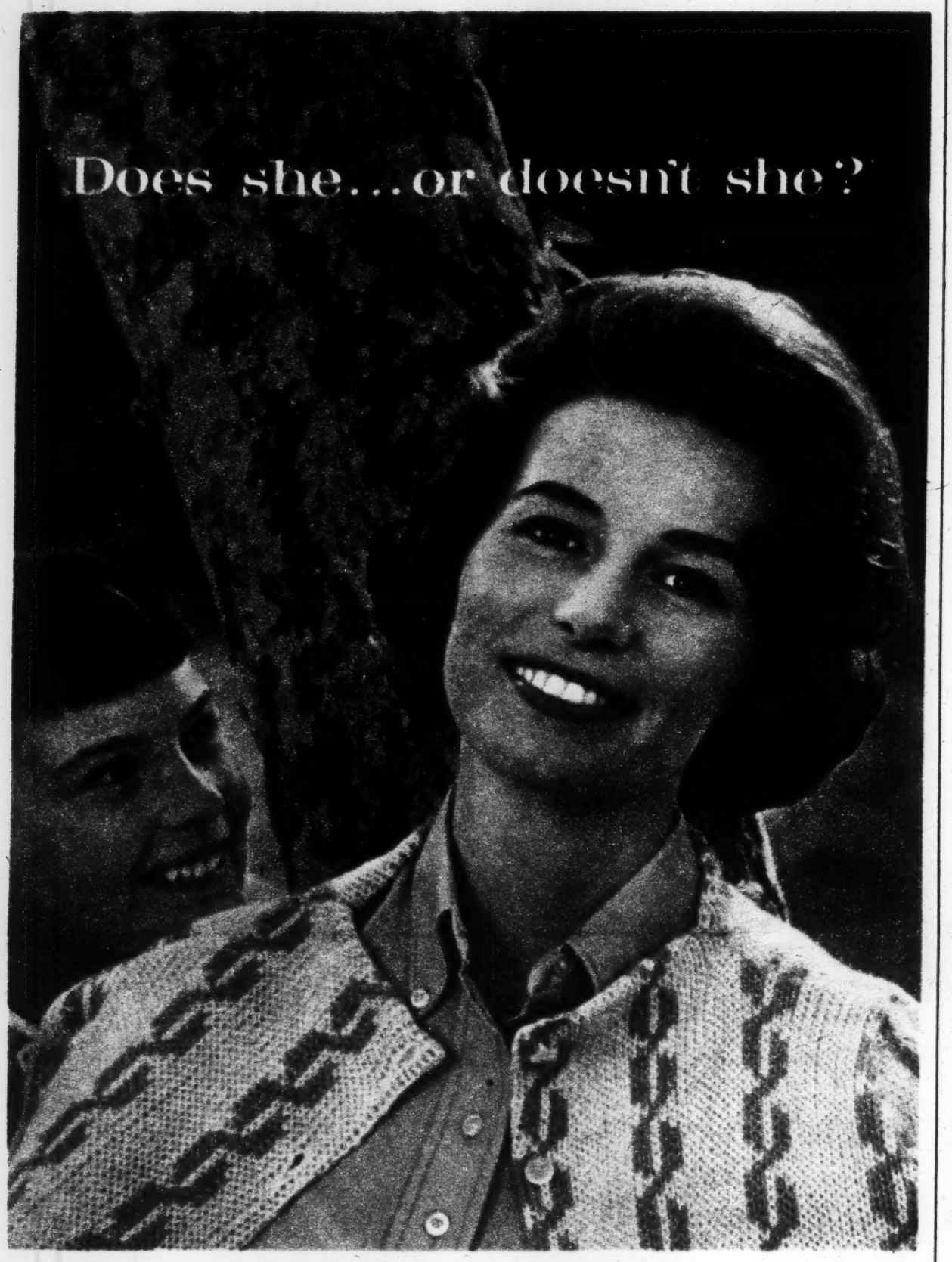

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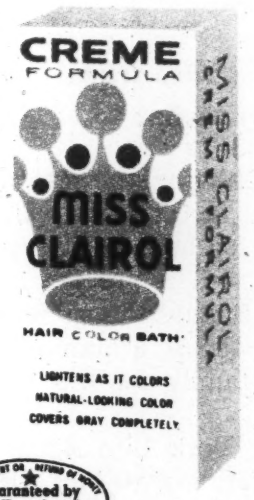
Every little girl thinks her mother is pretty special but *her* mommy has an extra-special something she adores...a feeling for fun, a way of always looking so fresh and young. And what keeps her looking so young is the look of her hair. The color shines. Even in brightest sunlight, it shines. And *this* is the wonderful difference with Miss Clairol color. It looks softer, shinier, completely natural in *every* light!

Hairdressers everywhere recommend and always use Miss Clairol. Its automatic color timing is so dependable. And Miss Clairol *really* covers gray. But best of all, they like the way it beauty-treats the hair, keeps it silky, lively, in splendid condition. So try Miss Clairol yourself. Today. It's quick and easy. Takes only minutes. In Creme Formula or Regular.



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MORE WOMEN USE MISS CLAIROL THAN ALL OTHER HAIRCOLORING COMBINED

RIGHT ANSWER—A student ponders the question put by a teaching machine, writes her answer, checks it and discovers she's right. This prompt reaction, without a wait for test-paper grades, is claimed to be one of the machine's main advantages.

(Continued from Page 68)

gloom, "It's the end of Western civilization," to uneasy collaborationists full of unresolved skepticism.

First, the very idea of mechanization in schools is repugnant to many people. "What will be the effect," a teacher asked anxiously, "of a generation of students who sit in front of a machine all day and go click-click?"

Objectors also point out the obvious limitations of teaching machines. At their present level, machines are admirably equipped to teach facts and skills, and, humbling as the thought may be, they seem to do so more efficiently than human beings.

But there is an immense area of education—perhaps the most crucial area—in which facts alone are useless. Values, feelings, convictions, the very things we live by—these cannot be precisely analyzed or programed. About the central questions of human existence there are no form answers—only other questions, partial answers, and infinitely complicated modulations of feelings and ideas. Here teaching machines are helpless.

MACHINE material is open to the same objections as all short-answer questions: there is only a right answer—and a wrong one. The modulated response, or what John Keats called "negative capability"—the capacity to sustain doubt—is unattainable with machines. There is danger of an intellectually efficient but robotized generation emerging from machine instruction.

Teaching machines, for example, can impart information about art, but they cannot teach us how to react to paintings—except in the most terrifyingly robotized fashion. Machines can provide facts about international politics and test students' absorption of them, but they cannot provide answers for international problems. Machines can show young people how to punctuate and how to negotiate the treacherous complexities of syntax, but they cannot teach them how to think through an idea or express themselves with grace and force.

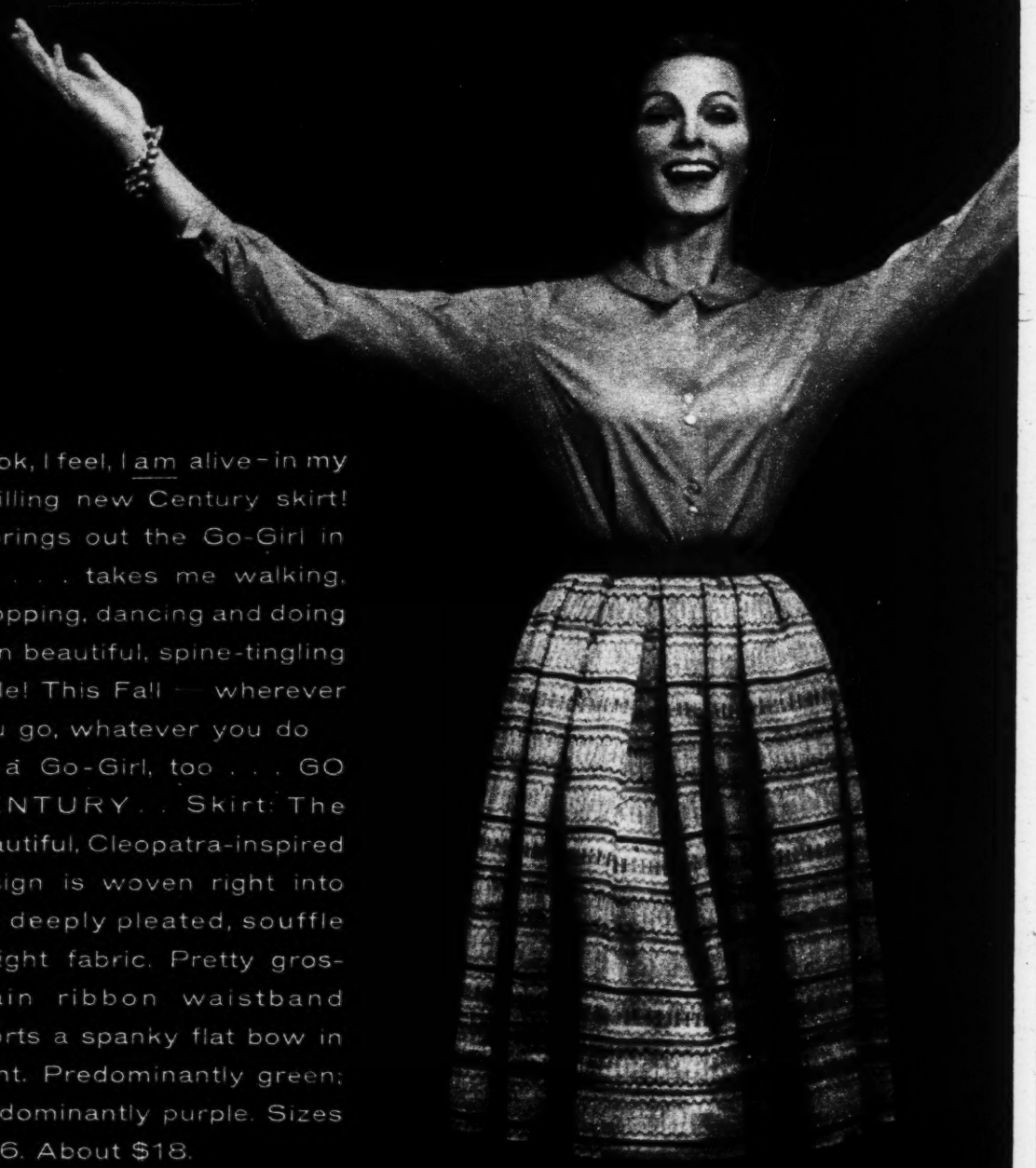
IN that technological Arcadia of the future, the great decisions about life, for which education is designed to prepare us, will still be made in the lonely recesses of the human mind and heart. And they will issue from struggle and guesswork and passionate conviction, with the teacher fulfilling her traditional role as midwife in this agony of gestation and birth.

Comparing teaching machines to tutors is, in a real sense, disingenuous, for the essence of the tutorial process is free discussion, which may start with monetary theory and end with the values by which one orders one's life. No machine can do that.

The most strenuous objections, therefore, have to do with the role of the teacher. Everyone can remember a few magnificent teachers in his school career whose function far transcended merely imparting information. Through some special, indefinable gift, they were able to bring to life the high drama of ideas. It is through a kinetic encounter with a teacher of this kind that a student is recruited into the intellectual life. What will happen to teachers in an educational setting dominated by teaching machines? To bring up an everlasting question, who will inspire students? At best, teaching ma-

(Continued on Page 72)

I COME ALIVE IN MY CENTURY SKIRT



I look, I feel, I am alive—in my thrilling new Century skirt! It brings out the Go-Girl in me . . . takes me walking, shopping, dancing and doing in beautiful, spine-tingling style! This Fall — wherever you go, whatever you do be a Go-Girl, too . . . GO CENTURY . . Skirt: The beautiful, Cleopatra-inspired design is woven right into the deeply pleated, souffle weight fabric. Pretty grosgrain ribbon waistband sports a spanky flat bow in front. Predominantly green; predominantly purple. Sizes 8-16. About $18.

go century

Available at Gimbels, N.Y. and branches; Jordan Marsh Co., Boston and branches; G. Fox, Hartford and other fine stores everywhere. Or write Century Sportswear Company, Inc., 1407 Broadway, New York.

(Continued from Page 70)

chines can merely motivate.

In a teaching-machine culture, the best pedagogic talent will be drafted into the programing end of the profession. This has the obvious merit of providing excellent program material for all. (Just as we can remember the occasional giant among teachers, we also recall, with a shudder of distaste, the dreary procession of mediocrities.) But programing has the effect, too, of pulling good teachers out of the classroom and of reducing, or ending, the creative interaction among teachers, student and subject-matter.

CRITICS are keenly aware that teaching-machine spokesmen have been less than clear about the future role of the teacher. For the most part, they talk about interpersonal relations as the sphere of the newly liberated teacher—as if interpersonal relations can be practiced in any meaningful way independently of subject-matter. "The teacher will be a human being with some students, while others are on the machine," a psychologist said. There are those who invoke the talismanic word "enrichment."

In mathematics, it was suggested, the teacher, free of the bondage of algebra and geometry, would present the relationship of mathematics to the space age—an interesting subject but not mathematics.

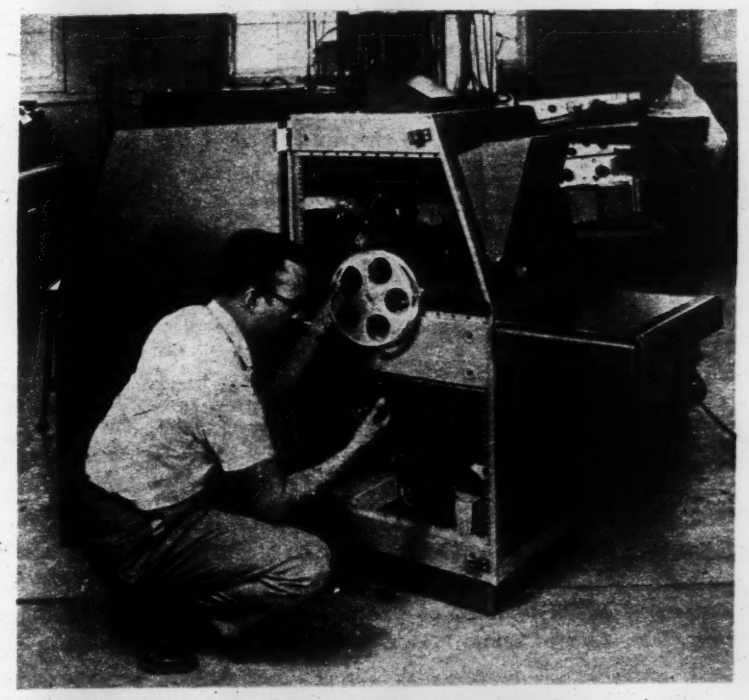
Some of the moderate advocates of teaching machines see them merely as auxiliary instruments for rote instruction. The teacher, relieved of many mechanical chores, will continue to fulfill her time-honored functions of explaining, guiding and inspiring. But critics fear that hard-core machine proponents might be reluctant to let highly fallible teachers defile the work of the nearly perfect machines. They distrust the argument that a teacher, after all, merely deploys her own limited skills, while a machine program embodies the sophisticated efforts of a team of topnotch experimental psychologists (concerned with learning theory) and subject-matter specialists. They are not reassured by a psychologist's brusque assertion: "The teacher's function will be custodial—to keep children out of their mothers' hair."

One has to ask, also, what will happen to reading habits when students are conditioned to learn even complex material through a highly distilled, atomized presentation? The reading of discursive texts—a crude, nonreinforcing technique — might conceivably be a casualty.

Finally, those who have peered critically at the literature of the teaching-machine psychologists see in it a design for behavioral control. The strong emphasis on positive reinforcement seems somewhat Pavlovian. One psychologist, for example, sees education as "an integrated culture which [will undertake] the guidance of the individual's growth and development as a serious task of planned cultural conditioning." This kind of Faustian thinking worries some observers who point to the tragic miscarriage of Utopian ventures in the past.

ONLY the most defiantly old-fashioned would fail to agree that full exploration should be made of teaching machines. Incorporated within a context in which humane values are firmly anchored, machines may, indeed, bring about a new vitality and efficacy in our schools. The immediate task is to unite the machine more effectively with the classroom teacher, whose ministrations are even more vital in an increasingly machine-dominated world.

Educators, in making use of this revolutionary body of ideas, should avoid equally the delaying tactics of the inveterate enemies of change, and the headlong impetuosity of the new radicals, naively enchanted with their shiny technology.



ROBOT—Teaching machines vary in design according to their purpose. This one, "Tutor," is for industrial and military use.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

F

September 27, 1960

Dear Ed:

Here is Harry Ashmore's memo on the proposed "Commission". And I am also sending my hasty memo of criticism of it - to John Howe. And I am further sending an equally hasty memo to Bob Hutchins which reports on my lunch with Harry Luce.

I look forward to talking to you about all these matters next week.

And of course today again persuaded me that we don't catch up with each other enough. I had forgotten that I was after you way back in 1945 when I wanted to make you "official spokesman" for the State Department!

Hastily,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Attachments
ahc

To: Mr. John Howe

From: William Benton September 19, 1960

I too have just given Harry Ashmore's memorandum a very fast reading. My offhand reaction is good. But doesn't it go into too much detail? Every specific proposal breeds critics. Might it not be better if it stuck to broad generalities - expecting the Commission, when set up and active, to work out the details?

Yes, I would like a stronger case made as to why this is a logical activity of a great university - and an important one.

I have no fear about tax exemption - under the aegis of any of our great universities. I don't believe I'd bring the question up.

Of course many publications of the projected Commission would be in the names of staff members who are faculty members of the university.

Yes, I think it would be a good thing if you saw Harry before he saw Griswold. I think he should build up his document "as to why a university should want to welcome such a Commission...." (But you will note from Harry's letter that President Griswold has already, apparently, been supplied with a copy of the memorandum).

Do you weigh properly the manner in which a commission "takes stands on controverted issues"? What the commission is doing is commenting on the progress of the mass media during the current year. Sitting judiciously and objectively in this great role of critic, quite naturally it comes up with some criticisms. But the commission isn't in the business of being a critic. A commission is in the business of reporting on the progress of the mass media. The criticism is incidental. Taking stands on public issues is an incidental outgrowth of the primary function of the commission.

This distinction seems to me to be important.

I suggest you read this document again and consult with me further. Harry Ashmore is in Chicago this week. I think I should write him before the week is out and before he arrives here in New York next week.

How of great importance are these names. The commission can't be any better than the men. Can we secure good men? This list of names makes me wonder whether we can. If we can't, the whole idea of a commission becomes unreal.

I do not think we can expect men who are active in public life, and who are thus dependent on the mass media, to take appointment to the commission. And doesn't this apply to everyone of these "public men" with a possible exception of Bishop Wright with whom I'm not familiar?

I would say it is easier to acquire suitable educators. But aren't Frank Graham and Allan Nevins much too old? Further, Conant must be 70 and Archie McLeish is past 65. Thus these two are very difficult to select.

The group "from the media" seems to be the best, and this is surprising because offhand it would seem to me that this is the most difficult of the groups to select. But I'm sure Mark Etheridge wouldn't accept appointment, and Ray Rubicam was almost 70 wouldn't either.

We've got to think of better men, I am afraid, if our idea is to hang together. Where can we find men who deem this proposition to be sufficiently important to be willing to devote real time to it? And men who have no further interest in public appointment or public service. Can they be found?

I think Anna Rosenberg might have ideas on commissioners. Are you still meeting with her regularly? Why don't you talk to her about this. Most of the public men I think of, who seem to have graduated from the battle of public competition, either won't admit that they have graduated - or might refuse the assignment on other grounds. Jack Bailey is 65 but he's president of the Ford Foundation. Averell Harriman is running for Secretary of State. And newspapers say that Bob Lovett is ill. And so it goes.

Of course if Nixon is elected, and Governor Stevenson would consent to head up this commission - this would indeed be the dream set-up and around the personality of this one remarkable man - a top commission could be established.

My lists will have to be combed for candidates. Ernest Gruen is a good possibility. And what about Eddie Miller? Please take a look at the subcommittees of the Democratic Advisory Council!

One major criticism, and it is an important one - that I have of Harry's memo - is on page 12. Note my question marks. I think it is going to be a very tough assignment to get a good director and a good principal associate - without setting up the requirement that they must be "professionals of demonstrated capacity drawn from the media". No such requirement should be established. I wouldn't object to a statement saying that preference should be given to men chosen from the media if men with proper qualifications can be found.

ahs

September 22, 1960

To: Dr. Robert M. Hutchins
and
Mr. Harry Ashmore

From: William Benton

Harry Luce thinks that the Commission must consist of "pros". He spent half an hour describing to me the attitude of a pro towards a newspaper. A pro understands the need for the women's pages, the pattern pages, the comic strips; the pro knows that support has got to be given for the local boy scouts, symphony orchestras and other community activities. The pro may pay very little attention to the first page and the editorial page. The pro knows that the newspaper is a public utility, dedicated to the service of the community.

Now when Harry starts to pin down a pro, he volunteers that Eddie Bernays, whom he doesn't like, qualifies as a pro. When I asked him about Allen Nevins, he agreed. But he does not agree on Whit Griswold, merely because he has experience in dealing with the newspapers. And he says of Nixon and Kennedy that they understand how to handle a press conference - but are not pros. Similarly, he suggests that people like Hocking were not wise choices for the Luce Commission. (He has assured me is going to review the 1947 report over this week end).

Harry and I did not come to terms on this. But I told him that I thought the success of the Commission depended on getting the right men to serve on it. He wants men who have had the experience and who probably are now older statesmen. He mentioned John Cowles with enthusiasm. (John Cowles resents an article in TIME published while Harry was in Europe which stated that John's son was taking over in Minneapolis).

I told Harry that I thought we could get the financial support if we could get the right members for the Commission. He agrees. He is going to talk to Harry Ashmore about the right kind of membership.

Harry says that he will make a token contribution to the Commission, if we set it up properly, but that his Foundation is over committed. Harry thinks he is in a dream position to get the Rockefeller Foundation to put up real money. He says he can do the arm twisting. I told him I was skeptical, that the Rockefeller Foundation has never put money into this kind of enterprise. I told him something of my frustration in the 30's when I was at the University of Chicago.

He thinks the time is ripe for the Rockefeller Foundation to finance the right kind of Commission, and is confident he can get the money. We both spoke warmly of Dean Rusk.

Harry brought up the idea that the Commission should be dedicated to television and radio and should come into the press "perhaps eight years from now". I told him I had had the same idea. He says that it will be easier to get men on the Commission; that most of the men will applaud the idea; that it would be easier to get financing; that the Commission will then be studying problems of the kind listed by Harry Ashmore - problems about which something can be done. His point that the Commission can affect television and radio, and can be influential on decisions currently before the FCC and the Congress - whereas it cannot affect the press - is exactly the same argument that I used. I told Harry that I had made the same recommendation. Harry feels very strongly about this.

Harry says he is no longer trying to work on committees of The Fund for the Republic and that this has been true for a year.

I reported to him Harry Ashmore's discussion with Whit Griswold. Not only does he not regard Griswold as a "pro", but he thinks that no university is likely to want to tie up with the Commission - though he agrees with my arguments that a university tie-up would be advisable if it can be arranged. He said, "Wouldn't you do better at Chicago? Why don't you go west?"

Harry thinks the possibility of getting several universities to cooperate is very remote. He agrees that universities have a tough time cooperating on anything - and why should they find it easy in a tough area like this?

I believe that Harry feels a considerable sense of responsibility for this idea because the Commission of 1947 is known as "The Luce Commission". He is encouraging if the idea develops along the lines he recommends; otherwise he is discouraging. I myself would be willing to settle for a Commission of "pros" providing we can get good ones. He emphasized that experience in advertising made a man a pro. This would admit Ray Rubicam. He thinks that somebody who has been a big time broadcaster ought to be included. He favors a woman who will know about women's interests. He applauds Bruce and Beatrice Gould, and I told him that perhaps Beatrice could be more needed than Bruce - and he agreed, stating that he regarded her as a very smart woman. He wants some big figure from the entertainment world. When I suggested Rory Shary, he turned cold. He says that Shary is an ardent left-winger and even if he issued orders to the staff of TIME - he could not persuade his staff people to take a friendly view towards a Commission on the press of which Shary is a member. I did not come up with any other specific suggestions. Thus he wants not only "pros" but he wants a balanced panel - pros from many different fields of interest. I hope Harry Ashmore will have talked to him further about these views.

When I asked him to talk to Harry, he was uncertain as to what to talk to him about. When I told him I wanted him to talk specifically with Harry about the make-up of the Commission, he agreed. This interests him. Incidentally, the names of projected Commission members, which came to me from Bob Hutchins and Harry Ashmore, were not included in the memorandum which Harry had read. I suggest that Harry Ashmore take these names along with him when he calls on Harry Luce - and supplement them with any extra names he can think about. Will Harry Ashmore also try to pin down with Harry Luce any other points on which we are eager to get his commitment?

ahc

PROPOSAL FOR A COMMISSION ON THE MASS MEDIA

This proposal for a private commission to undertake a continuing appraisal of the performance of the mass media in the United States, and to make public recommendations for its improvement, is based upon these assumptions:

1. The First Amendment to the Constitution prevents official regulation or censorship of the printed press, and may extend the same immunity to the program content of broadcasting despite the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission.

2. By tradition the media are left largely to private ownership, and presently must earn their own way or be maintained by private subsidy.

3. Despite their private character, the media are expected to perform the vital function of disseminating information and providing the independent advocacy in public affairs deemed essential in a democratic society.

4. In addition to this direct relationship to the conduct of government, the media are major instruments of mass culture.

5. In areas clearly involving the public interest the media are presently deficient. The flow of unbiased information concerning public affairs is not adequate; the trend is away from diversity in the advocacy of public issues; legitimate cultural demands of important segments of the national community are unmet and the general level of present offerings may be debasing public taste.

THE NEED

The condition of the mass media is a matter of concern to many thoughtful citizens, not only in terms of the evident malfunction of some of our democratic institutions, but of the unfulfilled cultural promise of the new technology.

This has led to suggestions from responsible persons for radical departure from the present laissez faire relationship between government and the media. There is not, apparently, any constitutional bar to the

creation of a public broadcasting system, the publication of a government newspaper, or the extension of direct subsidy to media which meet certain standards set by a public authority. In the absence of court precedent, there are constitutional scholars who contend that broadcasters, who operate in protected monopoly status by virtue of a government grant of space in the limited frequency spectrum, are not in fact covered by the First Amendment and could be totally regulated in the name of "public INTEREST convenience and necessity." And the people could, if they ever so chose, repeal or amend the First Amendment.

Proposals of this sort, although seriously made, so far have not been seriously received. They run counter to deep-seated tradition. The founders believed that the press must be private if it were to be free. This concept has survived technological and economic developments that have altered the basic character of the communications industry and have been instrumental in reshaping American society: mass circulation newspapers and magazines; local monopoly and chain publishing; motion pictures providing

huge national audiences for drama and entertainment; reliance on only two agencies to collect and edit the great bulk of the national and international news available to most Americans; a broadcasting system for words and pictures which centers control of most programming in three large corporations.

The media have a vested economic interest in immunity from government regulation, and the means by which to effectively propagandize in support of the tradition which sustains it. But there are also disinterested arguments in favor of the present system. In their total range, the communications media in the United States may very well be the best that mankind has produced. The absence of government regulation, and the limitations of tradition on private censorship, unquestionably have contributed to the flourishing of art in books, the theatre, the quality magazines, the concert stage, recordings, and, to some extent, motion pictures. Minority and unorthodox views are effectively voiced, although usually only to the limited audiences reached by media which function with no, or only secondary

reliance on advertising revenue. The difficulty is that these benefits of freedom carry over in only desultory fashion to the mass media which serve the great majority of Americans.

In their single-minded concentration on maintaining immunity to government regulation, the media have largely lost effective capacity for the kind of self-examination that might lead to consideration of other pressures which have eroded their freedom of action and limited their ability to meet their public responsibility. To admit the deficiencies cited above is to invite further attack, hence they are rationalized in the name of liberty.

This tendency is accentuated by the economics of the communications marketplace. Genuine prosperity in publishing or broadcasting, and in many cases even survival, requires subordination of public service obligations to the purely commercial demands of the customers, or a combination of dedication and extraordinary skill on the part of proprietors and managers that is becoming increasingly rare. The problem here is only incidentally

that of the use of economic pressure to shape positions on public matters. Rather it is the legitimate demand of advertisers for exposure to the largest possible body of potential purchasers in return for the revenue upon which the media must depend. A distinguished network television program is by definition expensive; it may please millions of Americans and still fall far short of attracting a marketable audience. A newspaper which takes an unpopular stand on a public issue may suffer a loss of readers which will be translated into a critical loss of advertising income. These economic limits may be misjudged by the unduly cautious, or used as an excuse by the expedient, but they are nevertheless real.

Yet all of us are largely, and most of us are totally dependent upon the mass media for our view of a world caught up in political and technological revolution. So, too, we must place major reliance upon these media for effective criticism of our political, social and economic institutions. But, in popular terms, no one criticises the critic. The few authoritative voices raised within the industry and without are drowned out by a chorus of apologists who have at their disposal the great megaphone of the media they

serve. The universities, having permitted their journalism schools to develop as service institutions for the communications industry, make no effective contribution in this regard. Criticism by politicians and interest groups is peripheral and properly discounted; that of self-appointed spokesmen for the frustrated intellectual minority is usually uninformed and often petulant.

THE PURPOSE

The Commission here proposed would move into a void. Its first obligation would be to put the assumptions listed above to the test of disinterested but professionally competent scrutiny of the current performance of the media. A determination of the kind and degree of existing deficiencies, in terms of the public interest, would lead to consideration of these questions:

Do the media have inherent but so far unrealized capacity to meet these deficiencies within the present system of protected private control and presumed public responsibility?

If so, what are the means for bringing about the necessary changes in procedure and organization?

If not, how can the alternative of direct or indirect intervention by government be accomplished without undue hazard to our free institutions?

The questions are not new, nor are they unique to the American experience. They are constantly raised in one fashion or another, and often in tones of despair, yet nowhere in this country is there an effective and sustained effort to find practical answers.

THE PROCEDURE

Such a commission could operate logically and most effectively in conjunction with a great university. Its first requirement would be the imprimatur of intellectual detachment. Its second would be a reputation for competence, which would derive not only from the demonstrated professional capacity of staff members drawn from the media, but from their active association with scholars capable of dealing with broad problems of public policy.

A certain amount of research would be required, and new methods

would have to be devised. It has never been enough, for example, to simply assert, as many have, that coverage of national political campaigns is biased and otherwise inadequate -- that candidates are favored or downgraded, that issues are distorted or obscured, that the very character of politics is being reshaped and cheapened by the histrionic demands of modern communications. Such charges make no impression unless they are sustained by the kind of content analysis that goes far beyond the usual measurement of column inches in newspapers, the counting of minutes of air time, and the comparison of advertising budgets. Considerations of cause and effect may properly take into account the partisan leanings of the proprietors of the media, and the frequently opposite leanings of their correspondents and commentators, but proper weight must also be given to the non-partisan limitations of time, space, and inadequate preparation of reporters and editors for their complex task. The fetish of pseudo-scientific objectivity, which has become the hallmark of research in journalism schools, must be abandoned in favor of dispassionate subjectivity. This clearly is not within the capacity of clerks with comptometers.

But there would be no research for its own sake. The activities of the staff would be geared directly to the deliberations of the commission. And the commission would be concerned with finding practical answers to the broad questions of public policy cited above, and those that undoubtedly would evolve as the work progressed.

THE ORGANIZATION

The commission would face a unique problem of public relations. It would be cast in the role of critic of those agencies which control the means by which public opinion is ordinarily formed. It could expect the support of a responsible and influential minority of the media, but it should anticipate the condemnation of the majority, which react automatically in defensive reflex to any suggestion that the industry is not adequately meeting its responsibilities. The commission, therefore, would have to be armed with great prestige. To be heard, it would have to speak in a voice that could not be ignored.

A basic requirement for membership on the commission would be a meaningful name. Some members should be persons known and respected by

the public in their own right. Others might be of more limited general reputation, provided they possess qualifications which would establish their authority in terms impressive to the media. Care would have to be given to obtaining reasonable balance between those who might be identified in today's uncertain terms as liberal or conservative, or those actively identified with the two political parties. Those with past or present connections with the media would have to enjoy acknowledged rank as elder statesmen to offset the suspicion that their view was colored rather than informed by their special interest. Open-mindedness and genuine concern with the matters at hand is, of course, assumed in all cases.

It seems likely that the best prospects would come from three general categories: public men of long experience with the practical results of the media's deficiencies; scholars with a special interest in communications; and persons who have earned sound reputations in the media or in directly related fields, such as advertising. A sufficient balance to insure against domination by persons in any one category would be desirable.

These requirements severely restrict the choice of commissioners, so much so that the size of the body might practically be limited to nine, or even seven. It would, in any event, be a working group, prepared to assume full responsibility for the reports issued in its name. Consideration should be given to providing reasonable compensation for the members.

The commission would be supported by a small permanent staff, and would also employ the services of specialists brought in on a consultant basis. The director and his principal associate should be professionals of demonstrated capacity drawn from the media; if the senior man were from television his first assistant should be from the printed media. The remainder of the staff and the consultants would be composed of academics and professional communicators in a mixture to be determined by the requirements of specific programs devised or approved by the commission.

The commission should operate independently of the normal administration of the university, drawing upon its own financial resources, and setting its own salary scales in terms of its own special requirements.

However, close coordination at the policy level should be achieved by appointment of the president of the university to the Commission, possibly as chairman.

THE PRODUCT

The commission would place major reliance upon an annual report. This would be a major document summarizing its findings, and setting forth appropriate recommendations for private or public action. It might be supported by more detailed separate volumes if appropriate.

Experience might demonstrate the desirability of additional publications in the form of interim reports on matters of immediate interest, or possibly the publication of a quarterly.

It could be anticipated that members of the commission and its staff would be called upon frequently to speak before important professional and lay groups concerned with the problems of communications. Most importantly, the commission would be expected to play a major role in the determination of key policies in broadcasting now pending before the FCC and the committees

of Congress. Presently and urgently at issue are:

The desirability and feasibility of tighter regulation of broadcasters by FCC in such matters as requirements for public service programming, the relationship of advertisers to program content, and the frequency and character of commercials.

The determination of FCC policy in regard to subscription television, and the coming development of broadcasting financed in whole or in part directly by the viewer as a possible means of filling the cultural void that now deprives the minority viewer.

The proposal by Walter Lippmann and others that the government establish and subsidize a high-quality cultural and informational broadcasting service after the fashion of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The languishing experiment in educational TV, which has suffered from financial malnutrition to the extent that it has never yet been put to proper test as an offset to the rampant commercialism of conventional TV.

The question of shifting all TV broadcasting from the VHF to the UHF spectrum, thereby more than tripling the available broadcast channels and obtaining greater potential diversity at the expense of adapting hundreds of transmitters and millions of receiving sets.

All of these matters are destined to be settled ~~soon~~ IN THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY AHEAD, one way or another. The decisions taken could well shape the future of broadcasting. They presently are being considered in an atmosphere of public confusion, political pressure, and special interest logrolling, the whole surmounted by a massive propaganda campaign by the media directed against any effort to alter the status quo in any way that remotely threatens the present near-monopoly economic base of broadcasting.

A commission armed with the prestige visualized in this proposal would be heard in Washington and elsewhere if it were in position to speak out with authority. It could set rational terms for a continuing debate that now threatens to become meaningless. It could provide a rallying point for groups and individuals across the country who are deeply concerned and

largely ignored by those who make broadcasting policy. And the commission could bolster the efforts of dedicated men and women at all levels within the industry who are trying against odds to bring bold imagination and creative spirit to the new medium.

THE BYPRODUCT

The annual report and related offerings by the Commission would constitute its primary activity. As indicated above, circumstances might require its initial concentration on the problems of broadcasting. However its concern would be with the entire range of communications -- with what is reaching and not reaching the mass audience, rather than with the changing means of transmission.

Thus the commission would logically extend its interest to the field of education and journalism. Many and perhaps most scholars and professional journalists seriously question the curricula and teaching and research methods developed by the existing journalism schools. Many operate in a trade school atmosphere, and most are blighted by a narrow concentration on techniques.

All but an exceptional few spread their effort over only tenuously related fields, producing advertising technicians and public relations functionaries along with those who are destined to be writers and editors. In their quest for academic standing the teachers of journalism seem to be creating a pseudo-discipline out of an impossible blend of scholarship and practicality; the result is that they exercise no real influence in either the academic community or the media.

Since the performance of the media is dependent upon the capacity and inspiration of the men and women who serve them, education for journalism is a proper matter of concern for the commission. It might usefully undertake a comprehensive survey of present practices as the basis for a critical report. And, in conjunction with its host university, it should give serious consideration to the possibility of a pilot project in education of an entirely new kind, to be conducted at the graduate level in association with the work of its staff and consultants.

THE BUDGET

No attempt has been made to prepare a detailed budget for an operation whose final design must be determined by the commission. However, rough estimates of salary levels that would be required for a competent and distinguished full-time staff, payments to consultants, overhead expenses of the university, travel and other incidental expenses, and the cost of publication and dissemination of annual and other reports indicate a minimum-maximum range of $250,000 - $500,000 a year.

The commission should be conceived as permanent, and in no case should it be established unless sufficient funds were available to guarantee it a minimum tenure of five years.

The William Benton Foundation has financed the preliminary studies and conferences which underlie this proposal, and it is anticipated that the Foundation would contribute to support of the commission if it could be established under the terms set forth here. There have been other tentative expressions of interest from individuals connected with the media. It is believed that some of the large, conventional foundations might lend or make substantial grants, at

least to the educational phase of the operation. Exploration of these and other possibilities is continuing.

# # #

Sent Benton

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

April 11, 1960

Dear Ed:

How do you feel about this speech attached which I am giving Sunday night at Syracuse University? I am being given a gold medal! You will find that you are mentioned in it - in as complimentary terms as I know how to apply.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Connaught Hotel
Carlos Place
London, W. I., England

Attachment
arh

TELEVISION - A PRESCRIPTION

Address by William Benton
at 25th Anniversary Celebration
of Syracuse University School of Journalism

I am proud of this award - and I am happy to come here to accept it - though I am not at all clear why I deserve it. Did your committee perhaps get wind of my addiction to memo-writing? I have just returned from two months in South America with Governor Stevenson, and my office reports that I sent back 10,000 words of Soundscriber dictation a day. My six secretaries tell me they look forward to receiving 150 pages of inter-office memoranda a week - 150 pages - on a slow week that is! - dictated from whatever place on the globe I happen to be. They refer to this output as "flying discs". Does this conceivably come under the heading of mass communications? I would hardly expect a medal for it - and certainly not from my staff.

I am indeed deeply touched by the honor you have paid me and I am pleased especially that I join Mr. Dapping on your roster. The best of our journalists grow in wisdom with the decades - as he has done. I confess that I am less impressed with his Pulitzer prize than I am with the fact that for many years he was the only Democrat among all the editors in upstate New York. Was this courage? - or was it merely wisdom? Or has he lived in the wrong part of the country?

First, I esteem highly the source from whence this award comes. I am addicted to universities, just as I am to memo-writing. I was a campus brat at the University of Minnesota, where my father was a professor. After a period of non-learning at Yale I became the black sheep of the family when I went into advertising. I still remember my mother's wail, "Billie, if you won't do something respectable, won't you at least be a lawyer?" But I partially atoned in my thirties and early forties by spending eight years as a half-time vice president of the University of Chicago. And now, as a reward for my sins, I am a trustee of three universities and one college.

Second, I value above all others this field of ours - to which your School of Journalism is dedicated - the field of human communications. To be honored for service in this area is honor indeed. In these critical days, what is more vital to the welfare, indeed the very existence of our democracy, than a system of intelligent, responsible and resourceful dissemination of news and information? And this School of Journalism, with its projected new Communications Center, now embarks on its next 25 years with renewed promise of exciting achievement. I pause to pay tribute to my friend Mr. Samuel Newhouse, your great new benefactor.

There is one medium of mass communications very much in the public eye these days - and I mean that both ways. I refer, of course, to television, the baby in our midst

which has grown to be a giant - some think of it as a teen-age Frankenstein - in a little more than a decade.

Television has been having its growing pains in public these past few months. Most of the admitted pains appear to be in a region of its anatomy where it has been kicked swiftly and repeatedly by investigating Congressmen.

But make no mistake, television has towering significance for all of us - far transcending quiz shows and payola - and because this is so, I shall devote my remarks this evening to it. Further, I like to hope we can do something about it - which is more than I can say for Mr. Newhouse's papers. I like to talk about things about which something can be done.

At this very moment, that little screen, with its dancing images, is being watched in more than half of all American homes. Surveys show that on this evening - Sunday - at this hour - between 60 and 70,000,000 men, women and children are looking at and listening to television - and presumably soaking in something of what is being beamed into their homes - at least, the advertisers hope so.

Yet can we begin by agreeing that TV is in trouble? And it isn't television which is in the deepest trouble. It is we who are. It's a reasonable assumption that the networks aren't exactly beside themselves with joy today, even as they sweep the recent F.C.C. investigation under the rug of forgetfulness. But the fact remains that the American

public and the nation itself are being hurt far more profoundly than the broadcasters. The harm that can come to our country and its people from misuse or, if you will permit me, un-use of the television medium is beyond calculating. Perhaps we have become so accustomed to great scientific advances that we have lost perspective on the truly mighty force that television actually is, and can be.

In a little more than a dozen years the home screen has changed our way of life. The Nielsen Television Index reports that TV is watched an average of five hours and 29 minutes per home a day. That's a lot of watching. Indeed, it's a lot of time to be doing anything. (I fear it's even more time than is given to the Encyclopaedia Britannica or Britannica's Great Books of the Western World!) Our daily living patterns have been altered by TV. Even the publishing industry has been profoundly affected. Revolutionary changes have been wrought in our speech and tastes as well as our buying habits.

Yes, it is clear that television could be the greatest force ever known to deepen our understanding and broaden our knowledge.

Is this goal realizable? How far has TV taken us toward it?

To its credit, television has given the American people some programs of considerable quality. It has given us "Omnibus", "See It Now" and other Murrow broadcasts, as well as fascinating documentaries that explore the meaning

of the world in which we live. It has given us great music of the master composers, interpreted by the finest musicians of our time. It gives us the art of great actors, the wit and perception of dramatists from Shakespeare to Shaw - and the talent of enormously skilled popular performers.

Let us not deny this. Neither let us deny that, as an entertainment medium bringing diversion to tremendous masses of people, television is unsurpassed. Entertainment has a place in TV and certainly no minor one. No thoughtful observer would dream of suggesting otherwise.

Nonetheless, it is also true that the thought-inducing programs that television beams into our homes are too few. Too few, too late - or too early. One finds them clustered together in what Ed Murrow described as "the ghetto of Sunday afternoon". One finds them widely spaced throughout the week - very widely spaced - if one can find them.

Westerns and crime shows and, yes, even quiz programs, have their place as entertainment. Perhaps, as a book publisher, I can compare them with the books of fiction which crowd the advertising pages of the literary supplements. But popular novels don't have a stranglehold on the entire publishing industry. For every work of fiction published in the United States, four works of non-fiction roll off the presses. Further, radio to the contrary notwithstanding, in the field of music we Americans haven't wholly surrendered to dance tunes or rock 'n roll.

Why then have we abandoned television almost exclusively to escapist entertainment? Why should all networks and stations simultaneously be offering roughly similar fare, thus depriving the viewer of a real choice? I approve of Life magazine and the Saturday Evening Post - for those who like them! - but is there no room for U.S. News and even for Harper's and Foreign Affairs?

One of the reddest herrings drawn across the current debate is the broadcasters' argument, "We give the people what they want". Now it is certainly true that quick and ingenious ways have been found to measure the audience for any given program. Millions of dollars may ride on a single rating point. But should such ratings be taken as proof of the fact that the people want only this? By this standard the United States would never have developed any libraries or universities.

Some of the apologists for our present television system even call this rating system "cultural democracy". Why should minorities clutter up the people's media, they ask? Let them read good books, or tune in at dawn on "Sunrise Semester." (I hasten to add that I am for both prescriptions!)

I wish the apologists would ask themselves whether this is the same people who - with high purpose and self-discipline - created the most extensive educational system in history. Do the TV rating systems give us any clue to those self-denying qualities in the American character which carried our country successfully through a

series of wars and which today lead us to draft our sons in the armed forces and each year to vote billions for foreign aid?

Do the TV rating systems mean that the American people would rather watch horse operas than build peace? Would they rather watch mysteries than educate their children? Are they more interested in comedians than they are in freedom and justice? Do they indeed demand the 27 westerns and 20 crime shows which are today the weekly opiate administered by the networks? I deem not. The pressures for enrollment at our universities proves not; so indeed does the sale of my books!

I have deliberately put these alternatives in a stark, unreal and extreme form. My reason is that the so-called American system of broadcasting has so far given a stark, unreal and extreme "yes" as its answer to such questions. I don't actually expect Coca Cola to undertake the responsibility for our national defense, or Elizabeth Arden to underwrite our educational system. But I do expect - and I think the American people should expect - that the greatest single instrument of human communications ever developed must be persuaded to make its due contribution to human security and human advancement.

When the American people are given vigorous leadership, and presented with clear alternatives, they can rise to a challenge. They will not knowingly seek to escape their duty or their destiny. There is a high common

denominator in our people as well as a low one - and among the same men, women and youngsters. Television has taken the low road, and ignored the high.

There are times - and these times beat upon us each and every day - when the character of a broadcast may be more important than the quantity of its audience. There are days and years and epochs when it is more vital to reach substantial audiences with important programs than it is to reach far larger audiences with programs that merely amuse, bemuse or beguile. The British understand this. This is why the BBC underwrites its famous "third program".

And what do I mean by "important" and by "vital"? One great test of what is important, of what is vital, is the contribution to the survival of our society - and to our society's growth and freedom. Another test is the contribution to the cultural development of our society - to our understanding of our great heritage - our knowledge of how best to use, for our own personal development, the leisure which is increasingly ours.

In the past few months, a number of TV solutions have been offered, some by the networks themselves. Will any of these do the job? Let us see.

Suppose we try outlawing canned laughter and similar assorted production tricks. Let us do away with these stunts entirely - or use them and announce to our viewers that "audience reactions have been technically augmented." Will <u>this</u> do the job?

Suppose we try hiring G-men to police quiz shows. Or let's get more drastic and abolish them altogether. Will this do the job of making television a truly effective means to the survival of our society?

Or suppose we insist that advertisers put real whipped cream on their cakes instead of shaving cream. And suppose we take every precaution to insure that the race between these rival analgesics through the human viscera is not fixed. Would this do the job?

Even if we do all these things, and make plugs and payola misdemeanors in the bargain, escapist television will go on as usual. Suppose we encourage the TV industry itself to undertake a program of reform, by an industry committee, by czar or any other way. Can we really expect the present television system to change its nature? One perceptive editor pointed out that expecting the networks to regulate themselves would be like putting a baby atop Mt. Everest and cautioning the weather up there to care for it gently.

Suppose, finally, that we adopt the recommendations of the investigators of the Congress. The Committee on Legislative Oversight, following its hearings, suggested that four points be embodied in reform legislation. That networks as well as stations be licensed. That broadcasting of deceptive materials be made a crime. That secret payments such as plugs and payola be banned by law. And that the Federal Communications Commission be empowered to suspend licenses for a brief period.

At best, this is modest reform legislation. If enacted, it will do a modest amount of good. The strongest weapon is the last - if the President will appoint F.C.C. Commissioners with the backbone to use it. Up to now, the F.C.C. could only revoke licenses - something it has never done, on the seemingly plausible argument that you do not execute people for committing burglary. This new recommendation makes the punishment conform more closely to the crime. Since it involves the threat of economic sanctions for a limited time, it could well have a salutary effect.

But it is scarcely the answer. It keeps the responsibility for regulating the broadcasting industry in the hands of an agency which doesn't think responsibility for the quality of programming fits into its legislative mandate of "the public interest, convenience and necessity." I'm not too unsympathetic here. The F.C.C. Commissioners, like other politicians, don't seek headlong controversy with the press or any media of communication. They have been pushed around by the powerful broadcasting lobby, and so obviously that it is almost embarrassing to read about it. They have grown afraid of their own shadow - even in the dark - in a cellar.

Before Mr. Doerfer's sudden resignation, under pressure last month, the columnist Murray Kempton wrote, "If John C. Doerfer did not exist the broadcasting industry would have to invent him."

In view of its history of inaction and in view of our knowledge of how the Washington hierarchy works, the suggestion that the F.C.C. will act firmly can hardly be taken seriously. How effective can the F.C.C. be - as a leader - when the record shows that F.C.C. Commissioners, on leaving government service, do not fade away? Far more regularly than the generals and admirals pass into defense industries, they go to work for the broadcasting industry. (The truth is I don't have any hope for the F.C.C., at a high level, even under a Democratic administration!)

Now if the suggestions that have recently been advanced will not do the job, what will?

I have a constructive measure to review with you tonight. I deem this potentially to be a giant step forward that can take us out of our present TV morass and place us on the right path. It is my U.S. substitute for the tried and true British system - the so-called Royal Commission.

I urge that we now and at once create a National Citizens Advisory Board for Radio and Television.

The President of the United States can appoint such a Board composed of distinguished private citizens, drawn from the fields of education and communications and from leaders in the civic, cultural and religious life of the nation.

This Board should be instructed to foster a national policy on broadcasting which best serves the interests of the American public. It should advocate its policy in an annual report.

What will this Board be like and what, exactly, will it do?

It should be a permanent organization, its eye fixed unwaveringly on broadcasting. After all, these wave lengths which now sell for ten and 20 million dollars, the best of them, were originally the property of the American people and it isn't illogical for us to want to keep an eye on them. Thus I distinguish sharply between Mr. Newhouse's newspapers, his to watch and guard - with an occassional assist, I hope, from your School of Journalism - and his TV stations which were originally ours.

My proposed commission should have a staff and officers to help it function. However, it should have no power except to issue a report every year for the guidance of the President, the Congress, the F.C.C. and the American people. Thus it is to be strictly an investigative and educational body.

To be effective, the Board must be divorced from the owners and managers of broadcasting. It must be able to weigh with open mind what needs to be done in the public interest.

The Board's annual report might choose to point up the industry's successes and failures. It could suggest appropriate legislation to Congress to correct faults and abuses.

Because it would be advisory only, the charge of censorship could never be raised. It would in no way

duplicate the function of the F.C.C. in granting, withholding or revoking licenses to operate stations.

The influence of this Board for good programming - and good television! - could be enormous. Why? Because it could become the television viewer's own powerful concerted voice - a voice that is actually seldom heard by the broadcasters, except as the audience singly and one by one, tune their sets on, off and around.

Such a Presidential Board can represent a new and different kind of rating system. It won't be a Trendex - it will be something even more effective, a Publex. Through its annual reports which will provide dispassionate critiques, observations and recommendations, this voice can help resolve some of the thorny problems now besetting TV and the country. Even the scores of Congressmen who own financial interests in radio and TV stations - will listen to it.

Among other things it could address itself to the tragic plight of the educational TV stations which have been dwarfed and stunted by the regulations under which they operate. These stations are now allowed neither to take sponsors or to use subscription, or pay-TV, techniques. Thus they are deprived of dependable sources of revenue. They are not allowed to operate under private ownership, even in part, even if they were able to tempt private owners. Thus they are deprived of top management. The plight of educational TV is dismal indeed, and of course

warrants a whole speech - or volume of speeches - by itself. Can you imagine a system which fails to allocate a VHF channel for education to New York City - or to my state of Connecticut? Yes, educational TV needs an infusion of new strength to insure its survival. A Presidential Board could face up to this monumentally important task.

My proposed Board would, of course, tackle the problem of what I call one-note television, the entertainment note.

Right now, a course in chemistry is being taught every weekday morning to what may well be the largest "class" in the history of American education. An estimated 500,000 high school teachers, school and college students, engineers, housewives and others to whom education represents a continuing process rise at dawn to attend television classes conducted by Professor John F. Baxter.

Last year, Professor Harvey Elliott White of the University of California also attracted hundreds of thousands to his remarkable TV physics course - also at dawn.

These two courses we owe to the Ford Foundation which has been singularly and remarkably generous in the support of educational TV - unique among the great foundations - but singularly and remarkably quiescent about the ills which beset TV.

The fact that so many Americans of all ages and occupations are willing, even anxious, to rise at daybreak and attend TV classes presided over by non-celebrities is highly revealing. Drs. White and Baxter have attracted so many people because they teach what so many want to know. Presumptively, a few more would want to know - if the professors were available on educational TV at 6:30 P.M. instead of 6:30 A.M.

If you were to tell the American people that they could broaden their own knowledge and offer a reasonable substitute for a college education for their children by the right use of the marvellous new instrument of TV, don't you suppose entertainment would once in a while - and I mean once in a prime-time while - take a back seat?

A week ago Wednesday Broadcasting Magazine took a full page advertisement in The New York Times. "At this moment", the ad began, "television and radio are in urgent need of help ... they need wise administration from within and wise guidance from without. They have not had enough of either, but right now wise guidance from without is in especially short supply."

I could not agree more. Broadcasting Magazine deplores the prevalent non-constructive abuse and vilification of broadcasting. And here again I agree. Most of it is beside the point.

But the point is a much more profound one than "Broadcasting" recognizes. The magazine lists what it

calls "undesirable conditions" in broadcasting, four in number - misleading advertising, payola, rigging of quiz shows and improper influence on the F.C.C.

A few days before General David Sarnoff, the head of RCA and NBC, was quoted as saying, "I find it remarkable that television has made as few serious errors as it has and that the errors, serious as they were, have not been irretrievable."

When General Sarnoff speaks of errors, and Broadcasting Magazine lists "undesirable conditions", neither is talking to the central point. The central point is not television's malpractices. It is television's great sin of omission - its failure in education and public enlightenment. Here is where a new, high level of statesmanship must enter. Here is the point on which Broadcasting Magazine's "wise guidance from without" must concentrate. I am proposing here tonight that a National Citizens Advisory Board, properly constituted, could provide the statesmanship, the "wise guidance from without."

May I conclude by saying that the suggestion for a Presidential Board such as I have described is not a sudden stop-gap solution dreamed up as a result of the current revelations. It is a carefully thought-out proposal, the work of men of broad experience in communications. Back in 1951, a resolution calling for the establishment of such a board was submitted to the Senate by four Senators - John W. Bricker of Ohio, Leverett Saltonstall

of Massachusetts, the late Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming, and by me.

Three days of hearings were held in September of that year before a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Many representatives of the country's most renowned cultural organizations appeared in favor of the proposal. The resolution, however, was tabled and never revived.

I am reviving this proposal now - here in this academic gathering - because we have once more seen - dramatically - that television requires, above all else, a new conception of its role. I deem this a suitable area of interest for a School of Journalism devoted to the improvement of the mass media.

By law, television is constituted to operate in the public interest, convenience and necessity. It needs a conscience to help it do so. The Presidential Board can be exactly that. It also needs intellectual guidance. And this our great universities can help provide.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

November 24, 1959

Dear Ed:

Bill Benton last week sent the attached letter to President Eisenhower. Because he mentions you I felt that it might not be inappropriate to send you a copy. I'm sure you will hold the letter in confidence.

Sincerely yours,

John

John Howe
Assistant to William Benton

Mr. Edward Murrow
The Connaught Hotel
Carlos Place
London W.1, England

att.
hk

copy of letter not attached

Mr. Murrow:

I am sending this right off by messenger in line with instructions, and so please excuse the lack of signature and any consequent mistakes.

P. Bunker

Patricia Bunker
(Acting Secretary to Senator Benton)

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA LTD.
ELEVEN BELGRAVE ROAD · LONDON · S·W·1
TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 8400 · TELEGRAMS: KNOWINGLY SOWEST LONDON

26th October, 1959.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
The Connaught Hotel,
Carlos Place,
LONDON, W.1.

Dear Ed:

I agree with your comment on the front page of the Sunday morning's "Times". Perhaps the attached will be the first news that you have had that you were on the front page! I arrived in London at 4 o'clock Monday morning. I am at Claridges. I have a busy jammed week with my Britannica engagements. Geoffrey Crowther is resigning as Chairman of our British Board and I had to come over to elect myself and to give some luncheons and dinners. - Geoffrey is staying on both the British and American Boards and his relations with the Company remain unimpaired, but he does not want so much responsibility -

Will you give me a ring and tell me your plans? Could you have dinner with me one night? Will you be here over the weekend? I have no plans for my evenings from Thursday to Monday. However, they are likely to fill up fast.

If the evening doesn't suit you, let's make it late one afternoon.

I thought I might give Eric Seveareid a ring while I'm here, but I want to visit with you privately and personally. I want to resume our conversations at our last lunch.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM BENTON

DIRECTORS: SIR GEOFFREY CROWTHER (CHAIRMAN); J. ARMITAGE; WM. BENTON (U.S.A.); R. M. HUTCHINS (U.S.A.); JOHN KEETCH; A. T. PETERSON (U.S.A.); ADLAI E. STEVENSON (U.S.A.); GRAHAM H. MARTIN (MANAGING)

Benton, Be

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

July 14, 1959

Dear Ed:

I am glad that you don't want to make decisions about your own future for a good while yet. I think this is best for you. When I talked to Mitch by phone just before leaving for the cruise - I was afraid that he and I had been negligent in not following through with you, after our last luncheon. I hope that you can sit down with him before you leave. I would like his views on the kind of project you outlined - and I think he would have a good bit to contribute to your own thinking. Please try to do it if you can. Otherwise, perhaps we will have to let the whole matter drift until you get back. You and I of course might be in London at the same time during the next year - though I doubt if I'll get there until May.

Adlai and I and our guests have had dinner with your friend, Eric Sevareid, and his friend, Bob Ardley, the last two nights while we were in Malaga. Further, they drove to Grenada with us. Eric seems to me to be desperately longing for his four month's scheduled rest here in Spain. Incidentally, he had a very attractive girl on his arm. And he tells me that you are kidding me or yourself - when you contend that you can put on programs of "Small World" with an investment of only five hours in each!

We wish you were here!

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

P.S. - Here's a picture of the yacht just to keep you envious!

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dictated on the "Flying Clipper"
Transcribed in New York City
arh

Benton

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

F

June 22, 1959

Dear Ed:

I am sorry we've had no chance to continue our conversation at our last luncheon. I've been waiting for Mitch Mitchell to catch up with you. I now have a wire from him that he plans to see you sometime in July. He knows of my great interest in your project. He will communicate with me after you have visited. We'll have to carry forward discussions by mail. Are you going to be here when I return in late August? I am not clear when you plan to leave for Europe. My suggestion is that Miss Garner arrange a luncheon date for us the very moment I am back. I would like to hope we can work out the cooperative plan which we discussed. I know you have your own problems which must be resolved. I hope they are constructively moving forward.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Ed

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York
arh

Benton

F

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

Transcribed -
June 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I had dinner tonight with Bob Hutchins and he tells me you have another thousand dollars. Congratulations to you and to "Small World."

Bob and I have decided to abandon you as a possible editor of the Britannica, but we're abandoning you in no other area - and we shall continue to wish that you will be with either one of us during the coming months.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

WB:op

Benton, Wm

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

May 21, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Note the last paragraph in the attached to Bill Paley.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

WB:op
Att.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

May 19, 1959

Dear Bill:

I have just reopened my home in Connecticut and I found waiting for me your Annual Report to Stockholders, and it reminds me that I'm wrong in not telling you when I am in the east so that you can invite me for lunch. I suppose my greatest mistake was in my failure to sell Munak to you in 1948 when my proceeds would have made me a major stockholder in C.B.S. And this, as demonstrated on pages 70 and 71 of your report, would have earned me far more money than I ever had any chance to earn from Munak.

Your report persuades me that you are one of America's greatest businessmen. There have been times when I had hoped you would be one of America's greatest educators and public leaders. Should I indeed abandon you on the latter, and only cling to you on the former?

I know you and I agree that television is the greatest unrealized educational opportunity in history.

Would you object if the educational TV stations were given permission, by the FCC, to use subscription TV techniques? Would you object if they were allowed to ask a fee for their services? I am mindful of your section in your report, "Pay Television." Would you object to it if it abandoned all forms of entertainment broadcasting and confined itself to education?

Sincerely,

William Benton

Mr. William S. Paley
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

arh

Hudson, Jim Hope

May 1, 1959

Dear Bill:

As you look about for "bodies", Bill Hadley might be worth a glance. I am enclosing his Lebenslauf.

I shared the "dessert" with Janet. As usual, you did not "over-advertise the product". Thanks again.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Senator William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

William H. Hadley Jr., 41, Married, two children - boy 14, girl, 13.

Home address: 4300 South Lookout, Little Rock, Arkansas

Born: Attleboro, Massachusetts

BACKGROUND

Journalist from 1937 to 1957

1955-57 News Director, KATV-Telvision, Little Rock, Arkansas

1948-52 Producer of Special Events & Public Affairs
WPJB am/fm, Providence Journal Radio, Providence, R.I.

Newscaster WPJB; Book Reviewer, foreign affairs, espionage, the Providence Sunday Journal; Feature Interviewer, WPJB.

1946-48 Newscaster, Program Director, KXLR, Little Rock, Arkansas

1942-46 Military service, Air Force; Pilot, Information & Education Officer

1937-42 Providence R.I. United Press radio; various radio stations

ADDENDA

Reserve Officer, Phych. Warfare 1948-1958, USAFRes, Captain

Photographer from 1935; professional from 1948; owner, TELE-SOUND Films producing industrial and documentary travelogues.
"ELIZABETH'S ENGLAND" color, 1955, running time 1 hr 50 mins.
"CHAIN REACTION IN ARKANSAS" b & w 1957 running time 33 mins.
"A PICTURE OF PARIS" color, 1958-59, running time 1 hr. 45 mins.
"LA SEINE" color, 1959 (scheduled), running time 30 mins.

Scheduling Representative, U.S. Dept. of State, foreign visitors.

Listed: Who'sWho in The East, Who's Who in the South and Southwest, Who's Who in Commerce and Industry

Member: Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers
Professional Photographers of America
Radio and Television News Directors Association
Archaeological Institute of America

HOBBIES Archaeology: stamp collecting

BUSINESS AFFILIATION President, The Hadley Company 309 Center St., Little Rock; Public Relations

Benton, William

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

May 1, 1959

Dear Ed:

My wife and I sat enthralled on Tuesday afternoon and watched your Montgomery film. This is the third of your great films which I have personally seen, but the other two came to me from my projector. It's the first time I've ever sat at a TV screen for an hour in my life. I only remember once before for even half an hour.

The Montgomery interview was magnificent. Here's how TV can be used, dramatized by you in one great and inspired hour. My faith in the medium, used up to its potential, needs no refurbishing. If it did, you would have given it to me. I know its potential from my constant and intense application to Britannica Films, and from my long background in radio.

You are on the front page of the Phoenix papers in a two-page story this morning, and the story doesn't remotely do justice to the film. You are used to that. But I am happy to see that this is your last major TV ordeal - before leaving for what the paper refers to as your sabbatical.

My secretary right now is trying to arrange a session so that Bob Hutchins and I can catch up with you before we scatter.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

arh
cc: Dr. Robert M. Hutchins
Mr. Maurice B. Mitchell

William Benton
F

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

December 23, 1958

Dear Ed:

I think you are right. I shall not count on you or your wife. But keep the possibility in mind and let us review it again sometimes towards the end of May. With twelve berths available, I shall be surprised if we can't take you aboard any time that you, or you and your wife, can make it.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
465 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

arh

Benton, Wm.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

December 14, 1958

Sent by messenger.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Senator Benton has asked me to send this very impressive looking folder on the FLYING CLIPPER along to you. Would you glance through it at your first opportunity and return it to me? Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Kay Hart

Kay Hart

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Benton, Wm

July 16, 1958

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue, Suite 702
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Benton:

Thank you for your letter of July 14 to Mr. Murrow. As I wrote to you yesterday in another connection, Mr. Murrow is away on vacation and, unless he returns to New York because of the world situation, is not scheduled to return to the office until September.

Sadly, it is true that "See It Now" is off the air now.

Sincerely,

Shaila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

July 14, 1958

Dear Ed:

Is it true that "See It Now" is going off the air? I need to catch up with you. Won't you have lunch with me soon? I expect to be in and out of New York a good bit in the next two or three weeks.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

I'm leaving for London on the 6th —

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

arh

Benton, Wm.

July 15, 1958

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue, Suite 702
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Benton:

Mr. Murrow is at present away on vacation. However, before his departure, he asked me to thank you very much indeed for the very interesting history of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It makes fascinating reading.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

May 23, 1958

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed and Janet;

I am sending you a new book. I hope you can find time to read it because I think you will enjoy it. It is an advance copy of "The Great EB: The Story of Encyclopaedia Britannica." It is written by Herman Kogan, dramatic critic of the Chicago Sun-Times, who is distinguished for such successful books as "Big Bill of Chicago"; "Lords of the Levee"; "Bet a Million: The Story of John W. Gates"; and "Give the Lady What She Wants." It is to be published by the University of Chicago Press and will be released officially on May 27th.

"The Great EB" tells a fascinating story of business and of the intellectual development of the west since Britannica's launching by a "Society of Gentlemen" in Edinburgh 190 years ago. I am especially partial to the adventures of the two enterprising American book salesmen, the Messrs. Hooper and Jackson, who took over control of the Britannica in London at the turn of the century, and who later played a decisive role in the history of the London Times. It was Mr. Hooper who worked out the agreement under which the famous eleventh edition, published in 1909, carried the imprimatur and seal of Cambridge University.

The section dealing with World War II and subsequent years, which tells of my own and the University of Chicago's association with Britannica, begins on page 245. This story of Britannica's fifteen-fold growth in fifteen years may be of special interest to you.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Benton, Willia

February 25, 1958

Dear Bill:

Thanks for sending me your testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

I still think you should be on the Committee rather than testify before it.

As ever yours,

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

February 14, 1958

Dear Ed:

You will recall my great interest in our so-called "informational" program overseas, or in more definite terms, our propoganda policy vis-a-vis the Russians. I think you may be interested in my testimony attached, scheduled for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Monday morning. If you get a chance, I'd appreciate your views. I think you will admit that I only send you material that I really think may interest you - and this is the first in a long time.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Note

Main body of Senator Benton's testimony begins on page 5 with heading "Importance of Reaching the Russian People." Nine-point program, "How to Break the Iron Curtain" - begins on pg. 12.

Testimony before
U. S. Senate Committee on
Foreign Relations
February 17, 1958, 10:00 A.M.
by William Benton
Publisher, Encyclopaedia Britannica

Background Comments

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Committee on these hearings which could not be more timely. I hope they will help the American people to regain perspective. When the Sputniks went up, the missile experts of our army, navy and air corps suddenly seemed as valuable as the Minute Men at Concord and Lexington, as indispensable as Britain's fighter pilots after the fall of France.

But the fact remains that the primary threat to America and the free world is far more than military. Mr. Khruschchev has repeatedly challenged us to a duel to the death - a duel between his system and ours - a contest not of arms but of economics, diplomacy and ideology. He seems sure he can win without using the missiles.

Senator Green has invited me to testify on the psychological aspects of this duel and indeed the impact of the sputniks is primarily psychological. I shall concentrate largely on the Iron Curtain, and I shall make some proposals for knifing through it.

However, I deeply appreciate the great issues with which this Committee is wrestling. A deep chasm today divides the U. S. from the USSR on such questions as German unification, the Eastern European satellites, outer space, the so-called Rapacki Plan, world trade, etc., etc. When I served as Assistant Secretary of State under Secretaries Byrnes and Marshall, I used to comment that all problems of foreign policy could be summarized in four one-syllable words: force, goods, deeds and words. Today I shall deal only with words,

and with deeds as they are designed to create words. Or, to put it more bluntly, I shall present to the Committee a few of my thoughts on the subject of propaganda.

I happen to think that the conduct of American foreign policy is not only studded with failures in our diplomacy which your Committee proposes to examine; with failures in our military policy as exemplified by the Sputniks; with mistakes in our foreign trade policy going back at least a full generation; but over and above these three areas which are widely discussed and debated, our foreign policy has been studded with failures and blunders in the field of propaganda, and these go back the full quarter century or more since propaganda became a recognized tool of a nation's overseas activity.

In 1935, when the then Prince of Wales dedicated a building in London to the British Council, he commented that Great Britain was the last of the great nations of the world to recognize the importance of cultural relations in the conduct of foreign policy. The United States officially first took note of this importance with the appointment of Nelson Rockefeller as co-ordinator of inter-American affairs in 1940. I was one of the three top consultants appointed by Mr. Rockefeller when he took office. Thus my interest in this field goes back to its very inception in U. S. policy. However, my major responsibilities in it developed only when Secretary Byrnes and President Truman asked me to take the appointment of Assistant Secretary of State in August of 1945 when, at the end of the war, the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the OWI, the two great war agencies charged with propaganda policy, were shifted into the State Department.

The Secretary of State was instructed to come up with an overseas program which would "present a full and fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the United States Government." This objective became my responsibility.

When Secretary Byrnes and Senator Vandenberg returned from the Paris Conference in June of 1946, Secretary Byrnes appeared with me before the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, Based on his five months' experience with the Russians in Paris, he said, "The broadcasts in Russian which in my absence Secretary Benton started from Munich, at an annual cost of only $135,000, are worth to the people of the United States the entire $20 million which he is seeking for his program of information and cultural relations." The Congress passed the appropriation as requested.

With Secretary Byrnes' resignation, and with the advent of the 80th Congress in 1947, came the bitter attack upon the new program. Indeed, it became a number one target of the Republican National Committee and of some of the great private groups in the field of communications. The bill which later became known as the Smith-Mundt Act, which I helped to write and then sponsored on behalf of the State Department, precipitated a debate on the floor of the House of Representatives which Senator Monroney, then a Congressman, told me was more bitter and prolonged than any bill in his ten years in the Congress. Senator Mundt reminded me only last month that the time given to this debate was 50% longer than that accorded the highly controversial Taft-Hartley Act which passed in the same session.

When I resigned from the Department in the fall of 1947, with the passage of the Smith-Mundt Act assured, and the Fulbright Act and UNESCO legislation already through the Congress, Secretary Hull

told me that he regarded the validation of the program for which I had been responsible, in view of the widespread opposition both in Congress and throughout the country, as nothing short of "a miracle."

Later, when I served in the Senate, I renewed my interest in this controversial area of our foreign policy, and I hope some of the members of your Committee may recall the hearings on my resolution calling for a Marshall Plan in the field of ideas. These were conducted by a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee chairmanned by Senator Thomas and among the witnesses were President Eisenhower, General Marshall and Secretary Dulles.

More recently, in 1955, I visited the Soviet Union and since then have written and spoken widely on the USSR's propaganda techniques.

I sketch this background to remind the Committee of my long interest in the area on which I am testifying today.

* * * * * * *

Since I left the Senate five years ago, the USIA has been ripped out of the State Department; the management and direction of the agency has suffered from frequent changes and shakeups; the ill-fated trip of Cohn and Schine and the attacks of Senator McCarthy shook the agency to its foundations; its key personnel has sought in vain for career status; and all in all, although the appropriations of the agency have increased somewhat, the USIA can only be called the sick and cast-off child of the State Department.

The handling of our propaganda has thus been isolated from policy and from the general conduct of our foreign affairs, rather than regarded as an integral part of it. Perhaps, in view of the hazards of the 12-1/2 post-war years, I should be pleased that we

have made some progress - instead of complaining about our lost opportunities. However, I urge upon this Committee that it now give to this area in the conduct of our foreign policy the top attention that it deserves. One reason I deem these hearings to be of high importance is that they promise such an approach.

Importance of reaching the Russian People

Two years ago, Christian Pineau of France, present foreign minister and former premier, said: "If Communist propaganda can continue indefinitely in the West, while the West cannot spread its propaganda in Communist countries, then one day we shall all be subjugated. This is my firm conviction."

Pineau said our hope of survival rests upon the ability of the Western nations to reach the Russian people. Only when propaganda becomes a two-way street, he said, will there be an opportunity to "modify profoundly" the intransigent attitude of the Soviet regime.

The diplomats of Washington may scoff at Bulganin's letters, but those of Asia and Africa do not. Indeed, each and every one should have been answered in exhaustive detail, not for the American people but for those for whom the letters were actually intended. The primary purpose of the most recent letters, as everyone knows, was to blanket the NATO meeting in Paris and to emphasize the great, pure and peaceful aims of the Soviet Union while the Western nations were talking about armaments. The letters reached the world, but no replies to them from us reached the Russian people.

Khrushchev's world-wide success as a publicist is founded on the fact that this is a peace-hungry world. His formula seldom varies, and good Marxist dogma it is: we want peace and you want war. His current theme is "Let's get together and talk peace."

Some weeks back, he proposed a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to take up nuclear armaments. Time after time he has suggested another "summit" meeting. He has also hinted that, to end the present impasse, Russia and the United States should perhaps go it alone in bilateral talks.

Deeds vs Words

Khrushchev has known in advance what the free world's answers would be. They are nearly always an anguished, "NO". The world is told that we won't be taken in by Khrushchev's obvious propaganda tricks; and further that Communist Russia must prove its good intentions by deeds and not words. This last maxim has been used so often that it seems to have frozen the creative thinking of the West and indeed, in today's world is not the maxim being misapplied? Are deeds really as much more important than words as we like to think? Could it be, as Mr. Pineau suggests, that we have missed the key to Communist success, and thus helped insure our own futility?

I suspect that those of our diplomatic leaders, and these include Democrats of the last administration as well as Republicans of this - I suspect that those who keep saying, "It is the deed, not the word that counts," are doing us a great disservice. Ideally, I agree that what counts is the deed and it counts most when coupled with the word. However, the word can obscure and minimize and offset a bad deed. Furthermore, sometimes words generate desired deeds. When Khrushchev calls for a "summit" conference, isn't

that his effort by the words of propaganda to create the deed he desires?

Since World War II, the United States has acted with unprecedented generosity in the conduct of its foreign affairs. It has given to friend and former foe alike. It even offered to foresake its monopoly of nuclear weapons on equitable terms. During this same time, Communist Russia has followed a policy often based upon intrigue, terror, force and the suppression of human values. Yet on the barometer of world esteem, the prestige of the Moscow government appears to be rising steadily. Ours has fallen to a new low. This hardly supports the thesis that "deeds and not words" form the only ultimate test.

Samuel Adams didn't hesitate to launch his Committee of Correspondence against the might of the British Empire. He got powerful assistance from the stirring words of Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine. Are we not today, in our timid and fearful attitude towards propaganda, neglecting a powerful spiritual weapon of our common heritage? The Communists are not neglecting theirs. Lenin wrote in 1905 that "propaganda is of crucial importance for the triumph of the party." He knew that ideas are the weapons of propaganda. He knew well, as Lord Keynes put it, that "soon or late it is ideas, not economic interests which are dangerous for good or evil." When I served in the State Department, I watched the Communist propaganda soften up China for conquest. And China fell more to propaganda than to military might.

Last month a Gallup poll in New Delhi turned up the following percentages on its question, "Which is doing more to help peace

in the world -- Russia or the West?": Russia 54%; West 18%; don't know 28%. Note the ratio: 3 to 1 for Russia.

The same poll asked citizens of 12 world capitals, "Who is ahead in the 'cold war', Russia or the West?" Russia was rated ahead in 10 capitals - in some cases by four or five to one among those who gave definite answers - and the West in only two - and, please note this, one of the two was New Delhi.

USSR Calls the Rules

I believe that after investigation your Committee will conclude that the USSR is shellacking us with its propaganda. Further, I think you will discover that the U. S. has foolishly allowed Russia to call the rules of the propaganda game.

Now there is no law of international comity which suggests that certain nations shall have an exclusive privilege of defaming the good names of others throughout large areas of the world. This of course is possible only because of the complete veto power of the Communist countries over news and information from the West. Because of this, the Iron Curtain can nullify our attempts to reach an agreement for the easing of international tensions.

There is, of course, irony in the fact that a ruthless dictatorship may use the tools of freedom to win a supreme psychological advantage over nations which cherish these tools as the touchstone of their culture. And there is further irony in the fact that Khrushchev, who wields this psychological whip, heads a government which is deeply troubled by the urge for freedom and liberty now running among its own subjects.

I suggest that it's time the free nations got up off the psychoanalyst's couch and started hitting the Soviet Union psychologically at its weakest point. That point is the Iron Curtain which blocks its people from exposure to the developing world around them.

For too many years, the West has accepted the delusion that the iron Curtain is invincible. That view is a most pernicious outcropping of a Western inferiority complex.

Vulnerability of USSR

The Soviet Government is vulnerable because it has consistently deceived its own people. If we can get through to the Russian people, the arrogance of the Soviet propaganda will visibly melt. If we can crack the Iron Curtain, it should be possible to create a world climate of opinion in which no nation would dare employ nuclear weapons to make war or to use its stockpile to intimidate other peoples. Essential to this climate of opinion is the attitude of the peoples within the USSR. Increasingly it seems evident that only through their understanding can worthwhile disarmament agreements evolve. Peace talks will be futile until the Russian people are brought into the world community of thought. Further, we should do all we can to bring an understanding of this to other countries throughout the world.

The first step is to shake up our psychological approach to the Soviet impasse from cellar to garret. We must ourselves announce a peace program, both bold and imaginative, and so comprehensive in its terms that its purpose and scope will snatch

the peace initiative from the Soviet Union. The bedrock for such a program lies scattered over a dozen different proposals and policies over the past dozen years. The target of the program, as Mr. Pineau suggested, must be the peoples of the Communist bloc.

It is necessary to make a change of 180 degrees in the arc of our propaganda policy -- from "No" to "Yes." For example, why should not every Moscow peace proposal for a summit meeting -- why should it not be accepted with alacrity -- but with our own "if" -- upon the strict proviso that such deliberations should be made known in full to the Russian people.

In his many roles beside that of peacemaker, Mr. Khrushchev fancies himself as the leading exponent for the new people-to-people diplomacy -- that movement of broader cultural, social and scientific ties across national boundaries. This is the new diplomacy of the rocket age and Khrushchev has exploited it with his usual artistry. Does this not give us a superb opportunity to challenge him to open up the Iron Curtain? And to keep challenging him to admit publicly that he is afraid to let in the truth to the Russian people?

A race to the moon is advertised as the next contest in the scientific sweepstakes between the Communists and the free nations. It would be nice for us to win that race. It might be even nicer if we asked Mr. Khrushchev to join us in a cooperative venture by which we could reach the moon together. But in my judgment it is infinitely more important to reach the Russian people than it is to get to the moon.

Mr. Khrushchev's speech of January 22nd in Minsk, which hasn't

received the attention it deserved in this country, illustrates my thesis that ideas can get through the Iron Curtain, and that the Kremlin is sensitive to the impact of ideas on its public. This was a speech intended for a local audience, and apparently spontaneous. Much of it was a belligerent reply to President Eisenhower. The status of the countries of East Euorpe is not a subject for discussion at a summit conference, Khrushchev said; the idea of a plebiscite is ridiculous. The idea prevalent in the West that the 20th Congress of the Communist Party caused or revealed division and confusion in the socialist world must be controverted. Khrushchev agreed with President Eisenhower's thesis that deeds, not words, are what count; let the U.S. display deeds by giving up the bases which ring the Soviet Union.

(I shall be happy to submit the text of Khrushchev's speech, which I do not believe has been published in the U.S.)

Has there perhaps been a subtle transition in American thinking and policy within recent weeks? If so, this is most promising. Governor Stevenson has suggested a world conclave of distinguished private citizens to explore and make recommendations for ending the deadly armaments race. President Eisenhower has suggested a meeting of humanists, gathered from across the earth, to assess the world's condition and to make suggestions for making it a better place in which to live.

Recently, and more importantly, President Eisenhower wrote a letter to Bulganin which posed positive and constructive proposals, such as the abolition of the veto in the UN, a letter which the Soviets haven't seemingly known how to answer, at least not yet.

Such ideas are positive though tentative steps which express the genuine idealism of the American people. I suggest to this Committee today that we must group these overtures and develop them into a full symphony.

How to Break the Iron Curtain

We have at hand the weapons to break the Iron Curtain. One weapon, as suggested by Khrushchev's speech in Minsk, is the worldwide moral power of the Presidency of the United States. Great Presidents like Jefferson, Lincoln, Wilson and Roosevelt never hesitated to use it and the influence they wielded stands unmatched in the temporal affairs of men. They literally shook up the world with their ideas about freedom and the essential need for human brotherhood.

Here are some further suggestions of the kind of positive things which I believe we should be doing; these are merely samples:

1. President Eisenhower might announce his desire to make a peace appeal directly to the Russian people and request the cooperation of the Soviet Government in providing the necessary press and radio facilities. A talk of this nature would be one of the most dramatic in world history. As an aid to peace it could be worth a dozen summit meetings. He could even ask for a monthly talk to the Russian people, and offer Khrushchev the same opportunity here.

2. The Soviet proposal for a special session of the General

Assembly of the United Nations to discuss disarmament should be accepted -- with the strict proviso that the deliberations at this meeting shall be fully reported by the Soviet press and radio to the Russian people, as they will be to ours.

3. The Congress could adopt a resolution expressing its sense that the United Nations should take the lead in sponsoring complete freedom in the exchange of news and information between the people of the Communist countries and the people of the United States. (This was the dream of the U.S. delegation, of which I was chairman, at the UN Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva in 1948.)

4. Some engineering experts are now convinced that a breakthrough is possible of the Soviet radio jamming. Responsible estimates put the cost to the USSR of jamming at $114,000,000 annually, more than the total budget of the USIA.

One responsible expert tells me there is a possible way to end the jamming -- not a certainty, but with perhaps an even chance of success -- and that a research expenditure of less than $1 million might produce the new technique required. I happen to think such a technique would be a bargain to the U.S. at the Soviet annual cost of $114,000,000. Our top physicists are needed on this project at least as much as for satellites.

5. The United States should tell the Russians again and again that we shall be glad to have them operate a radio station in Washington if they will permit us to operate one in Moscow. This was a proposal I made publicly twelve or more years ago when I was serving as Assistant Secretary of State.

6. The world should be told once again that if Soviet Russia will agree to a rigid system of nuclear disarmament, the United States is prepared to spend as much as ten billions annually to help the economic development of less favored nations. The savings on armaments alone would make this possible. This was a proposal of my colleague, Senator Brien McMahon.

7. Why shouldn't we ask the Soviets to take all of our students they are willing to accommodate at their universities? We need young people who speak Russian. I happen to think our students there, as evidenced by countless reports, would be great ambassadors for our way of life.

(There's of course no real hope of the Soviets agreeing to exchange two or three hundred thousand students, though the offer seems worth making. But why should we not encourage a quarter-million American students to study abroad? The "tidal wave" of American youngsters due to hit our colleges will raise the number of qualified applicants from the present three million to six million by 1970. College administrators see little or no hope of doubling their facilities. Tuition and living costs at foreign universities, even the most famous, average substantially less than private U.S. colleges and universities. Would it not contribute greatly to international understanding if 250,000 young Americans were enrolled abroad every year? This seems to me a good idea, and it's a cheap idea because it won't cost our economy any more than if we keep these students at home. Such a positive proposal would, I believe, arouse world-wide interest, particularly if coupled with a more aggressive program to bring foreign students to this country.)

8. We should at once begin the construction of vastly expanded and more powerful radio transmitters, beamed behind the Iron Curtain; and indeed we would press with more vigor every idea that holds any reasonable promise of eroding the curtain.

9. We should mobilize our science and engineering talent to devise means of obtaining compulsory access to the Soviet audience. Further, Soviet scientists want contact with ours; they don't argue about the facts of science; our scientists can become most potent ambassadors.

* * * *

There is no belligerency in proposals such as these. Indeed, they reflect the desire of the American people for lasting peace.

A talk by the President to the Russian people will capture the imagination of men everywhere if only because all mankind has a stake in the outcome of the present armaments race. Our Chief Executive could assure the frightened masses of the USSR that our democratic and spiritual background is a firm guaranty that nuclear weapons will never be used for an assault upon the Soviet Union. He can give renewed assurance that the United States and its Allies are ready now, as they have been for a decade, to enter a fair and effective pact for the banishment of nuclear weapons.

Indeed, the summit meeting, which the Kremlin is promoting and which seems increasingly imminent, could provide the perfect opening for a talk by the President to the Russian people.

Next, the moral prestige of the Congress in world affairs is great and we have neglected this potential weapon. In suggesting that the United States should assume the lead in boring a hole in the Iron Curtain, the Congress will be following the

precedent it established seven years ago when it passed the McMahon-Ribicoff resolution expressing the sincere desire of the American people for lasting friendship with the people of Russia. This resolution was sponsored by two of the most eminent representatives of my state who have served in the Congress. President Truman sent it to the Soviet Government with the request that it be made known in full to the Russian people. Stalin not only gave it complete coverage by press and radio but he even said that he was willing to approve a limited exchange of news articles between Soviet and American journals. Unfortunately this chink in the Iron Curtain was never followed up. This may have been one of our mistakes.

There are members of this Committee who sponsored this friendship resolution who will be interested to know that a prominent official of our overseas information program assured me not long ago that it was one of the best good-will gestures this country ever made.

Thus I believe that an occasional Congressional resolution can do an immense amount of good and beyond this can uphold the President in his dealings with the USSR. For example, if Congress should suggest that both President Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev appear before the United Nations to state their views on disarmament, with full publicity in all countries, this might help us get through to the Russian people.

A Key Soviet Group: the Middle Leadership

In our efforts to penetrate the Iron Curtain, we must remember that it is necessary particularly to reach the middle leadership

in the Soviet world, its new and rapidly growing class of well-schooled engineers, professional men and administrators. I reported two years ago on this expanding group to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I think it is wise for us, in formulating policy, to share Mr. Allen Dulles' "cautious hope" that it is impossible to educate men and women to think about mathematics, physics and biology - without opening their minds to the possibility of thinking about politics and disarmament and even about justice and freedom.

The top Soviet leadership, which we identify with the Kremlin, can only agree to effective measures of arms reduction and control if the middle leadership is in favor of it. The top leadership must count upon support from the middle leadership; otherwise it will be knifed in the back by rival factions which may interpret any attempt to make a genuine agreement as a betrayal of Soviet interests.

This middle leadership is a tacit constituency that does in fact provide administrative and moral support for the top layers of the Soviet system. Its members tend to favor measures to increase the standard of living of wider and wider circles in the Soviet world. The middle leadership tends to favor measures of decentralization, and a far higher level of reward for skill. It includes the scientists and engineers, and many from the creative arts; the administrators of education, agriculture, transportation, mining, manufacturing, public health planning, construction and finance; and a segment at least of the officers' corps.

Unless the middle leadership has a steady stream of accurate information about the nature and intentions of Americans, it is left entirely to rumor and to official channels of Soviet propaganda. Its members are now cut off from access to information about us that is in fact vital to their own security. A prime objective of American policy should be to achieve direct contact with this powerful group. If wars begin in the minds of men, as stated in the UNESCO charter which I helped to frame, then hydrogen wars can only begin in hermetically sealed minds. As the London Economist states, "Truth is no longer the first casualty of war; it must be assassinated before war can be made."

However, we shall go wrong in our propaganda policy if we neglect the man at the bottom. We must pursue him too, and with every available means. I like the remark of Voltair, "History is written by the satin slippers going downstairs as the wooden shoes go up."

The U.S. - USSR Cultural Pact

Your Committee asked me to state my views on cultural pacts. The present pact with Russia seems to me to be good, even though it is in one sense a disappointment. It is good in arranging for a small scale exchange of professors and students. It is a disappointment because under its terms the Kremlin retains a complete veto power over the exchange of ideas and political talks. In that sense, the Iron Curtain remains intact.

There is a fundamental difference between what Moscow wants and knows it wants - and what we should want - and don't know we

want - to accomplish by such pacts. The Kremlin wants technical information to improve its economy. We should be driving for a free flow of ideas as one great way to avoid war. We not only want the Soviet peoples to know more about us; we want to know more about them. It seems to me that we should demand that in exchange for our technical information we be granted access to the USSR. We should seek free play within the USSR for American journalists, broadcasters, sociologists, camera men, political scientists, motion picture operators, labor leaders and opinion-makers generally. We want their admittance into Russia and free movement throughout Russia for a frank review of the contrasting values of Communism and democracy and a constant check on Soviet life and progress. This is what the Soviet Union has to give us in a program of exchanges. This is what we want and what they haven't yet given. In return we are glad to welcome their engineers, technicians and specialists.

The pact states that the proposal to exchange delegations of deputies of the Supreme Soviet and Congress shall be "subject to further discussion." I hope this exchange comes off. There are some plain spoken members of this Committee I should delight to see addressing the Supreme Soviet of Russia and doing so without those inhibitions which naturally circumscribe the work of our diplomatic corps. In fact, an exchange of delegations by Congress and the Supreme Soviet could be the most fruitful exchange of all.

As part of our own efforts within the U.S., the signing of this recent pact with the Soviet Union presents another reason why

we should seek to untangle our own Red-Tape Curtain, the cumbersome maze of visa, immigration and postal provisions that lead many peoples, including the Russians, to accuse us of erecting our own impenetrable barriers.

Concluding Sum-up

Summed up, the essence of my testimony is this -- let's start talking peace and then back up our words with genuine proposals big enough to meet the menace of rocket warfare. For too long, the Russians have called the rules for international debate. It's time for us to establish a few rules of our own. Lieutenant General Gavin has used that powerful phrase "Missile Blackmail" to describe the present course of the Soviet Government.

Khrushchev's success in stealing the mantle of peace is perhaps without precedent. The United States has the moral weapons to cut Khrushchev's ideas down to manageable proportions. Until that happens, the only alternative seems to be an endless armaments race or something infinitely worse.

Footnote on the USIA

I am not here to discuss the USIA. The head of USIA is at this moment opening the defense of his budget before the House Appropriations subcommittee. I will only say that the USIA budget request for fiscal 1959 -- $105 millions for operations and $5 millions for construction of radio facilities -- is far too small -- if we assume that the USIA is to be adequately lead and staffed. It is smaller than the USIA budget for fiscal 1957, and this at a moment when it is becoming dramatically clear that we are losing the psychological duel.

I would urge the immediate return of U.S. information activities to the Department of State. The USIA was removed from the Department largely on the personal desire of Secretary Dulles to be rid of it. Outside the Department, the USIA has no real voice in policy making. It can only try to pick up the pieces afterward.

USIA belongs in the State Department for many other reasons, including the coordination of its career service with the Foreign Service, and the elimination of duplicating policy staffs and duplicating research and intelligence services. But perhaps the best argument for a reunion is the continuing necessity for improving and educating and building up the State Department, which must remain the key to our overseas operations. The Department, I am told, and especially since Sputnik, has become increasingly sensitive to, and puzzled by, public opinion in foreign lands. I submit that the Department will benefit greatly by such a reunion. The USIA may suffer temporarily. But U.S. foreign relations will improve.

I recommend that, under the over-all direction of the Secretary of State and an Under Secretary, three major Divisions or Departments be created within the State Department - the Department of International Political Affairs, the Department of International Economic Affairs, and the Department of International Public Affairs. These cover three of the four major areas of foreign policy - with which I began those of "deals, goods and words" - leaving "force" to the Department of Defense. Each of the three Departments should have its own Under Secretary, or perhaps even

its own Secretary as in the Defense Department. Each should have its own Assistant Secretaries. Each of the three Departments should have full line operating authority - and all officers should report up to their own Under Secretary or Secretary, who in turn would report to the Secretary of State.

Benton, Wm

October 1, 1957

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your letters of September 17th, 19th and 27th.

I am sorry to say that Janet and I will be unable to lunch with you on Sunday, October 6th, since that is the day of the first SEE IT NOW program of the season and I must be in New York for that.

I do not know what I can do to help Patte Preble, but I will certainly talk with her, and my secretary will set up an appointment for her when she calls.

It was nice of you to write me about the TIME cover story. As for your suggestion, I would do almost anything for you, but I cannot give up cigarettes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

mcc

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

September 19, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am attaching some biographical notes on an unusual young woman who has just arrived in New York after a lot of good, solid professional experience in the theatre, including six months last year as Director of Women's Programs for WICS-TV, in Springfield, Illinois, where she wrote and produced 14 shows per week which serviced 14 accounts. I've met her on many occasions because she is the daughter of Bob Preble, president of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. After a good many years as an actress, at age 26 she wants to continue her switch-over into writing and production. I've told her I think this is very well advised.

She seems to me to be talented, bright, good looking--and experienced. What more can be asked of a young woman of 26? I suggested she call your secretary and I hope you will instruct your secretary to tell her to whom she might best talk in her search for guidance - and in her search for a job.

Bob Preble is one of my two closest business associates and of course, I am particularly hopeful that I can be of help to his daughter Patte.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

WB:op
Att.

— the attached may interest you —

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

September 27, 1957

Dear Ed:

I have been reading your publicity and I like the picture on Time's front cover, and the story persuades me of one thing above all: you should give up cigarettes. It also persuades me that we should have more time to spend with each other.

Are you really so good with women? I rather think so, as this comes from a couple of firsthand experiences.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Benton

William Benton

P.S. - Yes, you could do my children a good deal of good - if you would give up cigarettes!

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

WB:arh

PREBLE, PATTE
28 East 72nd Street

Age 26 years
[redacted] YUKON 8-0386

EDUCATION

Northwestern University	- 4 yrs., B. S. degree in speech
U. C. L. A. (Summer School)	- High School Teaching Certificate
Professional Coaching	- Voice, Acting, Tap Dancing (1 to 3 yrs. each)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Radio and Television	- (over 350 shows) - dramatic and commercial. Accounts included: Lucky Strike, Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer, Lanolin Plus, Goodyear, Bell Telephone, Dixie Cups, Oscar Mayer, etc.
Commercial Films	- (approx. 25) - Wilding, Kling, Dallas Jones, Jam Handy. Accounts included: U. S. Steel, Mitchell Air Conditioners, Goodyear, Hammond Organ, T. W. A., Mercury, I. G. A., etc.
Commercial Exhibits	- (over 50 trade shows) - including tours for International Harvester, Birds Eye Foods, Westinghouse, Tee Pak, DuPont.
Public Relations	- (for Power Products, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) - Toured 14 cities, personal appearances, TV and radio interviews, civic and club luncheons, dealer training meetings and newspaper publicity.
Writing and Producing	- Director of Women's Programming (6 mos.) - WICS - TV, Springfield, Illinois - wrote and produced 14 shows per week, servicing 14 accounts.
Writing and Research	- Ross-McElroy, Chicago - Researched historical characters for life highlights and human interest for daily TV show.
Fashion	- Commentaries, modeling, booked talent for Hollywood Agency.

SOCIAL & PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Social	- Zeta Phi Eta (National Speech Honorary) - Kappa Alpha Theta (National Sorority) - Charity League (National)
Professional	- AWRT (American Women in Radio and Television) - AFTRA) Unions - SAG)

Benton, Wm.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

September 17, 1957

Dear Ed:

Geoffrey Crowther and his wife are going to be with us at lunch on Sunday October 6th, rather than in the evening. Can you and your wife come over - to be in Southport say at 1:00 o'clock? I am attaching a very, very old map which will give you the guidance after you turn off the Merritt Parkway at Westport. Please try to come.

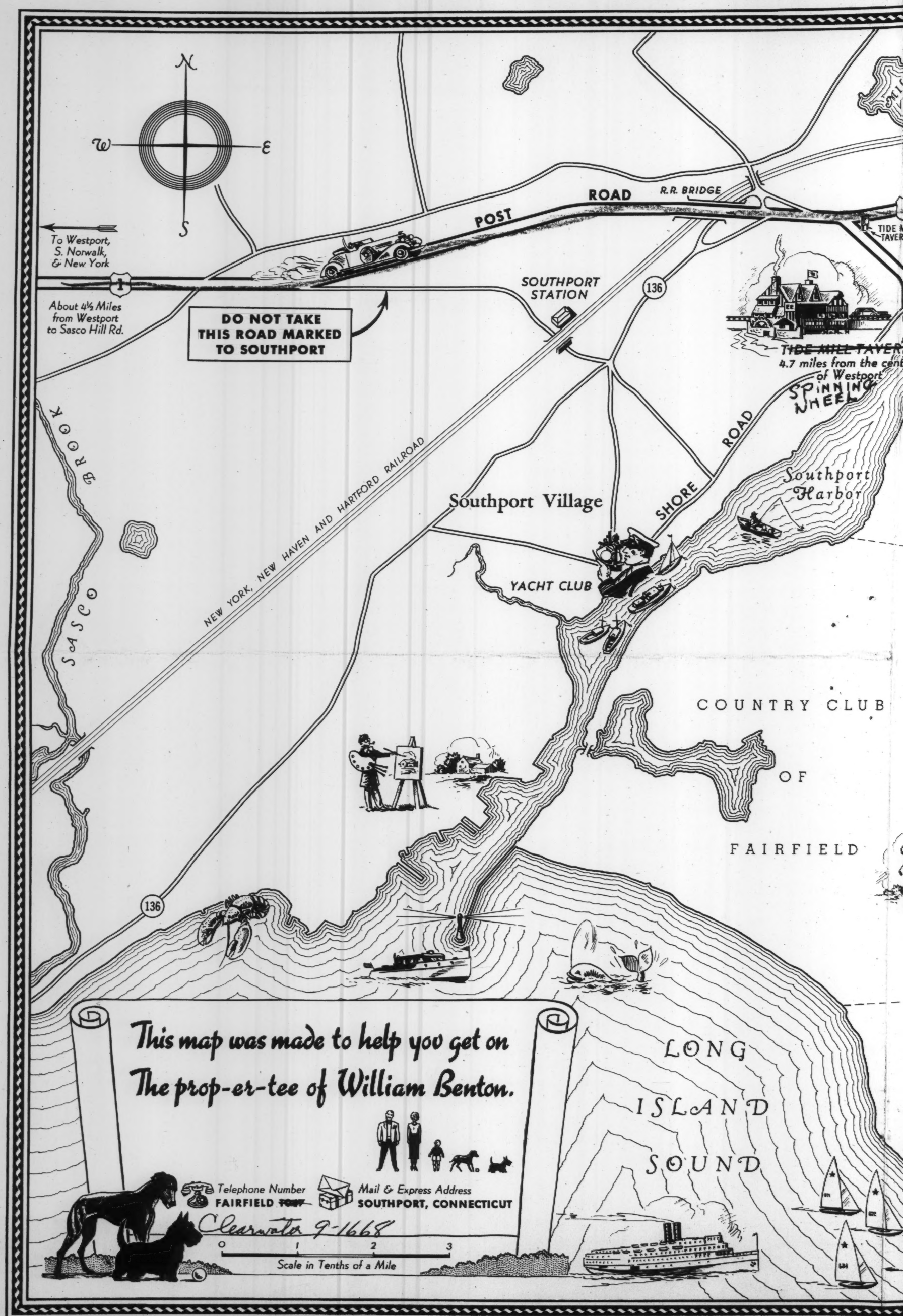
Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

WB:op
Att.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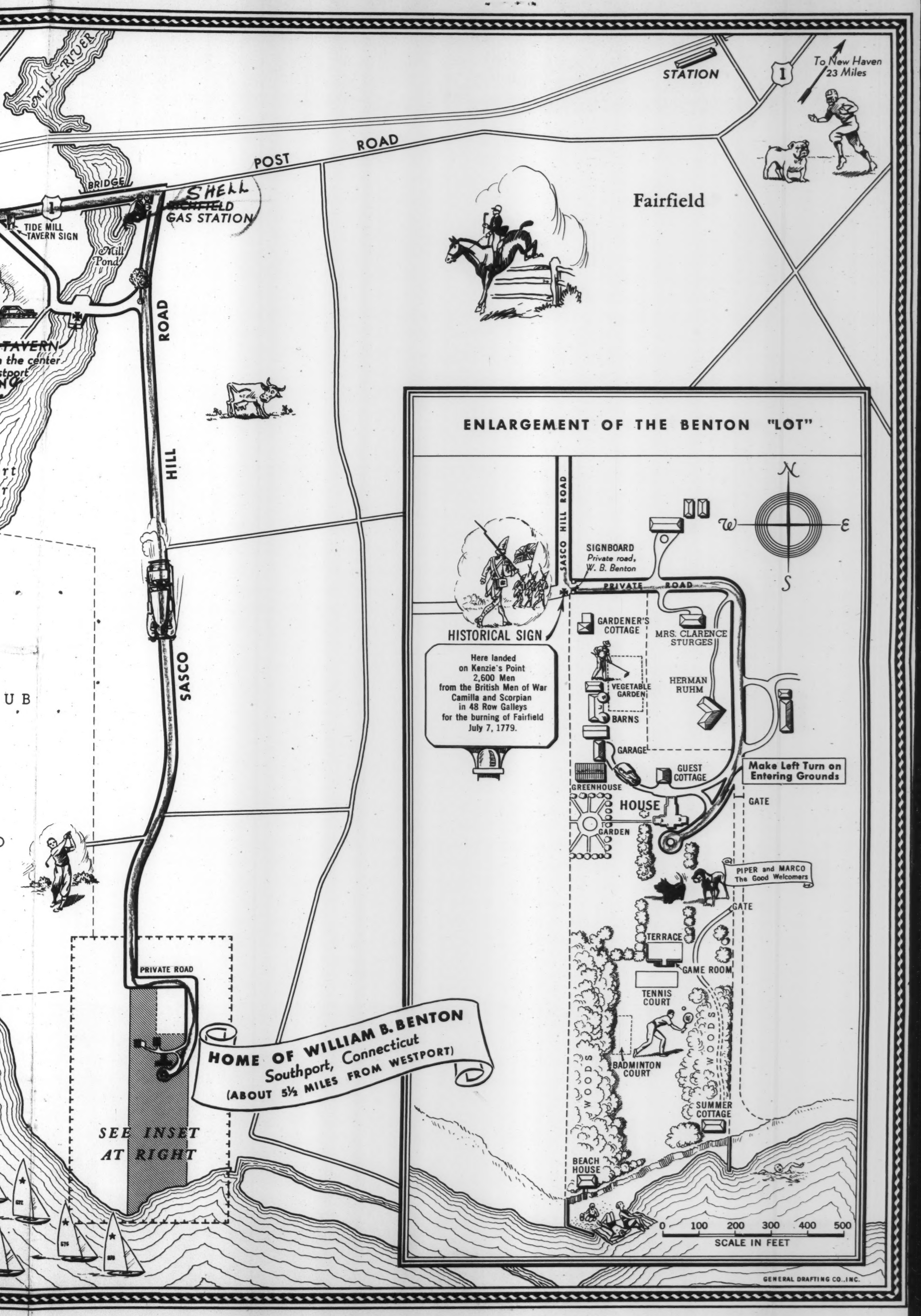
W
E
S
To Westport, S. Norwalk, & New York
1
About 4½ Miles from Westport to Sasco Hill Rd.
DO NOT TAKE THIS ROAD MARKED TO SOUTHPORT
POST ROAD
R.R. BRIDGE
SOUTHPORT STATION
136
TIDE MILL TAVERN
4.7 miles from the center of Westport
SPINNING WHEEL
SHORE ROAD
Southport Harbor
Southport Village
YACHT CLUB
COUNTRY CLUB OF FAIRFIELD
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD
SASCO BROOK
136
LONG ISLAND SOUND
This map was made to help you get on
The prop-er-tee of William Benton.
Telephone Number
FAIRFIELD ~~FOUR~~
Clearwater 9-1668
Mail & Express Address
SOUTHPORT, CONNECTICUT
0 1 2 3
Scale in Tenths of a Mile


MILL RIVER
STATION
1
To New Haven
23 Miles
POST ROAD
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TIDE MILL
TAVERN SIGN
Mill
Pond
Fairfield
TAVERN
the center
ROAD
HILL
SASCO
PRIVATE ROAD
HOME OF WILLIAM B. BENTON
Southport, Connecticut
(ABOUT 5½ MILES FROM WESTPORT)
SEE INSET
AT RIGHT
ENLARGEMENT OF THE BENTON "LOT"
N
W
E
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SASCO HILL ROAD
SIGNBOARD
Private road,
W. B. Benton
PRIVATE ROAD
HISTORICAL SIGN
Here landed
on Kenzie's Point
2,600 Men
from the British Men of War
Camilla and Scorpian
in 48 Row Galleys
for the burning of Fairfield
July 7, 1779.
GARDENER'S
COTTAGE
MRS. CLARENCE
STURGES
VEGETABLE
GARDEN
HERMAN
RUHM
BARNS
GARAGE
GUEST
COTTAGE
Make Left Turn on
Entering Grounds
GREENHOUSE
HOUSE
GATE
GARDEN
PIPER and MARCO
The Good Welcomers
GATE
TERRACE
GAME ROOM
TENNIS
COURT
WOODS
BADMINTON
COURT
WOODS
SUMMER
COTTAGE
BEACH
HOUSE
0 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE IN FEET
GENERAL DRAFTING CO., INC.

Excuse it, please, this is a 1933 or 1934 map.

Since then the Merritt Parkway has made transportation easier.

Coming from the West

The exit is the second exit marked "Westport." Do not go off at the Red Barn. Go off at Weston Road. Proceed to the Post Road; turn east or left, and then follow the map. The key that identifies the turn to the right on Sasco Hill Road is the Tide Mill Tavern and the bridge across the inlet (don't turn), followed by a Shell Gas Station at the corner of the road (now turn, this is Sasco Hill Road).

Coming from the East

The exit is the Black Rock Turnpike. Go around under the bridge and head toward the Post Road. Follow the road toward the Sound to the first stop light. Turn right at the first stop light where it is marked "To Fairfield"; follow this to the Post Road and then turn right on the Post Road through Fairfield to the same Shell Station on the left. Just before the Shell Gas Station on the left is a long factory - a long low red brick Exide Battery factory on the right of the road. The Shell Gas Station is on the corner of Sasco Hill Road. Turn left here.

The important thing about finding the house at the end of Sasco Hill Road with a left turn onto the private road, is to keep bearing right all the way around, past three houses on the right, and then after swinging to the right, a left back into our front yard.

Benton, Wm.

August 24, 1957

Dear Bill:

I am just back in the office for a day or two, but will be here more or less permanently after next week.

Sorry we had to decline your invitation, but perhaps we can meet sometime in early September.

As ever yours,

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

July 15, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

If you get an easy chance, ask Mr. Mickelson to tell you about the dinner given by Bob Hutchins and his Fund for the Republic, at which the subject under discussion was TV. When I called Bob Hutchins on the morning after, he read aloud to me the paragraphs in TIME headed "Opiate of the People."

I think I'd better check up with you on where I am in this sea of television, if I happen to be anywhere, and where I may want to encourage some of my friends to go, including the Benton Foundation. I am about to leave for a couple of weeks in Europe with Paul Hoffman on behalf of the Committee for a United Europe (Bill Donovan's). I'll be back in early August and will check in with you and hope we can have lunch. When is this period when you are going to be on holiday not too far from Southport, Connecticut? We were going to have an evening together, the Murrows and the Bentons. Might this be arranged any time after my return on August 3? We'd like to have you bring your wife to Southport and spend the night with us and indeed the next day as well, and any night and any day.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Benton

William Benton

mkg

Howe

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

May 9, 1957

The wave of editorials which followed Senator McCarthy's death, analyzing the cause and collapse of "McCarthyism", has prompted me to review some of Bill Benton's statements on the McCarthy phenomenon.

Some of Bill's friends might like to read the article I am attaching. It was written at the height of Sen. McCarthy's world-wide fame - a few months before the Army-McCarthy hearings - at the request of the editor of a London periodical, "The Fortnightly", and was published in April, 1954.

In this article Bill set out to disabuse and reassure the many Europeans who saw in McCarthy another Hitler. Bill did not then foresee that the resolution he himself had introduced in the Senate would develop into the formal basis for the Senate's vote censuring McCarthy. (Sen. McCarthy was censured for his refusal to cooperate with the committee investigating the Benton resolution.) He did give Europeans a temperate and carefully reasoned explanation of McCarthy's rise, and a prognosis of the limit of McCarthy's power.

In the course of his analysis Bill here sets forth a picture of the strength and weaknesses of the political process in America which may well have permanent value.

John Howe

EUROPE AND SENATOR McCARTHY

by

WILLIAM BENTON

Former U.S. Senator and former Assistant Secretary of State.

Reprinted from

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, April 1954

EUROPE AND SENATOR McCARTHY

By William Benton

Former U.S. Senator and former Assistant Secretary of State.

WHEN I visited Europe in the autumn of 1951 to represent the Senate of the United States in the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, I was astonished at the fame—and the kind of fame—Senator Joseph McCarthy seemed to enjoy on the Continent and in England. A German journalist startled me at a press conference in Bonn. "Do you think" he said, "that Senator McCarthy will be able to take over the United States?" At every press conference in Germany and Italy I was asked similar questions. Now, two years later, on another visit, I find Europe's concern with Mr. McCarthy even deeper and far more widespread. He is the most talked about American in Europe. When I was interviewed on the B.B.C. by Mr. William Clark, Diplomatic Correspondent of the London *Observer*, Mr. Clark remarked that the team of Cohn-and-Schine are now better known in England than were Roosevelt-and-Hopkins during the war. Adlai Stevenson tells me that Senator McCarthy's conversational primacy includes Asia as well.

Americans travelling abroad are bombarded with questions like these: "Is McCarthy another Hitler?" "Will he succeed Eisenhower as President?" "Can he stir up enough trouble to make a war?" "Can he destroy civil rights in the United States?" Europeans who think they understand the United States ask: "Has he developed a veto power over Republican policies?" "If he can't be President, can he choose the Republican nominee?" My answer to the first four questions is an unequivocal "no". The last two questions, however, probe the maximum limits of Senator McCarthy's possible strength—a balance of power rôle within his own party. If he ever attains this maximum his party, in my judgment, is doomed to defeat and destruction.

The attitude of many Europeans was summarized on November 17 by the administrative head of the World Council of Churches, Dr. W. A. Visser't Hooft, a Dutchman, who told 90 American Protestant leaders that "irresponsibility in the United States, as indicated by McCarthyism, looms as large in the Western-European mind as the threat of aggression from the East."

I have personally tried to reassure my European friends. I agree with them that many Americans under-estimate Joseph McCarthy. Many Americans cannot take him seriously; they laugh him off; they cannot

believe he has any destiny except to hang himself. But by contrast I assure my European friends that they themselves greatly over-estimate him. They draw too close an analogy between what they knew as Nazi-ism or Fascism in Germany or Italy and what has become known as "McCarthyism" in America. It is an error to stretch the analogy across the Atlantic to a new setting, on another continent, and in another half of the century.

First and most important, even if Senator McCarthy had all the evil talent of Mussolini or Hitler he would still not constitute the same menace. The basic pre-conditions of Fascism and Naziism do not exist in the United States in the early '50's, as they existed in Italy in the early '20's and in Germany in the early '30's. Indeed they never have existed in the United States. America has had a long and continuous history of constitutional government, and of free speech, free debate and free elections. Measured against the power and prestige of the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights, Senator McCarthy is a pygmy.

Further, there is nothing in the American psyche comparable with the wounds the Germans felt after their defeat in the 1914-1918 war. There is nothing comparable with the resentments the Italians felt, their sense of being limited and contained, over-populated and economically depressed, underrated and undervalued. Italy and Germany were attuned to the shout of the political adventurer. By contrast, America's politics are stable. America is powerful and prosperous. It assumes its posture as a leader not to compensate for inferiority but from reluctant necessity. If it has any deep-rooted national neuroses, they are not dangerous to others. America is in no way tinder at the tyrant's hand.

I have not been able to persuade all of my European questioners that their McCarthy-Hitler analogy is invalid. They believe America is over-confident in thinking that "it can't happen here." Italians and Germans, they point out, talked the same way before Mussolini and Hitler came to power. "What would happen in a deep depression, and with mass unemployment?", they ask. I believe America has learned how to forestall any depressions such as that of the early 1930's. Moreover, at the height of its unemployment crisis in 1932, America turned not to a demagogue but to Franklin Roosevelt. Nearly every student of politics in the United States to-day believes that even a "medium" depression would bring the Democrats and not the Republicans into power.

Nor is there evidence that Senator McCarthy has the talent required to exploit an explosive or revolutionary situation, if such existed. Mussolini and Hitler came forward with blueprints for economic and social action. They even aspired to be political philosophers. They captured and retained power partly on the promises of their programme. Senator McCarthy has no programme. His appeal is to fear and hate, not to hope and faith. To achieve top success a demagogue must appeal

both ways.

Although he has now been a Senator for seven years, and has perforce voted hundreds of times, not one American in ten thousand could say how he has cast his ballot on the major substantive issues before the Congress. He is not known for any positive proposals, either responsible or irresponsible. He is known only for his accusations and his calumny. The Wisconsin Senator may yet learn to develop positive proposals. He could perhaps thus broaden the base of his political support. If he were to do so he might fall neatly into the classical pattern of a "tyrant" identified in the Greek city-states by both Aristotle and Plato. In *The Republic*, Socrates says:

> When a tyrant first appears above ground he is a protector . . . Having a mob entirely at his disposal the tyrant is not restrained from shedding the blood of kinsmen; by the favourite method of false accusation he brings them into court and murders them; some he kills and others he banishes, at the same time hinting at the abolition of debts and the partition of lands.

Senator McCarthy does not appear to be moving towards a phase of promises, though he is said to have considered advancing a plan for federal payments of $100 to everyone over 65 (the proportion of voters in this age category is increasing). But even if he were to enter this path, there is no present reason to fear that his "mob" could reach such proportions as to enable him "to take over the country."

It is true that some oil interests which seek to grab the so-called tidelands oil reserves are supporting Senator McCarthy. It is true that some of the high-tariff interests are McCarthyites. It is true that the extremist fringes have rallied around him. But such groups do not make a party, a programme, a platform, or any considerable portion of America. Let me add, parenthetically, that there is no McCarthy equivalent of Mussolini's Black Shirts, or Hitler's Storm Troopers.

We must ask, however, why Joseph McCarthy gets so many headlines. The answer requires insight into the current state of the American mind. Secondly, it requires some understanding of American politics and of the American press. I shall largely concern myself here with the current state of the American mind. I have said that our people have no deep-seated national neuroses which explain McCarthyism. Nevertheless, a national mood has prevailed since 1946 which helps explain it. This mood is a product of the cold war. This mood has been deepened by the war in Korea. America's wars in the past have been hot and absolute. A condition of relative war, of half war, limited war, is new and perplexing. The emotional reaction of many Americans to this new condition is one of bafflement, of exasperation, that this should be forced upon us.

It would be strange if the dramatic events of the past eight years had had no emotional impact on America. In 1945 tens of millions of Americans hoped and believed that the western world would get along with the Soviet Union. Winston Churchill's latest memoirs now remind

us of these high hopes. But by mid-1946, before a year had passed after V-J day, the full invective of the Communist propaganda throughout the world had turned against the United States. I remember when as Assistant Secretary of State, in my speeches of 1946 and 1947, I read Soviet broadcast bulletins aloud to my audiences, they gasped in astonishment and dismay. This Russian propaganda, in bitter, brutal and terrifying terms, charged Americans with great crimes including that of being " war-mongers ". This is about the last thing Americans believed themselves to be.

Then came the United States decision on Greece and Turkey, the Truman Doctrine— a most unfamiliar and unsought rôle for Americans. This was followed by the great decisions on European economic aid (let us again recall that the Marshall Plan proposals originally embraced aid to the Soviet Union and to its European satellites, an offer rudely rejected). In turn came the United States determination to station troops in Europe, and to spend huge sums for rearmament and for the North Atlantic Treaty programme. These momentous decisions were spurred and punctuated by the Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia; the Berlin airlift; the development of atomic weapons in the Soviet Union; by the fall of China, deeply shocking to Americans; and finally by the Communist aggression in Korea, which sent casualty telegrams into more than 140,000 American homes.

In each country of crisis—Greece, Korea and the rest—were potent internal enemies—the Communist fifth columns. Could such a fifth-column enemy also exist in America? Certainly the theory of history-by-conspiracy-of-traitors-and-spies was easy to understand. Could it apply to America? Even in the British Commonwealth some conspirators have been yanked into the spotlight. An atomic spy ring was exposed in Canada. Dr. Alan Nunn May and Dr. Klaus Fuchs were convicted in England. In America, amid headlines sustained for many months, Alger Hiss had finally been convicted—and before Joseph McCarthy, in February of 1950, began his tirades about 205 (later 57 or 81) card-carrying Communists in the State Department.

Powerful Republican newspapers propounded the history-by-conspiracy thesis. Poland and China, they said, had been " sold-out " to the Communists at Yalta, under the influence of Hiss. These newspapers were quick to build up Senator McCarthy. Some of them provided him with " facts ". They saw in him the makings of a perfect " hatchet man " not only to axe the Democrats but—and to some this was even more important—to decapitate the so-called " internationalist " Republicans, largely Easterners who were even charged with being controlled by Number 10 Downing Street.

At this point I must re-emphasize a most important fact: there has been a Communist conspiracy in America. Senator McCarthy's version of it is false—for example, his " 205 card-carrying Communists in the

State Department." But his headlines have developed against the background not only of a massively menacing Communist threat abroad but a highly-dramatized conspiratorial threat at home. There is no doubt to Americans that there have been solid grounds for our country's deep concern about the Communist conspiracy. However, the Communist party had its most rapid growth in the United States in the 1920's. It reached its peak strength when its presidential candidate polled 102,991 votes in 1932. It has been declining steadily since then. The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that there are 24,796 party members to-day—one adult in every 4,000.

These 25,000 can perhaps be called the "hard-core". Many are schooled in conspiracy. They must be regarded as potent and dangerous. When American Communist leaders have been tried for conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government, they have been convicted. Americans have approved the steps taken by our two great labour organizations, the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to expose and expel the Communist leadership of constituent unions. We have approved also those Congressional investigating committees which have tried to be just and careful in their methods; which have helped bring to public attention the Communist cells in Government and in other key areas of national life, notably communications. Rebecca West, the gifted British journalist, began her recent series on McCarthyism with a false first premise. She assumed that "McCarthyism" is a term applied to all attempts by the Congress to expose Communism in the United States. Europeans should understand clearly that the word "McCarthyism" means the perversion of legislative inquiry. It does not apply to fair and careful investigations of Communism or of anything else. Recently former President Truman gave an eloquent description of McCarthyism:

> It is the corruption of truth, the abandonment of our historical devotion to fair play. It is the abandonment of the 'due process' of law. It is the use of the big lie and the unfounded accusation against any citizen in the name of Americanism or security. It is the rise to power of the demagogue who lives on untruth; it is the spread of fear and destruction of faith in every level of our society.

Three and more years before Joseph McCarthy first noticed the Communists in 1950, I had helped, as Assistant Secretary of State under Secretaries Byrnes and Marshall, to establish higher security standards in our Government by insisting on full investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the thousands of employees under my direction. Later, as a United States Senator, I fought him not because I denied the existence of a Communist danger within the Government and within America. I fought him because he, for personal and partisan ends, sought to exploit this danger, and America's mood of anxiety, with reckless and irresponsible charges; because by so doing he injured innocent people—non-Communists—unjustly; because he has challenged

our hard-won western doctrine of the presumption of innocence; because he is fomenting a dangerously simple interpretation of the forces at work in our twentieth century world; and because he can, if he goes unchallenged, use the " subversive " label to frighten worthy but dissenting citizens into verbal conformity and thus weaken our hard-won right to freedom of expression—the very touchstone of our western creed.

Thus the setting, and the national mood of anxiety, have been propitious for Senator McCarthy's drive for the headlines. The theme he chose—spies and secret agents—is a proven favourite of fiction. To this theme he has brought a personal talent for mixing fact and fiction which borders on genius. He is energetic and he is resourceful, moving from one accusation to another swiftly and with an adroit sense of timing. It is no handicap to his newsworthiness that he has been widely publicized as a war hero, and that he bears an Irish name. The press in America is overwhelmingly Republican and is thus especially receptive to accusations against Democrats. But even the Democratic papers concede that he " makes news ", and they too give him headlines.

But above all—for Europeans to understand him and McCarthyism they must understand the significance of the fact that he is a United States Senator; any U.S. Senator has vast potential power, whenever he wants to exercise it; for a six-year term he has unlimited access to one of the world's most resonant rostrums. Europeans who take their impressions of our American Congress from political cartoons do not adequately understand that in America Senators are second in prestige only to the U.S. President himself. When I told President Truman that I had been offered an appointment to the U.S. Senate by the Governor of my state, and that I was considering turning it down, he sprang from his chair in his White House office and turned on me and said: " Bill, it is the second greatest honour that can come to a man." The elemental fact of this power and prestige is not understood in Europe. The U.S. Cabinet Officer calls upon the U.S. Senator and not the other way around. Rare is the Senator who would resign to accept a Cabinet post.

Any accusation against any individual made publicly by a U.S. Senator is considered newsworthy in America. When it is an accusation against Government officials, high or low, suggesting treason, espionage or sedition, or conspiracy to commit any of these, it can become sensationally newsworthy. Senator McCarthy has provided a steady stream of such accusations over the past four years. His high irresponsibility is perhaps best attested by the fact that many other Senators, Republican and Democratic, had heard all the rumour and gossip and had read the " confidential reports " on Communists in our Government much earlier than he. They did not choose to use such information publicly, even though it might have proved to their partisan political advantage. I well remember, during my service as Assistant Secretary of State in

1945-6-7, the concern of highly placed and responsible Senators over alleged Communist infiltration into the State Department. They had "the names". They gave "the names" to me and to other administration officers, and action developed at the administrative level. But, because they had no conclusive evidence, they never used names, even on the Senate floor.

Senator McCarthy's opening salvo, in his campaign for headlines, contained what many think is the most electrifying accusation in American history, although few political professionals were electrified at first. In a speech at Wheeling, West Virginia, in February 1950, he waved a paper aloft and announced: "I have here in my hand a list of 205—a list of names that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party—and who nevertheless are still working and shaping policy in the State Department." This was the beginning. It was to be followed by a long succession of fresh charges at intervals of a few days or weeks.

In a 60,000 word speech on the floor of the Senate in 1951 he reached a peak of audacity when he described General George Marshall, who had been successively Chief of Staff during the 1939-1945 war, Secretary of State and Secretary of Defence, as a party to a conspiracy to turn the world over to Communism, "a conspiracy of infamy so black that, when it is finally exposed, its principals shall be forever deserving of the maledictions of all honest men." I walked through the Senate while he was droning his 60,000 words for the Congressional Record. Only one bored Democrat was there, to demand a roll call if necessary. Senator McCarthy's Republican colleagues treated this speech with contempt, as did the Democrats, even though he had personally written each of the other 95 Senators asking each of us to be on hand to hear his sensational revelations. He spent the several hours reading the speech so that he would secure immunity from libel laws when he later published the speech as a book. Under American law, no Senator can be sued for what he says on the floor of the Senate.

Now it is a fact that Senator McCarthy has not in four years proved anybody in the State Department to be a member of the Communist Party. Some employees named by him were later separated from the Department for "security" reasons, some because the Department was tightening its criteria for dismissal, some even perhaps because the Department was shell-shocked by his charges. The Department's criteria evolved from "reasonable evidence" of disloyalty, or of indiscretion, to "reasonable doubt" of loyalty or of discretion. Others resigned before reviews of their cases were completed; but almost all these were old and disputed cases. All, however, were hailed by Senator McCarthy as his vindication, even though nothing remotely approaching a justification of his original accusations had developed. After his own party came to power in 1952, his Senate seniority automatically

gave him a chairmanship of a powerful Committee, and a large staff to help him dig up evidence to support his charges. Yet he has continued to fail to produce the evidence.

A question that arises is this: "Why hasn't this history of failure—this record of crying 'wolf'—destroyed Senator McCarthy?" The answer is that accusations are vivid and memorable while denials and explanations by comparison are tedious and dull. This elementary psychological fact underlies the special protections with which western law surrounds an accused man. Joseph McCarthy is not bound by these rules of fairness; he is after the headlines; he is conducting what he calls "exposures", rather than criminal trials. His failures are obscured by the complexity and the relative dullness of the rebuttal, and by his skill in substituting new charges. The press and public do not concentrate very hard on the rebuttal.

Here is an example: if Senator McCarthy accuses a Government employee of membership in an organization now judged to be Communist-controlled and subversive, this charge is simple and dramatic. The individual's reply, that his membership began before the organization became a Communist front, and ended after he decided that it could not be rescued from the Communists, is apt to be involved, hard to headline, not easy to remember. This illustration becomes the more true if what is involved is a label, or a phrase, and not a provable or disprovable fact: thus Secretary Acheson is not charged by Senator McCarthy with being a Communist but is called "the Red Dean of Fashion"; Ambassador Jessup is dubbed by Senator McCarthy as a member of a "three-horse team" with the Moscow *Izvestia* and the New York *Daily Worker;* others are said to have "an affinity for Communism", or to be "soft toward Communism", or "Communist thinkers".

In the *Suppliants*, Euripedes, speaking of an earlier McCarthy, writes, "and yet by fresh calumnies of others he hides his former failures and escapes punishment." Senator McCarthy improves upon the historically familiar pattern of accusation, the pattern of the Lie or the Half-Lie, with his acute sense of timing. In the new and swift media of communications, notably television, he finds spectacular scope for his timing, and here is his new dimension of demagogery. Whenever public interest is languishing, or one of his earlier charges appears to be collapsing, or a development appears to be turning against him, he comes forward with a fresh and sensational charge, out of an arsenal accumulated and hoarded for just such contingencies. He always has a dozen dossiers in reserve. The new media seize the fresh charge, and abandon the old, which thereupon ceases to be newsworthy.

Among the theories in the United States about how to cope with Senator McCarthy are two which take inadequate account of his marksmanship as a headline hunter. One is: "Give him enough rope and he will hang himself." The second is: "Ignore him and he will wither

away." Both theories underrate his talents; often they are the wishful hopes of Republicans who want to use him and then forget him; who seek to cash the cheques without making the deposits in the bank. His power, the power of the headlines, is deceptive and is hard to calculate by his Republican allies as well as his Republican and Democratic foes. But it is safe to generalize that his popularity does not match his publicity; his headlines do not and will not translate into votes. His power of publicity is a real power; and he will command this power, in varying degrees, as long as he retains his personal virtuosity and his Senate seat. But this is not the same thing as political power, which in a democracy is the ability to win votes.

His virtuosity was nowhere clearer than in the recent episode in which Attorney General Brownell undertook to revive the case of the late Harry Dexter White, Treasury official. The episode became a sensation because, for the first time, a Cabinet officer, considered to be a spokesman for the Eastern wing of the Republican Party, appeared to be adopting the technique of Senator McCarthy—indeed he seemed to attempt to outdo the Senator by accusing former President Truman of outright treason. Many observers believed the White affair to be the opening of an effort by Brownell to " take McCarthy's issue away from him." In a single television broadcast Senator McCarthy restored his primacy and laid the groundwork for possible later accusations of laxity and ineptitude by Mr. Brownell and President Eisenhower himself.

I am asked frequently, and not only in Europe but in the United States, why so few members of the United States Senate, a body of 96 members which regards itself—and with justice—as one of the world's great deliberative bodies, have seen fit publicly to challenge their bumptious colleague from Wisconsin. The reasons are mixed. I have already alluded to the " rope " and the " wither away " theories. There is also the Republican theory that Senator McCarthy is useful to flay the Democrats; and the Democratic theory that he is a " Republican problem "—that he will eventually split the Republicans if the Democrats do not force the Republicans to unite behind him. Still another explanation is the tradition that no Senator may impugn the motives of any other Senator; his violation of the tradition does not justify others. And yet another explanation is the wish of almost all Senators to avoid creating precedents, in any effort to contain him, that might limit the remarkable powers to which they themselves are heir.

A more important reason is far simpler: it is fear. A Senator who undertakes to attack and entangle himself with Joseph McCarthy must expect to be tarred with the McCarthy pitch. I remember one influential Senator who came to me in deep anxiety on the floor of the Senate, and said: " Bill, McCarthy just told me that if I support your resolution to expel him from the Senate, he will come into my state and defeat me." This remark shows the fear but it also indicates that some American

politicians—maybe most American politicians—like many of my European friends—grossly overrate Senator McCarthy's political prowess. He has persuaded many that his personal denunciations may influence enough votes to cost a member of Congress his seat, at least in closely contested races. This argument is a potent deterrent to Congressmen who might otherwise oppose him. I am myself sometimes listed as one of the victims of Senator McCarthy's power to influence votes.

I believe these politicians are wrong. Purely as a problem in practical politics, and apart from the moral considerations involved, it is my belief that an attack on Senator McCarthy may win for a man campaigning for office at least as many votes as it will lose. The net effect of Senator McCarthy on the voting in November 1952 in my own state of Connecticut was negligible, no more than a few thousand votes either way, out of more than a million cast. The decisive factor on the vote in Connecticut was the personal popularity of General Eisenhower. Representative Lester Johnson, who in a "bye-election" in November 1953 became the first Democrat ever to win election to Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of Wisconsin, describes "the misinformation about Senator McCarthy's influence in Wisconsin" as follows:

> People forget, too, that 1952, the year of McCarthy's re-election, was a Republican sweep that brought that party back to power for the first time in 20 years. In that election he ran far behind the entire Republican state. Dwight Eisenhower carried the state by 357,569 votes. Gov. Walter Kohler's margin was 407,327. Secretary of State Fred Zimmerman, against whom McCarthy had mounted a strong purge attempt in the Republican primary because of his outspoken opposition to McCarthy, was re-elected by a margin of 505,000 votes and polled the highest vote ever given any politician in the state. McCarthy's margin of victory, 139,000, doesn't indicate that he is the voice of Wisconsin in national affairs.

In my opinion Senator McCarthy would be beaten if he ran to-day in Wisconsin. He would be badly beaten, running by himself.

In the autumn of 1952 McCarthy travelled 5,000 miles to campaign in the state of Washington for Republican Senator Cain; Cain, running with Mr. Eisenhower, was resoundingly defeated by Democratic Representative Jackson. Senator McCarthy went into West Virginia to campaign on behalf of former Republican Senator Revercomb; Revercomb was resoundingly defeated by Democratic Senator Kilgore. He went into Montana and campaigned for Republican Senator Ecton; Ecton was unseated by Democratic Representative Mansfield. Do these excursions of Senator McCarthy indicate that he was riding the wave of the future?

I have tried to make three points in this article: (1) that the tremendous publicity he receives in the American press, and by reflection in the European press, is traceable to a combination of the man's personal talent for making headlines and the national mood of anxiety; (2) that his publicity is not an accurate measure of the size of his political following, and is not translatable into votes, and (3) that the attempt to draw an analogy between Hitler and Mussolini on the one hand and Senator

McCarthy on the other is unwarranted and misleading because America is not now vulnerable to their kind of leadership and because Senator McCarthy is not accepted as a leader by a mass following. I now concede one disturbing parallel on the third point. Joseph McCarthy is publicly tolerated and encouraged, just as were Hitler and Mussolini, by many conservatives who privately deplore and loathe him.

Harder to dissipate than the myth of his political power are the illusions behind the tacit or explicit support—or at least tolerance—Senator McCarthy receives from many able and responsible leaders of the Republican Party. Here I refer not only to members of the Senate but to leaders in the present administration; and I refer to influential leaders in publishing, in business and in the professions. Certain publishers have made their staffs available to help write his speeches and turn out his propaganda. I have heard it estimated that this McCarthy free "staff work" totals no less than 500 man-hours, highly skilled man-hours, a week. This is in addition to his salaried staff estimated by *Look Magazine* at 50 people.

Newspaper publishers who support or excuse Senator McCarthy in their editorials would not accept him as a presidential candidate. If they took him, it would merely be to use him as a pre-convention candidate, giving him a "build-up" in the hope that with him they could destroy rival Republican candidates from the so-called international wing of the party. The kindest interpretation to put upon the toleration of Senator McCarthy by some of these politicians, business men and publishers, is that they honestly believe that, in the national interest, the unity of the Republican party must be preserved at almost any cost. But many more look upon him with indulgence because he uses his peculiar talents to castigate the Democrats—the political indulgence that "all's fair in love, war and politics." Those with this attitude have felt that he can be used as a party instrument—that he can be managed and contained and controlled in the party interest. They are the amateur Machiavellis who, to Europeans, provide the disturbing parallel to the early support Mussolini and Hitler received from some well-meaning conservatives.

As I write this President Eisenhower appears to be trying to dissociate himself from the taint of Senator McCarthy. But his Attorney General, Mr. Brownell, and the chairman of the party, Mr. Hall, are aligning themselves with the amateur Machiavellis. The end of the road for McCarthy and his patrons, however, will not be in America what Fascism and Naziism reached in Europe, if only because our American Machiavellianism is strictly amateur. I assure my English friends that Joseph McCarthy has about as much chance to be President as Oswald Mosley has to be Prime Minister. He is a boil on the body politic, not a cancer.

Senator Taft had the support of millions of ordinary Americans who

respected him for his integrity and for what they regarded as his remarkable grasp of public issues. Yet he failed three times to secure the Republican nomination for President. The Republican millions who admired Senator Taft hold no similar respect for Senator McCarthy. They would never wish to see him become chief of the American State—as the successor to George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. McCarthy is not Mr. Republican—or Mr. Anybody. The Republican political leaders who are not above trying to make use of him would be revolted at the thought of serving under him. I can conceive of only one crisis sufficiently catastrophic to give him a remote chance to seize top leadership—and this is the chaos of a military disaster. Few Americans, if any, can even conceive of such a crisis.

For the discernible future, the maximum extent of his political influence (which is not the same thing as the power of his publicity) is the control of a bloc within the Senate or at a Republican convention. In time of crisis this bloc might conceivably secure a veto over Republican policy or candidates. In such a crisis, if McCarthy policies could become Republican policy, I do not feel there is any serious chance of such Republican policy prevailing. To the extent that Senator McCarthy's policies prevail in the Republican party, to just that extent will the Republican chance to remain in power dwindle and diminish. Indeed, his is the symbol and the cutting edge of a cleavage within the Republican Party which could destroy the power of the Republicans for a generation. He could help produce a major re-alignment of forces within our American political system. Under certain balance-of-power possibilities at a Republican convention, Senator McCarthy might exercise a veto on the choice of a presidential nominee. This is the peak of his power potential. Such a possibility is distressing enough to many of us in America but I hope that this estimate of his conceivable potential will prove reassuring to the European friends of the United States. Of this they can be absolutely sure: any Republican candidate, so selected, is destined for certain and overwhelming defeat.

The deep-rooted traditions of fair play and free speech in the American democracy, tested and strengthened now over the past 178 years, will not be easily dissipated. The tradition is too strong and the man who has set himself against it too weak.

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Benton, Wm.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

January 15, 1957

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Janet:

I am taking a few friends to dinner and the theater with Paul Hoffman on February 1st. Have you seen the play CANDIDE? Can you and Ed join us? I would like to start early, from my suite at the Savoy Plaza--No. 1734--so that we can be on time for the theater. Could you come as early as 6:30? I think in Paul's honor we had better put on dinner coats. men!

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Benton

mkg William Benton

P.S. Would you please acknowledge by telephone to my secretary, Miss Garner, at Oxford 7-1750?

no Phoned Regrets

Benton, Wm

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

January 9, 1957

Dear Ed:

Many thanks to your office for furnishing us this film.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mlh

January 9, 1957

Dear Danny and Sylvia:

I am grateful to you for sending me Danny's program on the Ed Murrow show. Yes, it is very unhappy indeed that the UN would not let you ask for money at the end of the program. Danny did the best he could in a tough situation, telling the audience to do whatever its heart indicated! But an audience needs more guidance than this!!

My wife and I and our children were delighted with this wonderful travelogue. We congratulate Danny on it with all our hearts. The "Pied Piper" part of Danny's appealed to the children so that they wanted to get right up and follow him. But I liked his rôle as Ambassador. I turned to Dr. Harold Lasswell, who was with us, and I suppose Dr. Lasswell is admittedly the world's leading scholar in the field of propaganda, and I allowed that Danny was worth more as a propagandist than the Bolshoi Ballet and all the rest of Russia's experts put together . On this we all agreed.

Dr. Lasswell and I thought the high spots were the scenes dealing with leprosy in Nigeria.

I hope Ed Murrow was right in his closing, that this is not the end but the beginning.

Very sincerely yours,

William Benton

Mr. and Mrs. Danny Kaye
1103 San Ysidro Drive
Beverly Hills, California

mlh

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

(Benton, Wm

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

January 2, 1957
(Dictated in Phoenix)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I'm writing you from Phoenix. I shall be back in New York on January 11, to be there until February 15. This is my longest stretch in a good many years and I am reminded how long it has been since we visited. Are you too busy to set aside a day for lunch? I shall understand it if you are. If not, pick your own day. Or maybe you'll be around some evening for dinner and this might work out better than lunch. One day will be like another for me.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Benton

William Benton

mkg

Yes

Benton, Wm.

June 22, 1956

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Mitchell

FROM: William Benton

Mitch, I had lunch with Ed Murrow this week and as I listened to his description of the films he is making, I wondered what opportunity there might be for distribution of them in the schools. For instance, his recent one and one-half hour film on Africa (for which he took the astonishing total of 250,000 feet). He is sending this to me, together with another one. Next year he expects to be putting on one of these one hour or one and one-half hour films on the first Sunday of every month. This will be a lot of production. Would the schools show these films in their auditoriums? Would the addition of such a film, on top of one of the entertainment films, make too much of a program?

Ed says he remembers you, or the remembers about you, from your days at CBS. Should we investigate with CBS the possible distribution not only of Ed Murrow's films but other CBS films as well? I am sure you have thought about this. I think I made the same inquiry to you after I saw Chet Bowles' film on India produced by NBC.

Ed is shortly to be at his home for three weeks, very near New York. I told him about our films and I think he would like to look at a bunch of them. He has a 16 mm projector. Could we send him 20 or 30 of these selected films, with little one paragraph memorandums about each film? Maybe you'll want to send him a list of 100 or 200 films and ask him to check off those which sound most interesting to him. Ask him also whether he would like to have you drop in on him the next time you are in New York to talk about distribution. Finally, ask him whether he wants someone to come along to operate the projector and show the films, that you know that there are many in our New York office that would welcome the opportunity.

cc: Mr. Murrow

F Benton

June 26, 1959

Senator William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

How typically thoughtful of you to send along our exchange of telegrams when you were serving your country.

I envy the six weeks on the yacht and the companionship of Adlai, and only wish it had been possible for me to accept your kind invitation.

I had a talk with Mr. Mitchell and have had to tell him that there is no possibility of my making any decisions or commitments about the future until I have at least had a few weeks away from this grind.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

June 22, 1959

Dear Ed:

I have been assembling some files on my past and one of my secretaries sent me along the two telegrams attached because she knows of my long friendship with you and my deep interest in you and your projects and your future. I thought these would interest you and remind you of the days when I was trying to bring you into the Department of State as its top "spokesman."

I am leaving today for the yacht and for the next six weeks with Adlai - and I am very, very sorry that you are not to be along.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Attachments
arh

News Office

61wu p DL PD

WUX NEWYORK NY 714pm Jan 18 1946

WILLIAM BENTON

Assistant Secretary State Washington

Delighted friend Holland is entering the Department. I have talked with Bill Paley and have decided it is impossible for me to accept your invitation. Am naturally pleased that you should have considered me for the post and hope that we may collaborate effectively for the common good regards.

EDWARD R MURROW

910p Jan 18

5131

Telegram Sent . . . DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Telegraph Section will return this copy immediately to drafting office after message has been sent

(Division)

A-B

(Drafting Officer)

(Classification)

Near East

[redacted]

MR. [redacted]
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

YOU WERE SO INTERESTED TO HEAR THAT KIM COLLARD IS COMING INTO THE DEPARTMENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR CULTURAL RELATIONS PROGRAM. WHEN HE RECOVERED HE KNEW YOU HAD TOLD HIM TO GO AFTER YOU. IN THINKING ABOUT OUR CONVERSATION OF YESTERDAY I'M WONDERING WHETHER YOU COULD BE HELPFUL IN TELEPHONING BILL PALEY AND TELLING HIM OF THE GREAT NATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND URGENT NEED THAT IS INVOLVED IN THE SETTING UP OF OUR PROPOSED OFFICE OF U.S. PUBLIC AFFAIRS UNDER YOUR DIRECTION. OR IS IT BETTER FOR YOU TO TALK TO BILL PALEY FIRST? I DON'T WANT BILL TO TAKE A FIRM POSITION HERE WITHOUT FULL REGARD TO THE IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU FOR THE DEPARTMENT AND I THINK FOR THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD.

WILLIAM BENTON
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

A-B:RB/LS

1. *Cryptographic Message:* Original with hectograph, this copy and five white dissemi.

2. *Plain Message:* Original with hectograph, this copy and three white dissemi and two additional dissemi for every post to which message is addressed.

3. *No Distribution—No Stencil:* Original without hectograph, this copy, and five dissemi.

16—[illegible]-1 GPO

Benton, Sen Wm

May 6, 1959

Senator William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

The Chicago speech was damned good and causes me to regret anew that you are no longer in the Senate.

Thanks for the Baruch letter. He is a monument to something, although I am not sure what.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

April 28, 1959

Dear Ed:

I fear I will have to send you my Chicago speech to the Economic Club, so that you may understand Baruch's letter. But don't bother to read the speech unless certain parts of it appeal to you. What an amazing letter! Isn't he eighty-six? Can you imagine doing the same at eighty-six? How extraordinary he is for his physical vitality and his driving curiosity, wholly apart from other attributes. He sounds as passionately interested as you and I thought we were at forty.

I told you I'd send you this letter and here it is.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Attachments
arh

C
O
P
Y

Bernard M. Baruch
597 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Little Hobcaw
Kingstree, S. C.
April 20, 1959

My dear Mr. Benton:

John Howe has sent me a copy of your speech before the Economic Club of Chicago, April 8, 1959.

May I take the liberty of an old friend and one who desires to understand another and be understood, to comment as I read.

Our original sin or difficulty, whichever you prefer to call it, was when World War II commenced we did not mobilize all our resources in a manner which our experience in World War I had taught us. We did not put ceilings over the whole economy, including the prices of all things, wages, services, use of money and higher taxation to pay as much of the cost of the war as possible and prevent the inexcusable profiteering that was practiced by those remaining at home while so many were away fighting and dying. We then failed to hold our resources together to meet the very danger of which you speak. We knew at Potsdam where our greatest enemy lay - Communism, led by Russia.

Much of what you say in the first few pages about Khruschev could have been prevented by not scuttling and running too soon. Much of the talk upon gold and the so-called experts was laid before our people as early as 1939 when Japan threatened.

You were right when you say the Russians are playing for big stakes and know what the stakes are. But what is the American Businessman with his high-priced, high-pressuring public relations men doing? He is calling upon the government to help him by weakening itself. He demands that the government lessen its tax receipts with a lot of reasoning which has no foundation and fact. Evil results are now encompassing us.

When the present administration came in it would have been far better to reduce the debt and increase the United States Government's credit than to reduce taxes - having the opposite effect. The inherent difficulty lies here with us. Nor have I been impressed with the so-called economists. There is only one thing in economics and that is the law of supply and demand plus the human equation. To get a good government

we must bring them together, always keeping in mind the effect that one has upon the other. We have the resources. We have the intelligence. But we are worshipping a false god -- materialism.

Since the end of World War I and the experience I had in it and the Treaty of Versailles, I warned time and time again, but alas, with little success, against the very things which are facing this government which has given you and me and all the others an equal opportunity to pursue happiness so far as it is humanly possible.

The great difference between many others and myself is in expecting government to do much of that which one should do for himself. I realize as civilization grows both in numbers and needs there must be regulation to keep wide open the door of opportunity. At the same time I know that we have gone far from the little mercy of man. I could recall to you many of the present day ameliorations of those who cannot care for themselves. But let us not be carried too far too fast in the doing of things that will injure and perhaps destroy us in trying to reach the goals which civilization must have in mind.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Bernard M. Baruch

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Benton, Hon Wm

F

March 17, 1959

Dear Bill:

Alas, alack, and every expletive in the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

I do not finish my chores here until July 15, and we must then go to the West Coast to see my mother. You are generous and gracious to invite us, but there is just no way it can be done.

The other night John Gunther and I made a pact that one would not go to China without the other.

So far as Pegler is concerned, his amusing venom aimed in my direction stems largely from the fact that I testified for Quent Reynolds in his suit against Pegler. Reynolds picked up one hundred fifty thousand bucks -- the biggest judgment ever handed down by a New York court.

So if you decide to sue anybody, have me summoned as a witness.

As ever yours,

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:jmi

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

March 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

When I talked to you by phone I forgot a question that may be the most important of all.

In your new freedom, are you to be in Europe this summer and should we re-examine the possibility of the yacht? The best chance would be for you and your wife to join us at Alicante on July 11th - for the ten days cruising through the Islands to reach Palma on the 21st. Or to join us at Palma for the ten days cruising to reach Malta on August 1st. Or to join us at Malta on August 1st for a week or two weeks up the Italian coast. We disembark at Genoa on the 15th, though you could get off at Naples at around the 8th or 10th.

As you will see, Westbrook Pegler merely reminds me of the yacht!

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

WB:op
Att.

March 11, 1959

Mr. Robert M. Hutchins
The Fund for the Republic
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Bob:

You may not have seen Westbrook Pegler's piece attached on "Egbert Murrow". I think it will amuse you. I am reminded of Bud Kelland's bitterness against Pegler. Believe it or not, Pegler once wrote such a piece about Bud Kelland. He later came up to Kelland at some conference or luncheon and extended his hand and attempted to greet him cordially. Kelland snarled at him, according to Kelland's story, while at the same time he put his hand behind his back and refused to shake hands with him - "Westbrook, I am now a member of a growing society which includes all your former friends; this society is known as The Former Friends of Westbrook Pegler."

The only thing he properly pins on Ed is the cigarette smoke!

He's never done as complete a job as this on me, but he's aimed similar shafts in my direction. My recollection is that you have not been overlooked.

Sincerely,

William Benton

WB:op

cc: Edward R. Murrow ✓

Murrow Exited

Posturing Spieler

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

The final disappearance of Egbert Murrow, the genie — a cloud of cigarette smoke, is now compared to the ominous fact that this empty fellow reigned so long as an oracle of political theology over people pretending to wise judgment. George Sokolsky, with his instinct for the jugular, pointed out a few days after Murrow crumbled like cigarette ash on his own vest, that Murrow had never been a newspaperman. He was a showman. Of all the types of showmen, Murrow's was the lowest. For he was, so to speak, a patchwork, spieling from his ladder to lay-people the yields with laudations of miraculous comments of tiger-marrow and pay-later savings. In the original version of this breed, at circus fairs and carnivals, sly strangers lifted watches and screw-top purses as mountebanks brought spells of preoccupation on gaping innocents.

* * *

EGBERT'S UTMOST was an appearance before a select company of cadets at West Point by an invitation so cagey that when all was said and done it appeared that some cadets had taken it on themselves to ask him up. No cadet has such authority. Yet Murrow got this forum for a political exultation over Joe McCarthy, who was then a rambunctious, living, kicking issue, and his army was defendant in a disgraceful scandal. The West Point code of honor forbids evasion and equivocation. Be that as it may—.

But after four years, Murrow went on the air with a paltry news about prostitution as a device of ordinary commerce—and suddenly he was gone.

He may return, deflated to his intrinsic unimportance, but this final episode of the posturing spieler who could command even the participation of a Catholic archbishop in his program on Good Friday, has shown us that radio-TV is vaudeville.

Glibbering charlatans have won counterfeit renown as radio reporters, but by no stretch of the imagination and charity can their text be adjudged literate writing. Some cannot read simple news dispatches with normal emphasis. Few even write their own material.

* * *

THE GREAT WRONG of Murrow's broadcast inferentially accusing all business men who visit New York of demanding prostitutes as lagniappe has not been brought into clear focus. For his excuse it was said that Murrow knew nothing about the dirty business, but spieled a script prepared by faceless nonentities at CBS. The crude work was done by a woman who refused to discuss her own past when I phoned her to ask pertinent questions.

Murrow's whole attack on Joe McCarthy was a charge that Joe said a woman employed on secret code work in the Pentagon was a Communist. The whole howling pack yelled "McCarthyism," claimed mistaken identity and accused the senator of character assassination. But only a little while before Murrow undoubtedly did use faceless informers against whole categories of decent Americans, in a fraud presented as fact, the FBI solemnly affirmed that the woman accused by McCarthy did hold the Pentagon job and a card in the Communist Party.

So Egbert is gone. And a thinning puff of cigarette smoke is all that remains of a great delusion of a gullible people.

Benton, Wm.

Ex 7-1750

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

November 11, 1958

Dear Ed:

Yes, that is quite a piece in "The Reporter". But do you really make a case for the fact that General Motors should pay for the time? After all, this time was allocated by the FCC to the stations in the name of the voters - and it's difficult for one who isn't immersed in the industry's problems to believe that a reasonable allocation of time should not be contributed by the stations who have received these valuable licenses. And are you talking in big enough terms when you suggest only thirty or sixty programs per year? What is the cost for time in such minuscule quantities?

I am happy with your great tribute to Elmer Davis, with which I agree. And I congratulate you on stating unequivocally that many licensees have "welshed on their promises." This is crystal clear to anyone who thinks about the matter, but the trouble is that nobody does think about it - and then nobody comments on it.

You're the guy that makes the perfect diagnosis and then comes up with a weak and unhappy prescription. Yes, your diagnosis is marvellous. Television is indeed being used "to distract, delude, amuse, and insulate....." - and yes - "Television is rusting in the scabbard during a battle for survival."

I particularly like your much needed comment, which should be reiterated on every possible occasion, "That the newspapers and magazines are the only instrument of mass communication which remain free from sustained and regular critical comment." This is why I still advocate the establishment of Bob Hutchins'proposed Commission on the Freedom of the Press.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Benton

P.S. - I wonder if I shouldn't revive my old idea of Subscription TV <u>for educational programs only</u> - get the Ford Foundation to back me if I can - pretend I am thirty-eight instead of fifty-eight - and go after it.

I called you the other day to see if we can't lunch sometime shortly. No hurry at all. Let my office know when you can.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

arh

CFI

8 Dec DK.

Benton, Wm

February 10, 1958

Dear Bill:

First of all, best of luck in your venture in Connecticut.

I do recall that President Truman mentioned your name in connection with the MacArthur firing, but I can't remember the content or context.

Both you and Mr. Truman are so much more skilled in politics than I that it would be presumptuous for me to suggest how he could help you.

I am going to be out of town for a couple of weeks, but would love to see you when you have a moment.

As ever yours,

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

February 5, 1958
(Dictated February 4th)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I was fascinated by your remarkable interview with President Truman on Sunday.

I doubt if you will remember that I was the first man to defend Truman on the floor of the Senate, after the MacArthur firing. I was on my feet for three and a half hours, with fifteen interruptions by Republican Senators. And of course you remember well my background on McCarthy.

Not long ago Averell Harriman gave a little party for President Truman and he drew me into the corner and said, "Bill, I want to help you in every way I can in your efforts in Connecticut. Please tell me how. But please make sure that I help get you votes, in what you ask me to do - and that I don't hurt you in any way. I'm an old hand and I'm sure you will understand what I mean."

Now I haven't been able to figure out just what to ask President Truman to do for me. I remember when I left for my second campaign and he complimented me by saying, "Bill, you have the best voting record in the Senate." I had the unusual background of having served under him in the State Department and then serving in the Senate during his administration.

I wondered if you had any clues for me out of your long interview. I don't suppose there is any possibility that he mentioned me in connection with the MacArthur or McCarthy matters, but you may have some other angle out of this intimate and remarkable experience you had with the President, which might enable you to advise me how to take advantage of his desire to help me.

I shall be after you for lunch when things quiet down a bit in Connecticut. I feel matters are developing reasonably well. I think this will be my last bid for public office. Any help you can be to me will be greatly - and permanently! - appreciated by me.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

WB:op

Benton Wm

November 1, 1957

Dear Bill:

One additional name has occurred to me and that is Louis B. Seltzer of the CLEVELAND PRESS.

In terms of overall knowledge and a sound philosophical approach, there is a guy working for me who might be worth considering, namely Raymond Swing, whom I believe you know.

As ever yours,

Mr. William Benton
Publisher and Chairman
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
Suite 702
New York 17, New York

fc

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

October 18, 1957

Dear Ed:

I think I mentioned Dean Tebbel's article to you. I am attaching it together with an interesting letter from Barry Bingham. He sat next to me at Dean Acheson's Foreign Policy Committee meeting in Washington a couple of weeks ago. The fact that I talked to him about this subject will show you it is much on my mind.

If you have any further suggestions, let me have them. What is needed most is specific ideas for membership of the commission. Dean Tebbel might be what is needed as a staff man to help run it.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

WB:op
Att.

October 18, 1957
(Dictated 10/17)

Dear Barry:

Thanks for your constructive suggestion. Today I lunched with Ed Murrow who feels strongly about the need for the kind of "commission" recommended in the Hutchins-Luce report. He suggested a newspaper man "of impeccable reputation," and Mr. Casey Jones of Syracuse, as a possible chairman. Your thoughts about membership on this commission over and above Grove Patterson, I'd very much welcome them.

Sincerely,

William Benton

Mr. Barry Bingham
The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

WB:op

BARRY BINGHAM, *President & Editor in Chief*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher*

LISLE BAKER, JR. *Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

October 9, 1957

Dear Bill:

Thanks so much for your note. It was good of you to remember my interest in the matter we discussed at luncheon in Washington. I have read the article by Dean Tebbel which you sent me, and I am returning it.

I am deeply concerned over the need for some sort of agency or commission which would make a continuing study of the press from the standpoint of quality and ethics. There are many such studies, as you know, on such subjects as advertising, circulation, typography, and even readability. The really essential part of the newspaper receives no such top-level attention.

The great difficulty in the past has been to devise any program that would be generally accepted by the press itself. As you remember so well, there was a tendency on the part of many publishers and editors to repudiate the Hutchins-Luce commission on the theory that it was made up of impractical laymen without direct experience of journalistic problems. Norman Isaacs and I ran into the same opposition when we tried, in both 1952 and 1956, to get an impartial study of campaign coverage made under the auspices of Sigma Delta Chi, the journalistic fraternity.

It has been my conclusion that the only hope would be to set up a committee consisting of recognized leaders in the field of journalistic education. They are the only people I know of who are knowledgeable about newspapers in the technical sense, but who are not tied to the policies and prejudices of individual papers. Any working newspaperman who took a place on such a committee would be assailed vigorously as "a traitor to his class." There might be an exception in the case of a few retired editors of national reputation such as Grove Patterson of the Toledo Blade.

In general, however, I think the journalism schools furnish the only real possibilities for the personnel of a useful commission. Certainly Dean Tebbel sounds like the kind of person who would be active and fearless. I would love to hear more about your thoughts in this connection. Please keep me in touch with any developments.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry Bingham

Mr. William Benton
Publisher & Chairman
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
Suite 702
New York 17, New York

Enclosure

Favoritism, Conformity and the One-Party Press

A newspaperman and educator examining this oft-made accusation, finds the press fearing self-examination and the large foundations refusing to study the problem.

By JOHN TEBBEL

The following is a condensation of an address by Dr. John Tebbel, chairman of the Department of Journalism, New York University, given before the Spring meeting of the National Editorial Association in New York on March 22.

The address represents Dr. Tebbel's tentative findings in a survey of 21 daily newspapers in their coverage of the 1956 Presidential campaign. The final report on the study is scheduled to be published in the Fall.

ONLY the most myopic partisan would deny that for the past twenty years the press has been overwhelmingly Republican. Until 1952 this was a negative phenomenon, because the press was not so much ardently pro-Republican as it was anti-Democratic. Since the advent of Mr. Eisenhower, however, we have witnessed the development of an unparalleled situation. Since he first became a candidate, the President has commanded an advocacy from the press which approaches the saturation point during campaigns. Between campaigns, he has enjoyed a virtually unquestioning support of a kind unknown to any other Chief Executive.

As an earnest student of American journalistic history, I can assure you that the one-party press we have today is unique. A modern newspaper would as soon think of insulting motherhood as to say anything derogatory about George Washington, but our first President in his own time was so venomously attacked by the press that when he left Philadelphia for the last time, he canceled all his newspaper subscriptions, and for the first few months of his retirement at Mount Vernon, he refused to read the papers at all.

Supported Eisenhower Because He Is a Republican

From Washington's day to our own, no President has escaped attacks until Mr. Eisenhower appeared on the scene. I am not suggesting that the President has no critics in the press. Indeed, perhaps the severest present criticism comes from Republican newspapers which have supported him because he is a Republican, not because they really understand or accept his political philosophy.

But the opposition to Mr. Eisenhower is piddling, to say the least. Only a scant half-dozen of the major dailies supported Adlai Stevenson in the last two campaigns, although it must be said that they numbered some of the country's most distinguished newspapers. They were joined by a smattering of the weeklies, but in not much greater proportion. Day-to-day criticism of the Administration exists, but it is mild for the most part, even among avowedly Democratic papers, and criticism of the critics is inclined to take on the tone of shocked reproof. Some newspapers, in fact, appear to believe that it is subversive to criticize the President.

Dr. John Tebbel
Chairman, Journalism Department

The question, then, is not whether we have a one-party press, for that is assuredly the case. The question is whether it is a bad thing to have it, and if so, in what way is it bad.

I addressed myself to one aspect of that question last Fall, when I began a study of campaign coverage by the newspapers in seven American cities. This study was made possible by reason of a $5,000 grant from the Shinner Foundation, and that in itself was news.

It was news because the press traditionally resents examination of itself, and fights it wherever and whenever possible. This was shown strikingly in the case of Sigma Delta Chi's proposal last year to make a major analysis of campaign coverage. The proposal, worked out carefully by a joint committee of newspaper executives and journalism educators, was to be financed by a $600,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. However, the approval of a jury of newspaper publishers, representing a cross-section of the business, was essential to carrying out the survey.

The project had to be abandoned when these publishers rejected it by an overwhelming percentage. The general tone of their statements was that publishers don't need and didn't want any surveys of their work that might possibly be critical, that such surveys didn't mean anything and didn't do any good, that in effect, people who were not in the club ought to be grateful we had a free press and should cease and desist from making trouble for it, because it was having a hard enough time anyway.

Constant Study Of Press Needed

Nevertheless, it was my conviction, as it is now, that the press ought to be studied constantly, not with the intention of reforming it, of attacking or defending it, of trying to tell it how to run its business, but simply to provide information about what kind of a job it is doing. The interpretation of that information would certainly vary, as it should in a democracy.

I proposed to study the news columns of representative daily newspapers during the campaign in an effort to discover, if possible, whether the one-party press was indeed, as charged in some quarters, slighting the opposition candidate and in effect running a publicity campaign for its own. I wanted to see whether there was, in fact, definite bias in the writing of the news, and the presentation of it in layout, headlines and pictures, and if so, whether it was subtle or obvious enough to be detected by the unsophisticated reader. Finally, I hoped to arrive at some kind of judgment as to whether the cumulative effect of this coverage was fair or prejudicial.

When I tried to get some foundation money to finance this modest proposal, I discovered that most of these giant philanthropies, or at least the ones I approached, were afraid of the press. By cautious inference, they appeared certain that the results of the survey would be attacked by the newspapers, no matter how it turned out, and that in turn the foundation would be attacked, and the whole thing would become the concern of those Congressional outriders who are so earnestly trying to prove that white is black and that foundations are a menace to the safety of the Republic.

Shinner Foundation Supports Project

Eventually the Shinner Foundation, a small and comparatively obscure organization founded by a philanthropic and public-spirited man from my native state, Michigan, gave me $5,000 to make the study. When the news was announced, one of the New York newspapers made a self-serving personal attack upon me in its editorial columns in terms which must have bored its numerous readers as much as it did me. Polite but guarded expressions of interest came from other newspapers about the country, and I began to compile a mailing list of people and publications who wanted to see the published results. The rest, as Shakespeare put it so well, was silence.

My work is far from over, and the published results may not be available until next autumn. But enough has been done so that certain trends can be observed and observations made.

The newspapers surveyed were those in New York, Providence, Chicago, Memphis, Houston, Kansas City, Missouri; and Los Angeles—twenty-one papers in all, representing various types of newspaper organization and community position. They were chosen to obtain a cross-section that would be manageable in so small a project, and representative, as far as possible, of the daily metropolitan press in the United States. Their circulation is nearly twenty-five million, daily and Sunday, nearly half the total circulation of all American dailies. Significantly, all but one supported Mr. Eisenhower.

This is the one-party press with a vengeance, then. And how did it perform during the campaign? These are some of the tentative conclusions the survey has reached:

First, on the credit side—

1. There was little evidence of bias in the writing of news, not even in those papers which were most partisan on their editorial pages. Nearly all of the prejudicial writing, what there was of it, occurred in local coverage rather than in the reports of correspondents traveling with the candidates.

2. There was a special effort on the part of some newspapers to present an impartial report of the campaign as it developed. A few papers, noted for their zealous Republicanism in the past, appeared to lean over backward in an effort to be fair.

3. Coverage of the campaign was, in general, reasonably complete in most papers, although in some it was subordinated and compressed in favor of local crime news. But many papers did an excellent job of balanced presentation in the closing weeks when the crisis in Hungary and the Suez invasion made the jobs of the news editor and the makeup man so difficult.

Bias Discovered In Picture Usage

Turning to the darker side, these things may be said, again on a tentative basis pending final summary of the results:

1. There was considerable evidence of bias in picture coverage on many papers. Taking into account the fact that Mr. Eisenhower was by far the most photogenic of the two candidates, and that as President there were more legitimate opportunities to display his picture, nevertheless there was a marked tendency to use more, bigger and better Eisenhower pictures. The President was shown consistently in dignified postures and situations which underlined both his popularity and the stature of his office. Mr. Stevenson, on the other hand, was shown just as consistently in the silly, undignified campaign stunt pictures which nearly all Presidential candidates must endure.

2. While there was an obvious attempt on some days, in some newspapers, to give equal news display to both candidates, the general tendency was to give Mr. Eisenhower better position and more favorable headlines. The President appeared on many front pages far more often than was justified by the news. The device of the press conference, which Mr. Eisenhower used adroitly as a campaign weapon, was abetted by some newspapers through the common practice of splitting up the conference into special topic stories.

Newspaper Coverage Favored Ike in '56

By reason of these and numerous other inequalities, the general effect of the campaign coverage in the newspapers studied was to play up Mr. Eisenhower and to play down Mr. Stevenson. In some cases the difference was small, in others it was marked and flagrant.

3. The violation of the news columns by editorial comment, disguised and otherwise, was not as frequent in this campaign as it has been in past years, presumably because the lack of personal animosity toward either candidate curbed the impulse to partisan excesses. However, there re-

(Continued on page 10)

Favoritism Conformity and One-Party Press

(Continued from previous page)

mains what I consider an unfortunate tendency on the part of some newspapers to display in the news columns political stories by by-line staff writers which are really highly partisan editorials and columns.

Newspapermen understand what is going on in such cases, but I doubt if many readers do, and they may well accept editorial opinion as news. Only when such opinion is clearly labeled is its use in the news columns justified.

4. Finally, I should like to say that the quality of reporting and writing seemed high to me on the best newspapers, particularly considering the pressures and conditions under which so much campaign copy is written. But there was also far too much sloppy, slangy, plain bad writing, repetitive and cliche-ridden, far more superficial than newswriting needs to be. I am afraid that this is a growing problem in the business, and one editors should begin to combat if they take pride in their craft.

So much for the credits and debits. It may be argued that these conclusions I have given you are purely subjective judgments, and I readily grant this. I am not satisfied by the so-called scientific methods of content analysis, and I think the kind of survey which only measures column inches is largely futile. But subjective judgment need not be off-the-cuff reaction. The conclusions I have offered here are backed by substantial evidence, and they are as impartial as an informed, experienced but human analyst can make them.

Voters No Longer Swayed by Press

If we grant, for the moment, that the one-party press **did** give its man the best of the bargain in display of the news, and created in the news columns during the campaign an uncritical impression of the President and his candidacy—was this wrong? If, for example, the press had maintained an absolute and rigid impartiality, or if it had by some miracle been as heavily pro-Stevenson as it was pro-Eisenhower, would the result have been any different? There is no reason to think so. In terms of practical politics, what a newspaper does or doesn't say—in fact, what the entire press says or doesn't say—apparently no longer has the power to sway any significant number of voters in national elections, as it did less than fifty years ago. In spite of some specious argument to the contrary, this fact was demonstrated by the behavior of the voters from 1936 to 1944. The decline of the press's influence in national politics has been slow but steady since the Civil War, and it has not yet been arrested.

Lack of Diversity Spells Danger

This fact suggests the real danger in a one-party press of the kind we have today. It is not a danger that rises from loss of influence in itself, because the blackest pages in journalistic history were written when the press was a dominant factor in politics. The danger, rather, is that the press might lose so much of its vitality that it would no longer possess the diversity and sharp difference of opinion which are so essential to a free press in a democracy.

Here, I believe, is the heart of the problem. No matter which party occupies the

White House, it ought to have the benefit of a free, vigorous, responsible press which will not hesitate to criticize. Our press has been relatively free since approximately 1830; it has been largely responsible since about 1900; but its present condition could scarcely be described as vigorous, in a political sense. At a time when the right of people to know is being more seriously abridged by government than at any period in this century, the attitude of the press is protective, for the most part. One can only imagine what outraged howls would arise from our newspapers if a Democratic regime were responsible for the blandly arrogant attacks on the rights and dignity of the press which are standard operating procedure in Washington today.

White House Press Corps Being Snubbed

Perhaps some of you read a recent column by Thomas L. Stokes, in which that veteran Washington reporter would not restrain his indignation over a small incident at the White House the other day, when Congressmen consulting with the President were smuggled out the back way while the correspondents, following long practice, were waiting near the front porch to question them as they left. When the reporters protested, Mr. Hagerty told them they were not "authorized" to wait there.

"Among the reporters thus duped," said Mr. Stokes, "were some who through the years have spent hours about the front porch of the White House, day and night, waiting for conferences in the White House to break up, and then interviewing the participants as they were leaving. We needed no authority—not even in wartime."

A trivial incident, perhaps, but as Mr. Stokes remarks, it "illuminates the growing tendency to restrict news coverage of the Eisenhower Administration and its chief figures." Oldtimers, he adds tartly, are "getting irked," because they can "remember days—and not too far in the past—when government was conducted in the fashion of a republic and not an empire."

Ideally, I suppose, newspapers should support no party, but act as a sort of public conscience, a conveyor of accurate and unbiased information in the news columns, and of honest and equally fair opinion in the editorial columns. I suppose, too, that most publishers sincerely believe this definition exactly fits their particular newspapers. But I do not think that millenium has been approached by any more than a handful of newspapers, some Democratic and some Republican.

Problem Not One Of Party Politics

It is not, I submit, a question of party politics, this problem of the one-party press. It is a question of resisting the dead weight of conformity, of developing a diversity of opinion which dares to be critical even of the party whose beliefs a paper supports and whose supremacy it has fought for.

I heard a noted publisher boasting the other day about the free American press—how it was known everywhere in the world as the only press that reflected every shade of political opinion. The accuracy of this statement may be doubted, because the newspapers of France and England certainly hold some kind of indoor record for reflecting shades of opinion. Yet our press, which was once varied, has today the monolithic appearance of a system dedicated to a single philosophy of government.

Hope Seen In Recent Developments

There might be more cause for alarm, however, if it were not also true that change is the great characteristic of our political life. Already the deep divisions in both parties are beginning to be reflected in the nation's newspapers. There are cracks in the solid wall of the one-party press. The extremes will break off first, no doubt, and after that no man can tell what new alliances will be formed. After all, it is hard to believe today that in Franklin Roosevelt's first Administration his staunchest supporters in the press included the Hearst newspapers, the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and the New York "Daily News." In the press, as in politics, anything can happen.

Cecil Brown: 'Non-Objective' Newscaster

(Continued from page 7)

He believes that listeners and viewers—if given a spectrum of viewpoints—can judge a reasonably balanced perspective of points of view and put commentators in their niche and category.

Aspects of the Brown controversy again occurred at CBS just recently, this time involving news commentators Edward R. Murrow and Eric Severeid. Scripts by Mr. Murrow and Mr. Sevareid, which were critical of the State Department's ban on entry into Red China by American newsmen, were killed by desk editors.

Now 49, Mr. Brown is looking forward to his sixth trek overseas since the end of World War II. This June, he and his wife leave for a peek behind the "Iron Curtain"—into Russia and Poland.

When not globe trotting, the Browns live in New York, where he works for ABC. Recently he left Mutual where he had worked for 13 years.

From his pleasant duplex apartment on 54th Street, just off 5th Avenue, Mr. Brown converses intensely and smoothly about his philosophy of commentating. Outside, the street noises of the city seem faint and distant as the tall (six feet three inches) gray-haired man says with meaningful clarity:

"Conveyors of information—to the very best of their ability—should interpret and and evaluate." Sometimes the jowls in his face shake slightly as he emphasizes a phrase.

"How objective is reporting?" he asks. "Mere selection and organization of news involves evaluation and judgment. Enough news comes over the wire for an announcer to speak continually for three hours. Cutting this down to a fifteen-minute or five-minute broadcast will automatically involve personal opinion and a point of view.

"The people can listen to and judge a reasonably balanced perspective, by having access to points of view," he continues in a quiet, determined voice. "And I insist on the right to give my point of view. I think it is not only a fundamental of commentating but I think it is what the American people—a free society—deserve to have."

Journalism Courses Scheduled for Summer

Seven courses in Journalism will be offered in the 1957 summer Session which starts on June 17.

The courses and scheduled dates and hours are:

Basic Journalistic Writing (J 7-8)—June 17-Sept. 7; Tuesday, Thursday, 5:30-7:45 P.M.

News Writing (J 9-10)—June 17-July 26; Monday through Thursday, 9:00-11:10 A.M.

Introduction to Magazine Work (J 15)—June 17-July 26; Monday and Wednesday, 5:30-7:45 P.M.

Copy Editing and Newspaper Makeup (J 33-34)—July 29-Sept. 6, Monday through Thursday, 9:00-11:10 A.M.

Public Opinion and Communications (J 46)—Aug. 19-Sept. 6, Monday through Thursday, 12 noon to 2:15 P.M.

Communications and the Law (J 56)—July 29-Aug. 16, Monday through Thursday, 12 noon to 2:15 P.M.

Public Relations (J 63)—June 17-July 5, Monday through Thursday, 12 noon to 2:15 P.M.

Benton, William

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

July 9, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I'm returning your film on the Mid-East. The Benton family looked at it and were instructed and greatly interested. Indeed, we resolved to break our family habits and to look at television next year for an hour and a half on the first Sunday of every month. We shall join your fans on your new series.

I congratulate you on this remarkable and difficult summary on the Mid-East. I happen to think you are showing how television can be used and should be used--in the great and full meaning of that hackneyed phrase "in the public interest, convenience and necessity."

I didn't know that Howard Smith was doing this kind of work for you. He is very effective. I have told you how likable I find him and his wife, and of the compliments I hear for his broadcast (to which I regretfully admit I do not listen).

Very sincerely yours,

Bill

mkg William Benton

I think the film is too "current" for widespread & successful distribution in the schools —

Benton, Wm

October 20, 1955

Dear Bill:

Thanks for yours of October 11th.

I am glad that you agree with me about McCarthy's final speech. Unfortunately I don't know who wrote it, and do not feel that I am in a position to inquire of the Senator's office as to who is ghosting for him these days.

In case I don't see you before you take off for Russia, I take this opportunity of offering you my very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Benton, Publisher
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
Suite 702
New York 17, New York

fs

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

October 11, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I looked up the Nixon quote and I agree with you. In case you've forgotten, here is the New York Times' quotation in a story by Russell Baker:

"For another, 'divisive forces', which he said had hurt the party in 1954 have been 'dispelled'. Mr. Nixon said 'the so-called McCarthy controvery' was 'one of the major forces' that had split the party.

"He insisted that this was now 'out of the way', and Republican leaders were 'solidly lined up' behind the President.

"Then, the Vice President gave this interpretation of what he suggested had been Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's fatal error.

"There was, he said a political adage to the effect that 'you must not strike a king unless you kill him.'

"Politically', he said, 'you could say you must not strike a leader unless you destroy him. I think that our political history shows that when you have a great issue and an individual decides to take on the top man, if he wins out on the issue he gains in popularity, but when you make a frontal assault on somebody bigger, you'd better be sure you win. If you lose, you're through.'"

My secretary who looked this up for me commented, "Time Magazine didn't even carry the story."

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Benton

William Benton
Publisher

mkg

P.S. I am grateful to you for calling my attention to McCarthy's speech of August 1. It is brilliantly written. Indeed this is the most brilliantly written, and in its way the most skillful, speech that I have ever read over McCarthy's name. Do you have any clue as to the writer? I have a special personal interest here. The same man may be working for Congressman Tom Dodd of Hartford. Congressman Dodd in a recent speech used identically the same figure of speech that McCarthy used on page 10888, top of the third column, in the Congressional Record--comparing the "friendship with the Russians" move by the Administration to the Mayor of Chicago inviting Al Capone to friendship. Perhaps you've heard that Congressman Dodd is a leading contender for the Senatorial nomination here in Connecticut in 1956.

Benton, Wm.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

December 1, 1955

Dear Ed and Mrs. Murrow:

It gives me pleasure to be able to send you our 1955 edition of the already famous new Britannica World Language Dictionary. I am enclosing some material which will tell you about this and which, I hope, may provoke you into using it.

You will see from this gift that I feel you are now old enough to be spending more time with your books - and this in turn will mean more time with your Dictionary.

In only two years, this new Dictionary has become one of the biggest selling books in the world. We anticipate an annual volume of about 100,000 sets mostly sold through our Britannica salesmen.

Please read the section in Volume Two which begins after page 1528 and runs through to page 1544. This is a much easier assignment than it sounds. (Most of it you can skip!)

With this comes my warmest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Yours,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Benton, Wm

June 29, 1955

Dear Miss Pioda:

Thank you for your letter of June 21. I am sorry to say that I cannot give you the technical information you request, but I am asking Palmer Williams to write you in detail.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Mary Emma Pioda
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
Suite 702
New York 17, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Williams

Benton, Wm.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

June 13, 1955

(Dictated over the weekend)

No Ans.

Dear Ed:

I send you the attached letter even though I know you will look at it regretfully because it's so long. I send it to you because I know the subject matter is close to your heart. Put it aside until you have the five minutes required to read it and think about it. This ties back to our lunch of last week with Frank Stanton. You told me you would read Ned Rosenheim's previous letter and comment on it. This second one is the supplement, and it is even more pointed. Incidentally, I do not know Ned Rosenheim and when he reminds me that he met me at a President's Reception, circa 1938 - well, I only wish I had a good enough memory to remember the bright young men I met in 1938.

But I'm impressed with his two letters. I think you will be. They are dealing with a subject close to your heart long before you thought you might emerge.

That Lever job was indeed a top job. If you had taken it, now you wouldn't be exposed to these sideline problems. I'm glad you didn't take it. I have turned down all such "good" jobs myself.

As you know I can't ever really talk to you when there is someone else around. I'm going to be in New York constantly for five weeks, my first such five weeks in years. Maybe you can find time for a lunch with me. I'll promise not to talk to you about the University of Chicago. Or even about Fellowships or Ned Rosenheim, if this is your wish. Indeed, we will have to try hard to keep such things on our agenda.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

fp

WILLIAM BENTON

Will you please return
this letter of Mr. Rosenhei
together with the previous
one from him to WB for
his files. Thank you.

Pentwater, Michigan

June 7, 1955

WB

Mr. William Benton
Publisher, Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Benton:

The carbon of your letter to Pat Pattullo was forwarded to me in this little town, where we're spending a few days putting our house in order for summer tenants. I'll be back in the office by Friday, but find the rustic atmosphere good for thinking about some of the questions raised by your report to Pat. I hope you'll excuse my presuming to send you these few random ideas; I do think the Fellowships can be valuable in a number of ways, and I'd love to see the University play a dominant, if not an exclusive role in the project.

I think my former letter to you anticipated the very real problem advanced by Mr. Murrow, namely, the question of restricting the Fellowships to a single university. The only answer, of course, is that the University of Chicago is uniquely able to provide a kind of experience that must be rather rigorously defined. It's not enough to assert the general excellence of Chicago in defense of restricting the fellowships to this one place. I think we must propose a program, specifically "tailor-made" to meet the needs of the Fellows and designed to exploit the superiority of the University in all appropriate areas.

The interdisciplinary committees I mentioned in my earlier letter might be the starting point. Since the term "institute" is fashionable and impressive, perhaps there could be a William Paley Institute of the University of Chicago. A permanent administrative and advisory staff could run the thing; this staff could include representative, distinguished teachers from a variety of fields, whose job would be initially to consult with each Fellow, establish his program of work, and provide supervision and counsel as his work progressed. At the same time, the Fellow would be encouraged to move freely among all areas relevant to the particular problem in which he was interested. It might well be possible for him to spend part of his year in places other than the University. If a man were interested in the folkways of Kansas crossroad towns, he could do "fieldwork" there; a student of theatrical techniques might well put in time on Broadway or in California; reading could be done at the best library for the purpose, wherever located. It is conceivable that the majority of the Fellow's year would be spent away from Chicago. This latitude could be accompanied by devices, however, which would keep the project a University affair, among them being liaison with a faculty adviser (advisers) as the Fellow's work progressed; some sort of terminal report on the project (possibly a public lecture or paper); occasional communal meetings of all Fellows for the discussion of matters of common interest (with perhaps distinguished visitors); and, above all, the fact that certain courses to be taken on campus would at some stage of the project--probably an early one--be almost

indispensable.

As an example, suppose the producer or artist involved in a children's program were given a Fellowship at the Institute. Suppose he were interested in discovering the real needs among children of 3 to 5 which his program could attempt to fill, while remaining an attractive and entertaining show. His initial activity might include consultation with a Sch ol of Education person in order to establish a year's program of research and study. He might spend a quarter or two in courses in child psychology and that sort of thing, together with odd courses which might appeal to him in English or Anthropology or Art or whatnot. He might, at this point, also prepare himself for "fieldwork" with a course in statistics or psychometrics. Then he might spend 4 or 5 months visiting nursery schools and their teachers, or arranging and supervising home interviews about kids' TV habits, or talking to heads of childrens book departments, or librarians, or anything else that his problem dictated. In assessing his data, planning new explorations, stating his findings, he would be regularly helped by his adviser at the University. At infrequent intervals he might join in seminars or attend lectures with his fellow-Fellows. If his project were in pretty good shape at the end of his year, he could receive help and subsidy in publishing his results; if not, he might give an interim report in the shape of a public or quasi-public talk.

In other words, a serious person could draw upon funds rather generously supplied, upon the University's arsenal of experts, upon a great range of courses, laboratories, libraries, etc. in pursuit of questions and answers closely related to his professional concerns but which his work itself would never allow him to follow. To take even my own, very atypical case: it would be a great luxury to study the effect of a program like the Round Table--to receive help in defining precisely what I want to know from educators or philosophers, to be aided by statisticians, psychologists, and public opinion experts in setting up questionnaires by which I could discover whether people learn from or are persuaded by what they hear, to get an idea of the kind of folks who listen to such a program, and, ultimately, to allow my findings to shape the nature of the broadcast.

While this kind of thing would, unlike the Niemans, take people off-campus and allow them much freedom, I realize that there is a tighter, more "schoolmasterish" quality to this program than the gentle, free kind of "rewarding year on quadrangles" that was originally thought of. But without something pretty explicit without a uniquely and candidly <u>academic</u> approach, without, above all, the idea of a firm <u>program</u> which the U of C alone is prepared to offer, Murrow's point about the limitations imposed by attendance at a single school cannot, I think, be refuted. If Paley asks, "But why just the University of Chicago, or any university?" I think we must be prepared to answer that this University can supply precisely the kind of experience that such Fellows want and need and which will most benefit the broadcasting industry at large, that only our University is prepared to allow vast range in meeting the curiosity of the individual and, at the same time, to see that his problem is tackled with the care and expertise and planning that a great university alone can provide.

This all means that we're not only interested in establishing fellowships; much more, we're undertaking a new educational venture, designed for a particular--and important -kind of student. I don't know a thing about Mr. Paley, but if I were a rich gent, I think I'd be much more excited about founding a new, well-planned, firmly-principled kind of educational program than about merely endowing a certain kind of fellowship for a certain kind of person.

Quite apart from all the above, Pattullo may have told you an alternate suggestion I had, supposing the Fellowship thing were to be absolutely no-go. This would be for a lectureship, somewhat similar to the Walgreen affair. In this instance, though, a distinguished, senior figure in the broadcasting industry would be invited--at fat stipend--to spend a certain amount of time (6 weeks, a quarter, 2 quarters?) on campus, devoting his time to lectures, seminars or what have you. In some instances--Murrow is a conspicuous case in point--the value of the person would be that of a great newsman and analyst; in other cases, the good taste, technical knowledge, and general experience of the person would be what made him worthwhile, in a way analagous, I suppose, to the notion of a great theatrical personage taking up temporary residence. Even here in Chicago there are people like Judith Waller or Ben Park who could tell the University community a great deal about broadcasting and its public. I offer this possibility, not with wild enthusiasm, but as a modest alternative to the fellowships which might still achieve some of the ends we would seek in the other project.

. . . . .

You can certainly toss all the above in the wastebasket without feeling that you're doing more than disposing of the freeassociatin of one academic who would like most intensely to see communications and academic life brought more closely together.

A final word, as to thefinal Round Table. While I sympathize most thoroughly with the views John Howe expressed--and in which you concur, I simply could not, in all prudence, make the last program too much of an elgiac affair. Our listeners will know about the departure of the RT; they will have TV Smith in ~~any~~ I hope, a moderately nostalgic mood; I suspect they'll have a good program in "When Gown Talks to Town," since we'll try to air the whole question of what the academic can say to the layman--and how to say it., with special reference to the Round Table's efforts. I certainly don't want to go out on a limb about "Monitor," but, on the other hand, if it is a chance to do something good for a larger audience than the RT has had in years, we are determined to make the most of it. Meanwhile, efforts to resuscitate the RT go on, and if you get an SOS in this connection, don't be surprised.

Again, I apologize for writing at such length. Considering that I met you once (President's Reception, circa 1938), I seem to spill out my notions in extraordinary detail. But I am as aware of as I am grateful for your interest in our broadcasting affairs: My thanks and good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Ned Rosenheim

Benton, William

COPY

May 12, 1955

Mr. William Benton
%Encyclopedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Benton:

I had hoped long before now to have met with you andto have had a chance to talk over a number of things, including the subject of the present letter. I am certain, though, that you are familiar with the rather wild state of affairs that has prevailed in the Radio Office of recent weeks. Not only have disturbing and possibly exciting future prospects kept me very busy but they have made the question of expanding our radio operations (as well as similar though quite disassociated thoughts about the Journal of General Education) appear to be a kind of luxury in the face of our current struggle for respectable survival. Needless to say, we are trying hard to make our appearance on NBC's Monitor service one of which neither the University nor the Round Table's old friends will be ashamed. At the same time there are efforts being made for the preservation of the Round Table in some form or another; indeed, I have not despaired of its appearing on television. And, finally, there is Chicago's Channel 11, which will actually be on the air in the fall and to which I hope our contribution will be substatial and useful.

At this point, however, I am writing you only about the possibility of a project involving fellowships for members of the broadcasting industry - - a project which I believe Pat Pattullo of the Development Office originally discussed with you and which he has asked me to explore. (The Development Drive, as you can see, seems to be taking precedence over everything else in all quarters.) As I understand Pattullo's account of the fellowship project, it would bear a rather firm analogy to the Nieman Fellowships at Harvard, which, I think we can assume, have been conspicuously successful in terms of the university, the Fellows, and the newspaper industry as a whole. I take it that the objectives sought in establishing similar fellowships for the broadcasting industry might be stated somewhat as follows:

1. To enrich and elevate the quality of Broadcasting in this country by providing personnel actively engaged in this industry with the insights, habits, and information uniquely available in a great university.

2. To recognize appropriately the accomplishments and the promise of able persons in this industry by making available the leisure and financial support necessary for the pursuit of a year's suudy in a great university.

3. To strengthen and clarify the relationship between the broadcasting industry and the most improtant centers of teaching and research which exist in our country today.

Beyond these general objectives there are special circumstances suggesting that fellowships of this sort would serve a peculiarly important purpose at this time. I need not labor the extent to which one of the greatest media for general communication and enlightenment has, in actuality, become essentially a source of entertainment, and I am sure that you know far better than I do the weaknesses and inadequacies which have, it seems to me, become even more apparent as television assumes a greater role in our national life.

The proposed fellowships would not, of course, be expected to transform broadcasting in any dramatic fashion. On the other hand, I cannot think of many more affirmative and hopeful steps than one in which responsible members of the broadcasting industry would be exposed to the habits, values, and problems which a great university is traditionally associated. To put it bluntly and rather personally: It would be nice to feel that the kind of responsible, inquiring, sensitive citizens we are traditionally concerned with producing in our College and "non-vocational" graduate programs were actually to be found in positions of authority in the radio and television business. The foregoing is perhaps a bit fatuous, but just the same I do not think these fellowships can be seen either as a period of leisurely browsing around the Midway on the one hand or, on the other, a mystical device whereby through mere exposure to the air on 58th Street, broadcasters will be turned into paragons of civic virtue. In short, I should think that we, at least, could view this as a genuine educational venture in which, by the exercise of principles to which the University is devoted, important people might have their habits and resourses importantly affected.

This is not the kind of rhetoric I suppose you or anyone else could use on a potential donor to a foundation which would provide such fellowships. My original three objectives would, in such a case, probably be more to the point. Beyond this there are, of course, such realistic considerations as the fact that the president of a broadcasting network, for example, would publicly appear in the role of an earnest and altruistic contributor to the enrichment of his own industry, the support of the University, and the reward of professional merit.

I have talked about this project in a very general way, mentioning no names of course, to a number of people engaged in radio and television. There are certain problems which tend to distinguish such a project from the Nieman Fellowships. Not the least of these is the fact that successful people in broadcasting, at a level comparable to that of the newspaperman who receives the Nieman Fellowships, are getting salaries far greater than those which newspapermen can ordinarily hope for, and would consequently

not regard the kind of stipend the Nieman Fellowships present as anything other than a financial sacrifice. There are several ways out of this. The most obvious one is to provide a relatively small number of scholarships with a rather generous amount of money. Thus, if $30,000 annually were available, I should certainly argue for three at $10,000 rather than six at $5,000. I am informed by several people whose salaries are far larger than $10,000 a year that they would be happy to do with a good deal less in return for the honor and prestige of a year at this University, but there is a certain point (and I judge it to be about $10,000) below which they would consider themselves on starvation wages. There are, of course, people in lower echelons in the broadcasting industry for whom a much smaller stipend might still be attractive, but the question here is whether such people have sufficiently distinguished themselves to merit fellowships awarded on essentially the same basis as the Nieman grants. It is, of course, conceivable that we could frankly award the fellowships on the basis of promise rather than past performance. Here the rub, I am told, would be that in the fiercely competitive and uncertain circumstances in which youthful aspirants operate in broadcasting, very few people would be willing to leave their jobs for the period of a year.

Both of these problems, that of finances and that of job security, might be solved if the fellowships carried with them sufficient prestige; certainly the fact that at the going rates the Guggenheim Grants have no want of applicants suggests that a certain kind of person at any rate is willing to make sacrifices for the honor of such a fellowship. And as to tenure, if the fellowship were regarded with sufficient respect I am sure that, under any circumstances, it would be considered an asset to the career of a young person in radio or television. Another thing to be remembered, of course, is that both the financial question and that of uncertain tenure are probably far less acute in local stations in the smaller communities than they are in Radio City or the Merchandise Mart. And I certainly would hope that fellowships would go in substantial measure to the people doing a fine job away from the big cities. (In my present frame of mind, induced by the mass-migrations to New York, I'd just as soon see all of them go elsewhere.)

Another question which has been raised repeatedly has to do with the job areas of the broadcasting industry from which the fellows would be drawn. Most logically, and closest to the Nieman example, the fellowships would go to those engaged in news and public affairs, whether writers, commentators, producers, or other administrative personnel. Since, with few exceptions, people engaged in this end of the business do not receive salaries comparable to those of "commercial" personnel, this might also be helpful in meeting the financial questions already raised. On the other hand, I should think that anyone involved in the broadcasting industry, including those engaged in production, announcing, acting, music, and other administrative and technical activities, should probably be eligible. Quite frankly - - and this is a matter of my own personal opinion-I do not think that the greatest infirmity of the broadcasting industry is its indifference to news values or moral standards or the public good. It lies, to my mind, in a certain pervasive tastelessness. I am not very worried

about television turning my kids into delinquents but I am quite concerned about the chances of their becoming boobs, on whose imagination and capacity for joy "Howdy Doody" sets the limits. I think, therefore, it would be a great shame if these fellowships were exclusively to go to commentators, to study Political Science. The prospect of people engaged in producing children's programs or commercial drama being exposed to a year's study in the Humanities strickes me as equally improtant.

Another inevitable question is the real usefulness of the fellowships. If they are to be more than a year's leisure, can the University provide courses of study that seem to the Fellows relevant and exciting? A friend of mine who is a successful executive producer for one of the networks wrote this to me: "I can see why you would like to push these as University fellowships, but if I were about to provide a grant in my own name, the notion of providing, say, a year's travel abroad, or freedom to study wherever or however one wants, including purely technical developments in the television industry, would seem more attractive than a year in a single prescribed University." The answer to this one, I suppose, lies in a firm insistence that this University successfully can provide what is uniquely and urgently needed by the industry - - that the sense of rigor, responsibility, inquiry, and broadmindedness can be better cultivated here than anywhere else. It would, therefore, have to be argued, I judge, that a fellowship in this University peculiarly meets the needs of the industry and the individual recipient. I think that such a case could be made, even though it would eliminate some of the latutude in curricular choice which, I'm told, is one of the nice features of the Nieman grants. You remember our various inter-departmental and even inter-divisional committees, established to cut-across all sorts of conventional curricular boundaries and to open the whole range of the University's courses to the graduate student whose problem requires real interdisciplinary work. But even with this latitude, the problem can be - - and is - - clearly defined, the program established with care, and sustained, expert counsel provided. I think such a committee-device might be the thing for these fellowships; it would make them appear more systematic, tailor-made, yet congenial.

To make the fellowships a really significant educational venture, they would obviously have to be granted to those who not only had demonstrated competence in their vocational specialty, but could provide evidence that their aptitudes and inclinations fitted them for this type of experience. I assume that applications, interviews, and similar devices would be employed; that is, that fellowships would be granted to those who specifically applied for them, rather than as unsolicited rewards. I should hope that the fellowships might still be publicized in a way which invited the public to consider them as coveted and honorable prizes, rather than as mere grants-in-aid to those eager to advance their education.

All the foregoing hardly constitutes a "prospectus" for such a project. It does incorporate some of the points, pro and con, that I've been able to collect from rather thoughtful but typical people in the broadcasting business,

ER well

as well as a few earnest if inept notions of my own, as a teacher in the University. If there is additional spade-work, inquiry, or musing with which I can help you, I hope, sir, you will let me know. And I hope, too, that before long I can talk with you about some of the numerous and doubtless more genuinely improtant, questions that the University faces in its broadcasting activity.

In the meantime, I send you my warmest good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Edward W. Rosenheim, Jr.

ewr/bpo

Benton, Bill

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

December 1, 1953
(Dictated 11/30/53)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I owe my latest knowledge about you to the newspaper strike. This morning I bought the Herald Tribune rather than the Times. My wife read aloud to me John Crosby's column "Murrow Comes to the Rescue." I send my congratulations to you and over your shoulder to John Crosby whom I met last summer in France.

When I saw Bob Kintner last week and complained about the networks' abject surrender to McCarthy, he defended it and boasted about being the first. I agree wholly with Crosby. I suppose I ought to demand time to answer McCarthy.

Ed, I'm leaving today for Paris for Christmas with my children. In after years when they enjoy their knowledge of French they can always say, "we owe this to Daddy's defeat."

I'm going to check in with you in January on my return. I remember we've promised to lunch together.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Benton

William Benton
Publisher

mkg

Benton, William

3-C-2

May 1, 1952

Dear John:

Belatedly my thanks to you for sending me the Congressional Record containing Senator Benton's references to me. If he goes on like this someone will sue him for perjury, but it won't be me.

Again, many thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Howe
Office of William Benton
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

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United States Senate

WASHINGTON D. C.

13

March 25, 1952

Dear Ed Murrow:

I'm not sure you got a chance to see in the Congressional Record the reference that Senator Benton made to you on the floor of the Senate.

The Record is attached.

Sincerely yours,

John Howe

John Howe
Assistant to William Benton

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

att.

poses; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 3589. An act to amend title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights" with respect to recording and performing rights in literary works; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5891. An act to amend the veterans regulations to establish for certain persons who served in the Armed Forces a further presumption of service connection for an active psychosis; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 6319. An act to amend the Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 734), as amended, so as to authorize the appointment of a Chief of the Medical Service Corps of the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 6863. An act to make provision for suitable accommodations for the Bureau of Customs and certain other Government services at El Paso, Tex., and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 359. Joint resolution to designate the lake to be formed by the waters impounded by the Wolf Creek Dam in the State of Kentucky as Lake Cumberland; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. J. Res. 108. Joint resolution providing for recognition and endorsement of the International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, La.; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. JENNER:

Television address entitled "To Caesar and to God," delivered by Most Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, D. D., on March 2, 1952.

By Mr. MOODY:

Article entitled "What Are You For?" written by the Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the Senate, and published in the Washington Star of March 16, 1952.

Series of articles entitled "Election Law Loopholes," dealing with the revision of election laws, published in the Washington Star of March 12, 13, 14, and 16, 1952, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Article entitled "Let's Have It Straight Just for Once," written by Walter Weir, and published in Printer's Ink of February 29, 1952.

By Mr. HOEY:

Editorial entitled "Mr. Truman and Oscar Chapman Show a Supreme Indifference to Facts," published in the Charlotte Observer, of Charlotte, N. C.

By Mr. HENNINGS:

Editorial entitled "What Can I Do?" published in the Kansas City (Mo.) Star of February 24, 1952, dealing with the necessity for increased participation in voting.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article entitled "Wisconsin Factories Hum With Defense Work; Huge Orders Pouring in Weekly," published in the Janesville (Wis.) Daily Gazette of January 28, 1952.

By Mr. BENTON:

Article entitled "Kiwanis Shows the World," from the February 1952 issue of the Kiwanis magazine.

By Mr. NIXON:

Editorial entitled "Mr. Morris Stubs His Toe," published in the Washington Evening Star of March 14, 1952, and an editorial entitled "Low Boiling Point," published in the Washington Daily News of March 14, 1952, both relating to the appearance of Mr. Newbold Morris before the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. LOUIS C. KRESS

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, last week the Nation lost, through death, one of the greatest exponents of cancer education, Dr. Louis C. Kress, director of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute at Buffalo, N. Y.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks a short statement which I have prepared concerning Dr. Kress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR IVES

Dr. Louis C. Kress was on his way to Rochester to make a speech on cancer research, one of thousands he had made before lay and professional groups over a period of 28 years, when he suffered a heart attack. An indication of the respect in which he was held by professional circles is the fact that the meeting in Rochester—a meeting of the Rochester Pharmaceutical Association—was scheduled for 10:30 in the evening so that all Rochester pharmacists could hear the famed cancer fighter after closing their drug stores.

Ironically, Dr. Kress died before he could see the fruition of his fondest dream—the completion of the expansion of Roswell Park Memorial Institute, which is the center for cancer research and treatment in upstate New York. Dr. Kress had fought for many years to have the institute expanded and had carefully planned every laboratory, operating room, and piece of equipment.

Dr. Kress in his lifetime set an example which may well become legendary in the field of cancer research. At the age of 28, he gave up a lucrative medical practice to devote his life to fighting cancer. In recalling that decision, he once told a reporter that he and his wife had made up their minds to forego big cars and mink coats and country clubs for the rest of their lives. And Dr. Kress then went on to become, in New York State, the leading light in the long hard task of educating people on cancer and pushing the much-needed research projects. Only last month the American Cancer Society selected Dr. Kress as recipient of its first annual award for important contributions to the control of cancer.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD, in connection with my statement, the text of an editorial entitled "Life of Devoted Service," which appeared in the Buffalo Evening News, of March 14, 1952.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LIFE OF DEVOTED SERVICE

In the death of Dr. Louis C. Kress, director of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, there passed a man who made important contributions to the alleviation of human suffering. Practically all his professional career was given to the study of malignant diseases. He was a leader in the fight again cancer; he promoted research in the nature and cause of this dread disease, research looking to the discovery of an eventual cure for it. He was recognized nationally and internationally as an authority in this field of medical science.

Dr. Kress was long associated with the State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases, from which the Roswell Park Memorial Institute developed. His work there brought him appointment as director of the Division of Cancer Control of the New York State Department of Health. His selection as director of the enlarged institute here, which is in process of development as one of the greatest centers of cancer research and treatment in the Nation, followed as a matter of course. Unhappily, he could not live to see the project for the enlargement of its facilities completed.

No man has done more than did Dr. Kress to promote public education with respect cancer—to spread information regardin manifestations of it and so get an early diagnosis. Thus the lives of a great many persons were saved, for cancer often can be cured if it is discovered in good time. He always was available for addresses before groups of citizens who wished to know something about the disease. He preached the gospel of hope in early diagnosis. He lectured at medical schools and before medical societies in this country and Canada on the findings of cancer research. For his devoted service he was cited by the University of Buffalo, and he received the first annual award of the American Cancer Society, New York State Division.

Cancer remains largely a mystery, but real headway has been made by scientists like Dr. Kress in combatting it. They and their successors will continue research until the mystery of it is pierced and it takes its place among the generally recognized curable diseases. There is no commensurate reward for men like Dr. Kress; they must find it within themselves. They light the way, step by step, for eventual conquest of the scourge of cancer. Dr. Kress will long be held in grateful remembrance for his devoted service for mankind.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege, and ask the indulgence of the Senate.

The day before yesterday, on the Nation-wide television program See It Now, Senator MCCARTHY made a charge against me wholly at variance with the facts.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does t Senator from Connecticut yield?

Mr. BENTON. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Inasmuch as th Senator's remarks evidently have to d with another Senator, I suggest the ab sence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does th Senator from Connecticut yield for tha purpose?

Mr. BENTON. Unless I have to yield for that purpose, I do not yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator does not have to yield for any purpose.

Mr. BENTON. Then, I decline to yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut may proceed.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, thi television program is under the directic of the internationally famous broadcaster and commentator, Mr. Edward Murrow. I suspect that he is more embarrassed and distressed about this abuse of his broadcast than anyone else can possibly be. Mr. Murrow ha achieved a reputation for objectivity and for truthful reporting. He is esteemed as one of the two or three most eminent commentators in the history of broadcasting. He would never wilfully or willingly give time on his program for the dissemination of false and misleading charges against any individual—even against a United States Senator.

Senator McCARTHY's statement on this program I shall now read. I shall take nothing out of the context. At my request the Columbia Broadcasting System transcribed the statement from its kinescope recording. I shall quote everything they sent me, even though the first part of it may not seem very relevant. There can be no denial in this case of the accuracy of the transcript, as there has been by the junior Senator from Wisconsin of the accuracy of the newspaper reports, and the sworn affidavits of radio officials, on his famous speech of February 9, 1950, at Wheeling, W. Va. Here is the transcript:

Mr. MURROW. A lot of people have said that you have smeared them and you have said recently you have been smeared. This raises the whole question of the rights and privileges of an ordinary citizen or a Senator before an investigating committee. What do you think ought to be done about that, Senator?

Mr. McCARTHY. What do I think ought to be done about what, Ed?

Mr. MURROW. About the protection of the rights of an individual citizen who may be called before a congressional committee.

Mr. McCARTHY. If a man is called before a committee and tells the truth—it is only the man who has something to cover up—the man who is perjuring himself—he has much to worry about.

Mr. MURROW. Then you feel if you should be called before an investigating committee you will have nothing to worry about?

Mr. McCARTHY. I have been called in.

Mr. MURROW. Do you expect to be called again?

Mr. McCARTHY. I don't know.

Mr. MURROW. Tell me this, Senator McCARTHY, how do you feel on the subject of congressional immunity?

Mr. McCARTHY. Congressional immunity, like many other necessary parts of our Republic, you understand, Ed, can be abused, has been abused, many times. You understand that the idea of congressional immunity originated way back in England when the representatives of the people couldn't freely speak their minds for fear of being hung by the king. Today we have congressional immunity, not for the benefit of the Senators, but for the benefit of the public, so they may get the facts. I have before me a document which I think displays the rather humorous attitude of some Senators about congressional immunity. I have the testimony of BILL BENTON, Connecticut's mental midget before the committee. At that time he was speaking on the congressional immunity, objecting because I used congressional immunity to expose Communists. This was handed to the press and we find the following: "No part of this must be used by the press until it becomes immune as I testified." So you find the Senator shouting and screaming to high heaven "McCARTHY shouldn't use congressional immunity to expose Communists." But he is using congressional immunity to smear McCARTHY.

Mr. MURROW. What do you think is going to happen in the Wisconsin primaries?

Mr. McCARTHY. Ed, I don't know. It is too early to predict.

Mr. President, now what are the facts? The facts are that I presented testimony to the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections totaling something like 30,000 words. I could not know that the committee would sit both morning and afternoon—incidentally, with all members present—and would finish up the hearing of my testimony in 1 day. If the committee had not met in the afternoon, my testimony could not have been completed. If the committee had consumed more time in asking questions, or by statements of individual committee members, the hearings would have gone over to a second day and perhaps even a third day.

Most assuredly I should not have released my full 30,000 words of testimony, prior to the hearings, or even at their beginning. If I had, the committee could have read in the newspapers, prior to its presentation, the material which I intended to present to it. I suggest that this would have been regarded by many as discourteous on my part. Further, it would have violated traditional procedures.

Now, what was the statement made to the press when my testimony was given out? I shall read it in full. It is the only statement that accompanied my testimony. It was written and signed by Stan Allen, my administrative assistant, and an experienced newspaperman:

Caution: The attached testimony of Senator WILLIAM BENTON, of Connecticut, scheduled for delivery before the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Rules Committee of the Senate starting at or about 9:30 a. m., Friday, September 28, 1951, must be held in strict confidence for release as it becomes a part of the record of the subcommittee. No portion, synopsis, or intimation must be given out, published or broadcast, except under the conditions herein set forth.

Please guard against premature publication or announcement.

It will be noted that there is no reference here of any kind to any desire of mine for immunity. The Senate, I am sure, will agree that this statement is perfectly routine handling. It is designed to protect the press, which is itself concerned with the problem of libel. It seeks to deal fairly both with the press and the members of the committee.

Mr. President, there is a second glaring error in Senator McCARTHY's remarks of last Sunday to Mr. Murrow and to some millions of his listeners. In view of the record, I think I am justified in assuming this was a calculated error. Senator McCARTHY quoted me as objecting to his use of congressional immunity and claimed that I had—to use his words—"shouted and screamed to high heaven" about his abuse of immunity. The fact is that nowhere in my testimony did I object to his use of immunity. What I did, in my case No. 6, was to show that he had deceived the Senate with respect to his intentions regarding immunity.

I showed that on February 20, 1950, when he was challenged, on the floor he replied—without any qualification:

I will not say anything on the Senate floor which I will not say off the floor. On the day when I take advantage of the security we have on the Senate floor, on that day I will resign from the Senate.

Exactly 2 months later, at the conclusion of a speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Senator McCARTHY was again challenged, this time by one of the editors. He replied:

One of your questions is: "Will you make the statement in public?" The answer is "No." No. 2, "Are you going to resign?" The answer is "No." O. K.?

Mr. President, what I was shouting and screaming to high heaven about—if you will pardon the quotation—was not immunity but honesty.

The Senate may recall that after Senator McCARTHY launched his sensational attacks on the State Department in Wheeling, he followed up the next day with a second attack in Salt Lake City.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, a point of order.

Mr. BENTON. Do I have a choice, Mr. President?

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest that the Senator from Connecticut is out of order. He referred to the honesty of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut will have to take his seat if challenged by any Senator.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senator from Connecticut be allowed to proceed in order.

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, do I have to yield for that purpose?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks that when this question is raised any Senator has the right to make the point of no quorum. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] moved that the Senator from Connecticut be allowed to proceed in order. The Senator from New Hampshire suggests the absence of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hendrickson	Millikin
Anderson	Hennings	Monroney
Benton	Hickenlooper	Moody
Brewster	Hill	Morse
Bricker	Hoey	Mundt
Bridges	Holland	Murray
Byrd	Humphrey	Neely
Capehart	Hunt	Nixon
Carlson	Ives	O'Conor
Case	Jenner	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Pastore
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Cordon	Kem	Saltonstall
Dirksen	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Douglas	Knowland	Seaton
Dworshak	Lehman	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Long	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Magnuson	Smith, N. C.
Ellender	Malone	Sparkman
Ferguson	Martin	Stennis
Flanders	Maybank	Thye
Frear	McCarran	Tobey
Fulbright	McCarthy	Underwood
George	McClellan	Watkins
Gillette	McFarland	Wiley
Green	McKellar	Williams
Hayden	McMahon	Young

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Benton, Senator Wm.

July 18, 1950

Dear Senator Benton:

I am replying to your letter of July 12th merely to tell you that it won't be possible for Mr. Murrow to be your interviewer for the Italian film since he is on his way to Korea.

He went off the air for the summer on July 7. At the moment, he is in Seattle and will leave there tomorrow morning for Tokyo.

I shall tell him of your request when he returns in the fall. I know he will be sorry he wasn't available.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Hon. William Benton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

M BENTON
NNECTICUT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON D. C.

July 12, 1950

Pax — I am in Korea

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Yes, this would be a substantial favor, but it wouldn't take you much time.

Paul Hoffman's men in Italy took something like 18 minutes of film for me. The best of it will be incorporated with other ECA Italian films. We might come out with a 15 minute reel. I want the film to show to groups in Connecticut--such as the Sons of Italy Lodges, etc. I don't expect any showings outside of Connecticut, and I'm sure there won't be any commercial showings.

Now here is my favor.

Could you take between half an hour and an hour with me some day after July 24--and I will of course be happy to come to New York in order to make this easy for you--and would you act as my interviewer? I am of course assuming that the script is wholly satisfactory to you.

I shall accept this from you as a most generous campaign contribution!

Ed, I know that you may be dead set against favors of this kind, and I shall understand it wholly if you tell me I am presumptuous in suggesting it.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Benton

William Benton
U. S. Senate

mkg

July 11, 1950

MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR BENTON

FROM: FRANK CELLIER

SUBJECT: ITALIAN FILM

As I have mentioned to you, it seems to me that a very effective film can be contrived out of the footage recording your trip to Italy supplemented by ECA footage dealing with reconstruction in Italy. The film could be given quite considerable impact by ~~fomenting~~ formating it as an interview which some well-known news commentator has with you. In this connection, you have suggested Edward R. Murrow as an excellent choice.

The most important problem facing us is that of time. An aspect of this problem is the fact that the ECA footage is in 16 mm. whereas your trip footage is in 35 mm. A certain amount of laboratory work which I need not detail will have to be done before we can get at the actual editing.

I have just discussed the project with Scott Fletcher and he agrees with me that the most expeditious procedure would be for me to take the film materials back to Wilmette with me at the end of this week and for us to cut the film together in Wilmette as rapidly as possible. At the same time, we will also script both the interview and the narration. The narration will, of course, follow out of the interview and will actually be the extended replies you give to appropriate questions which Murrow will ask you from time to time.

With the film cut to an open-end pattern and the script ready, the next step will be photographing the interview. This could be scheduled to take place immediately after the cutting and scripting are finished. I estimate that the shooting can be tentatively scheduled for the week of July 24th if it is possible for you to be in New York at that time.

The final release of the film hinges in large part on the speed with which the pre-print materials of the ECA films can be gotten from Italy to us in Wilmette. This point I will check into specifically on Wednesday the 12th; and before I leave Washington I shall write you a follow-up memorandum concerning my estimate of the final release date.

FBC

Benton, Wm.
Sen

Columbia Broadcasting System
Warner Building
Washington, D.C.

April 3, 1950

Dear Bill:

The picture has been dispatched to the lovely Lieutenant. It would have been sent earlier, but I have just returned from a week on the West Coast where folks are a lot less hysterical than they are here.

I'll be in Washington for the next two or three weeks. If you have a luncheon date free, perhaps your secretary would give me a ring.

As ever yours,

Senator William Benton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

AM BENTON
NNECTICUT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON D. C.

March 17, 1950

W. pic to Wm.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
125 East 57th Street
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

How many fans do you have like this? I met a girl who claims she's so crazy about you that she can't leave home, until eight o'clock. She even says that all her friends know of this secret longing. Indeed, in listening to her, I have decided that you are mis-cast as a news broadcaster. You should be singing love lyrics.

Now the important thing is that this girl is an important girl. She runs all the beautiful nurses at Bethesda Hospital. So if you are ever sick in Washington you will want to know her--if you want a beautiful nurse. Besides that she is beautiful herself.

I am speaking of Lieutenant Roseanne Flanagan, no less. And she has told me that she will love me from now until the ends of the earth--after she receives from you an autographed picture.

Please send it, and be sure to enscribe it with love and kisses, to her at Bethesda Naval Hospital, from which I have just escaped--after a siege of pneumonia.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill

William Benton

ell

Benton, William

September 28, 1948

Dear Bill:

Thanks for yours of September 13th. I admire Chet and wish him well, but I am not registered in Connecticut and moreover, I don't believe that guys doing the kind of job I am should make campaign contributions unless they want to do what Averell Harriman did and contribute to both sides as a hedge which is even more contemptible than not contributing at all.

I am just back from a hectic week in Berlin and would like to buy your lunch whenever you are free.

As ever yours,

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

September 23, 1948

Dear Mr. Benton:

This is to acknowledge your letter of September 13th which has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence from the country.

It will be called to his attention immediately upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
ROOM 702

September 13, 1948

Dear Ed:

I am writing this letter to thirty-five people, all of them friends of Chet Bowles or mine.

You doubtless know that Chet is running for Governor in Connecticut. I didn't think he should do it. I think he felt the same way. But when forty-one of the forty-six key Democratic leaders of the State insisted that he take the nomination, he accepted.

Chet tells me, "I probably would still have refused if it hadn't been for an attack of conscience. I have been continually preaching that if people like ourselves are unwilling to take an active interest, we shouldn't complain if government is ridden with narrow political thinking and occasional shoddy practices".

Surprisingly enough, to me anyway, Elmo Roper says Chet has a chance to win, even though a slim one. Everyone seems to agree that he will run well ahead of the ticket. Even if he loses I hope that Chet will emerge from the campaign with his interest in public life unimpaired, and will continue to develop as a potentially important national figure.

You may be interested in the attached story which ran in George Waldo's Bridgeport Post, a strongly Republican paper.

Chet's campaign problem is money. He figures he needs $100,000 minimum. It is generally understood that his opponent will spend five times that sum.

Chet is quickly coming to the end of his rope on financing himself personally. I want to help him and I intend to give to him generously according to my standards, even though I am registered in Connecticut as an independent and have never been politically active in either party.

It occurred

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

It occurred to me that you might possibly want to join me. Surely at this time, in this year of 1948, it is a good thing for the nation to keep men of Chet's integrity and ability active in public and political life.

I'm told that Chet's radio broadcasts are already making a strong impression in the State. A fifteen minute broadcast costs nearly $1,000 for a group of Connecticut stations.

If you want to join me in helping Chet, you can send a check made out to the "Bowles for Governor Club - Douglas Bennet, Treasurer" directly to him at Essex, Connecticut, or, if you prefer, send it to me and I will make the amount available to the Club.

Very sincerely yours,

Bill Benton

William Benton
Publisher

How are you?

Remsen Bird

November 22, 1960

Dear Rem:

This is my first day back in the shop, and I hasten to answer yours of November 17th. It occurs to me that something in the nature of an examination of the credentials of those of us who regurgitate our prejudices under the title of news analysis might be useful. I do not know Charles Kinsolving well enough to have an opinion as to whether he could do it. In short, I am for full disclosure not only so far as the news is concerned, but so far as those who manipulate it.

I fear there is no chance of my coming to the West Coast in the near future.

As ever yours,

Mr. Remsen Bird
P. O. 2502
Carmel, California

ERM:gw

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

We earnestly hope, and feel assured, that you are well through this bout with pneumonia and are again full restored to health. I wish very much that you could take off some time and come out here and enjoy this peaceful place — peaceful on the surface and so b autiful, but full of potent understanding and vision and awakened people, alert to the situation and wanting to do something about it! I could certainly amplify that comment!

An idea has been running through my mind which I would like to explore with you! It is a book, with TV overtones, perhaps, in some degree following the kind of drive which emanated from the lamented ~~in~~ Ward Wheelock and his "This I Believe" in which you, — and thanks — engaged me!

This is it; into our homes there come daily, by TV, radio, magazine, newspaper, etc. contemporary prophets and pundits. We listen, look, ponder, and wonder what they are like and how competent are they to sound forth as they do on matters political, social, intellectual, spiritual, etc. When good old Amos came up from the desert to Bethel, to say his piece, he was strongly convinced that he spoke for God Alimghty. These comments he made were not unlike some that come from the contemporary commentators.

So, Why not? Why not a book, done, let us say by our former associate Max Schuster and his partners, which might be entitled, "Pundits and Prophets, Modern Style!" Maybe ~~something~~ something like, "Painted Windows" which Strachey did many years ago of the British divines.

Who? Walter Lippman, Edward R. Murrow, Howard K. Smith, John Daly, Drew Pearson, Walter Kronkite, Eric Severeid, Roscoe Drummond, Joseph Harsch, The Alsop Brothers, and many others.

I wrote a letter on the subject the other day to DeWitt Wallace. It might be something for the Readers Digest. Also my new neighbor, who is chuck full of beans, Charles Kinsolving, now retired after 35 years in the purveying of news through UP, Newsweek, and many other instruments, could do such a job, I believe. I think I could help him.

Anyway, what about it Ed?

Helen jojns in ever vivid friendly feeling for you and Janet, and best wishes. She has recently come through a very unpleasant operation but has fully recovered, I am very glad to say.

Blessings on you and yours!
PO2502
Carmel, Cal
November 17, 1960

As ever

Dear Larry:-

Some observations, continuing our queries as to "What is Christianity?" and "Where does it fit into the present tension filled, highly potential modern world"!

It looks very much, mindful of the recent political campaign and the religious controversy which arose, mindful of the fact that one of the candidates is a professing Roman Catholic, and that he is now the President-elect of this Republic, that the subject of religion, in all its institutions and in reference to our national liberties and striving, shall be, as it has not been for some time, very much to the fore!

It might seem that Roman Catholicism is trapped by its basic dogma that binds it. That dogma is that what is pronounced by the Church at any time is binding on all and everywhere! The Protestant churches are also bound by the basic dogma, that "The rule of God as contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament is the only rule that God has given us whereby we may know him and enjoy him forever." With some exceptions, namely the Unitarians and the Universalists, the Christian churches Eastern and Western, are bound by the doctrines of Redemption; namely that by reason of the disobedience of Adam, a curse rests upon all mankind, but an atonement was provided in the sacrifice of Christ, while sufficient for all mankind is applied only to those in whom God has implanted faith. From Paul, through Augustine, and on to Calvin and other reformers this doctrine enchains!

This morning, I am going over some notes in my book here, which I will copy down for the record as I turn the leaves. In good time we shall go over all these documents and comments and see where we come out!

This one, which started the day. It is in the closing pages of Harnack's "What is Christianity?" He is commenting on Luther.

"He was not abreast of the knowledge accessible even in his own time. The naive age had gone by; it was an age of deep feeling, of progress, an age in which religion could not avoide contact with the power of the mind!" Pause a moment and think of that observation. How much more applicable it is at this moment to the present situation of the expansion of knowledge and the shrinking of the world and the tremendous possibilities of our times!

I listened last evening to a kind of debate between two of the great physicists who have been engaged in nuclwnar studies, one of whom is primarily responsible for the hydrogen bomb; Teller and Szilard. They were batting back and forth their opinions concerning further experiments in testing and also the question of disarmament! This morning, with the comments very much in mind, as I have written I was reading these lectures of my former teacher. This sentence came staring at me in the last pages;

"Here a tremendous task confronts us, and in the measure in which we accomplish it, shall we be able to answer with a better heart the deepest of all questions; the question of the meaning of life!"

In the consideration of the degree in which our Western nations and Western civilization generally, may be properly characterised as Christian, we should obviously explore Christian faith, Christian history, Christian doctrines and try to find out how far they have penetrated the behavior of people, of nations, in all the aspects of their culture, and their relations with one another and other peoples on this planet.

We should look at the sayings and commandments of Jesus, or as they may be attributed to him. We should consider the admonisitions, claims, exhortations and commandements throughout the New Testament, and those in the Old Testament which have found their way into the creedal requirements of the Christian churches. It is evident in doing so, we are going over ground which has been examined again and again through the ages. Perhaps it has never been done with the power now available in the "Open Mind", the tremendous accumulation which is ours of the disciplines of knowledge and the knowledge gleaned, now with the pressing necessities upon us in the conflicts and controversies and with the power facing us of the Soviet philosophy and practice and intention where the place of religion in all i s forms is completely alien and is regarded as part of the Western "imperialism" which must and will be swept away!

Now you, my friend, are obviously deeply interested in such matters — who isn't? — and you approach the same quite objectively and uninvolved in creeds or dogmas! In some measure you are concerned with the recent institution known as "Religious Science". May it not be the formation of another church, containing and excluding!

I can see where this whole matter could well be studied as the very special project of this institution. Of all fields of human behavior certainly there is none more pressing and important than the study of the meaning of life and the claims of religions for its fulfillment!

What is "Religious Science" Larry? Is it an experience to be tested? Is it an inquiry, a method, another religious movement concerned with physical health? Has it developed its own ceremonies, rituals, basic demands of its followers? Is it sufficiently removed from pre-conceptions to consider with the available technics of the exact sciences the subject of religion in the modern world?

Such subjects as these; (1) The origin of religion (2) The psychological factors in religious experience, (3) The comparison of world religions, (4) The origins of the Christian religion, (5) Christian institutions, history, creeds, and the present situation of the Christian churches, (6) What is meant by the "Indwelling Spirit", the Paraclete, the Holy Spirit, Christ in you, and Revelation etc? (7) How is it to-day as to the Christian churches and politics, the arts, economics, health, science, international conflicts, and so on...

Consider the possibility that The Dutch School may be right and that it is true what Arthur Drews said; the whole tale of the life and sacrifice of the historic Jesus is a myth. Let us explore — you and your religious scientists — the opinion held by Drews and others that the myth of Jesus came about from many currents; fear, Hellenic "earth religions", Phrygian legends, Jewish Babylonian, even Indian and Persian.

Magna

These Dutch scholars declared that at the time of theemerging of Christianity, it is quite understandable that such a "cultus" should so emerge. The life stories accepted by the followers of various contemporary cults of their "gods" were very similar. What we know is very limited, because much of the record was destroyed and the interpretation which exists is largely within the writings of the church "fathers". But there were ~~many~~ cults of Adonis, Mthras, ~~Gilgamesh~~ Dionysos, Isis, Apollonius of Tyana, the Mage Mater, and certainly going way back the tales of Gilgamesch and Tammus. Also the wordsattributed to Jesus contained many stories, parables, pronouncements, admonitions which were incirculation in the Jewish communities, and many of them uttered by the Rabbinical sejolars. And son on.

To bring this morning's "meditation" to a close let me make these observations. As I look back over my years, I am well aware that I have had an experience with Christian churches, schools, leaders, courts, seminaries of instruction, and really I suppose thousands of ministers and many priests. I majored in Western History from early years, especially in church history at the Seminary, won a fellowship, studied under several "great masters", taught and wrote somewhat on the subject, was President of the Church Council of Los Angeles, and also President for a quarter century of a church founded college. I was for a time for the American Association of Colleges, inspector of Catholic colleges seeking admission. I have followed many heresy trials, and have known and respected many Christian ministers, liberal and conservative, who have sought with what has seemed to me, complete devotion to live by their faith in the service of mankind and inspired by the example of the historic Jesus.

But this also, As I have visited the homes of many ministers, I have observed that there were very few books in their libraries other than devotional ones, and very superficial ones largely slanted. The average clergyman is so taken up with the pressings needs of his parish and the jobs of his church organization, and limited funds available, so that I think it might be honestly stated that he has had little opportunity to read, consider such matters as I have enumerated, nor has he lived in an atmosphere stimulating for him to do so!

I must ~~[illegible]~~ close, but I wish some such institution as Religious Science would assemble these strange and really frightening documents which have come to me through the mail, full of bitter comments concerning the Roman Catholic Church, the man who is now President Elect, and in a wierd way mixing up Protestant fundamentalism and our National Liberties!

Remember the Scopes Trial!

"What is Christianity?" What is its place in our contemporary society?"
"What is the meaning of life?"

As we travel in the infinite spaces of the universes, and hold in our hands the instruments for life's obliteration on this planet, may there be some among us who consider what and where is God, if there be a god, and what is required of us, and how we may know and how we may do what is expected of us"

Dear Larry:-

In this morning's Chronicle I have just read that in the mob at New Orleans, as these little negro children passed into the school, part of the symbolic desegregation, a woman in the mob cried out that the judge who was responsible should be hanged by his toes! I wonder if in this Christian nation she is a professing Christian. How these events with their pictures supply the Soviets with most effective propaganda. Very sad.

This morning I am re-reading Betrand Russell's "Why I am not a Christian". It has much meat in it! He is a cocky old guy and certainly no one to be laughed off. In some pages, he seems quite as dogmatic in his disbelief as some of these believers in their way. But I am with him completely when he says; "The good life is one inspired by love and guided by knowledge".

Also he is very right in his comments concerning the reported saying of the historic Jesus that some of them are, for those so inspired and so guided, pretty bad. Certainly such a statement as this is not very uplifting; "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell." Did he say it? If he did say it, how does it fit in with the commandment that "ye are to love one another even as I have loved you!.

When he says that all Religion is based on fear, it is not enough to get mad at him, and cry with the Red Queen, "Off with his head". We should consider this statement. You with your Institute of Metaphysics and your comrades in religious science, what do you do with such a statement?

Certainly as we delve into the past and get close to the primitive we find that life for most was one of fairly constant fear. Discuss the matter with the social anthropoligists, and read objective books like Ruth Benedict's "Culture Patterns".

There was fear of the unpredictable forces of nature, of ~~owns~~ our own inadequacies, fear of imagined hostile beings that had come to take on a kind of reality, fear of the dark, and other child fears that remained with the adult, fear of death and of what might happen, (Satan, Lucifer, The devil, etc), fear for one's dear ones and what might happen to them, fear of inherited disabilities, fear of the angry ones with whom one might be regarded as outside the pale, (These little children in New Orleans, how frightened they must have been!) fear for the job, for the possibility of poverty, (how many very rich people are burdened with that one!)

Certainly Earl Russell is right when he finds that religion as an institution and in varkous forms has used fear to keep thepeople in line, and that includes the Christian institutions, and it is quite understandable that he should view organised religion as he does!

But there is something, so it seems to me, beyond the ranges of physics and chemistry, time, space, and the vasty universe, call it what you will, which is manifested in the loving heart and the searching mind, which we may not prove, but which we seek and hope is there and able in our need, in our desperate need in these strange and tortured and yet so potential days for the good life of love and knowledge!

Dear Ed!
I hope you are
well again!!
Warm regards
Ken

Mr. DeWitt Wallace
THE READERS DIGEST
Pleasantville, Westchester County
New York

My dear Mr. Wallace:-

Several years ago, I had the privilege of acting as consultant to Ward Wheelock and Ed Murrow in selecting people to tell "What they believed". These statements were given over the radio and also published in several books. The estimated listeners and readers numbered many millions.

You may recall that Ward was enroute to Europe in his yacht planning additional statements in other lands. His yacht disappeared somewhere off the Caribbean Islands and there has never been discovered a trace of it or any knowledge of what happened.

Yesterday at luncheon at the Old Capital Club, when there were present Charles Kinsolving, whom you know, Gus Olson retired former Regent of the University of California, Larry Barretto, author and myself, this subject came to the fore and I wish you could have been present!

Someone said; "Why not a broadcast, and a book on some such subject as "Pundits and Prophets; Modern Style". These commentators who come into our homes via the radio, the TV screen, the newspapers and the magazines, have much to do in forming our opinions and guiding this nation. What do we know about them. Why don't you, Charles, produce a book, something like Strachey's "Painted Windows" in which adequate biographies appear of these contemporary prophets and pundits."

Such men as Walter Lippman, Edward R. Murrow, Drew Pearson, Chet Huntley, The Alsops, Howard K. Smith, Arthur Krock, David Lawrence, E. B. White, Ernest K. Lindley, and others. It would be good to know who they really are, and what may be their competence to spread their prophecies and state their interpretation of what is going on.

So it went on..... Why not get in touch with DeWitt Wallace, or Max Schuster, or Ben Hibbs, or Ordway Tead and ask them what they think of such a book.

So, I said I would write to you and to Ordway Tead who is a friend of mine. And so I do.

Charles Kinsolving, after some 35 years in the great Babylon of New York has come among us to live. You know his record. Let me enclose a cute poem whic he put together recently for his friends. Refresh your mind on his record in "Who's Who?" Do you think this would be a good idea to explore?

Cordially

P02502
Carmel, Cal
November 15, 1960

Mr. James van Loben Sels, President
The Monterey Foundation,
PO Box, Carmel, California

Dear Jim:-

I was very sorry that I had to leave the meeting of the committee when I did! But I know you understand. Helen had just come back from a periodic visitation at John Gratiot's office and was alone in the house. I gave her your very kind regards.

It seemed as if we were getting on with the adaptation of the articles of incorporation and the by-laws. Such doing will enable the foundation to widen its horizon and do what such community foundations are now doing all over the United States!

Certainly it should be made very clear tha the first job, which the foundation has set for itself, and in which it has directly and indirectly accomplished a nkble task, is the preserving and restoring of the historic adobes. But now, in addition, it can make clear to the community its competence to act in receiving and dispensing funds for worthy community purposes of broad philanthropic concern, and when it is widely known our experience here will, undbubtedly be as it is in other communities.

What I have set for myself as a job, I want to do in 1961, is make a study of possible coordination of foundations having similar purposes and thereby avoid overlapping and perhaps accomplish more effectively the purposes intended.

Attached are some additional papers which should be in the Foundation file. I certainly recommend that all plans in the adaptation of the Foundation to such a larger enterprise, begone over with F. Emerson Andrews, Director of the Foundation Library Center, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, NY, who is the best informed person on the subject. Also it would be a good idea to keep close to John May, The Director of the San Francisco Foundation, who has already been so helpful to us.

The Monterey Foundation, Jim is a very proper memorial to you, Miss Jacks, Helen Russell, and the others who envisioned it, supported it, and made it effective. You are a very useful citizen, Jim, as well as an exceedingly kind one.

Affectionately

P02502
Carmel, Cal
November 15, 1960

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

Mr. Charles Kinsolving
PO Box, RFD No. 2, Carmel California

Dear Charles:-

Concerning "Prophets and Pundits; Modern Style" this letter from Ed Murrow certainly gives us — you — the "Prologue".

> "It occurs to me that something in the nature of an examination of the credentials of those of us who regurgitate our prejudices under the title of news analysis might be useful.
>
> In short, I am for full disclosure not only so far as the news is concerned, but so far as those who manipulate it"

Well there it is!

Now you know personally many of these news commentators. I know very few. But they come into my home, most of them daily, or weekly or in other spaces of time. They come over the radio, the TV screen, the daily newwpapers, the slick magazines, the learned quarterlies, (Foreign Affairs, for example), and sometimes in the opinions, fashioned by them expressed with authority by those with whom I may converse.

Now who are these people and what may be their competence? What makes them tick?

I might mention some whose lives and labhrs we might explore with the possibility of this book, which we might name, in honor of Ed; "The Regurgitators!".

Ed Murrow, himself, Walter Lippmann, Chet Huntley and David Brinkley, Joseph Harsch, Roscoe Drummond, The Alsop Brothers, Elmo Roper, Norman Cousins, Edgar Mowrer, David Schonbrun, Howard K. Smith, — to name a few.

Now I will set for myself the task of digging up their biographies starting with what they have themselves put down in "Whp's Who?" You will gather your anecdotes, clothe the bare bones of these biographies with the lustre of their beings and behavior, and we will together estimate how it is with them, and how much dependence we may place in their comments and prognostications!

We might begin to tie in such noble publisher, Mas Schuster, Ordway Tead, Ben Hibbs, Bennet Cerf, or some other planter of books, which also should be included in the list of subtle opinion-formers that creep into my home, and yours. How about it? Shall we get going?

PO2502, Carmel, Cal. Nov. 25 Affectionately

RDBIRD

REMSEN BIRD

he once confided. "If I were in serious trouble, I would have trouble knowing where to turn."

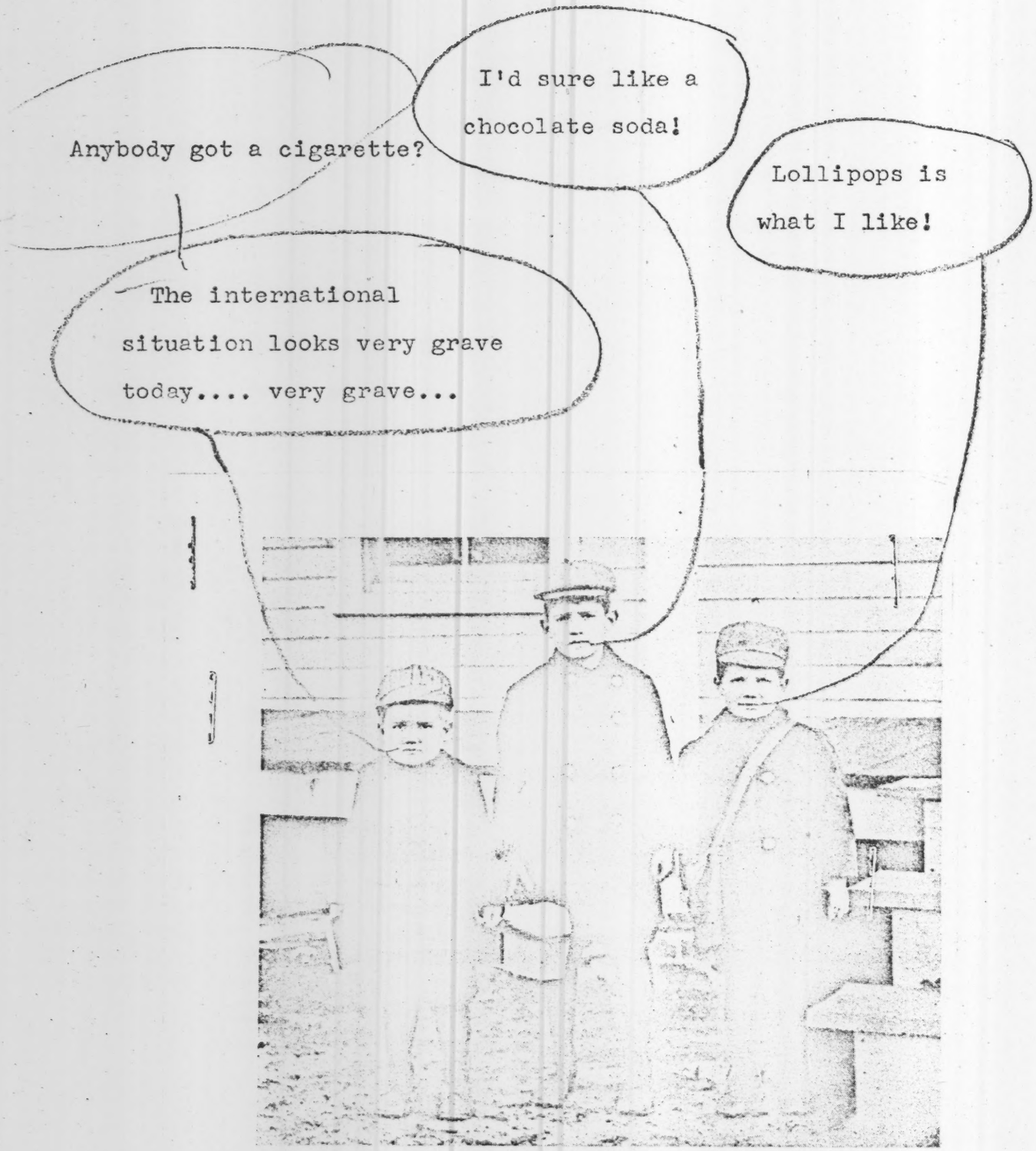
I can hardly Bear to part with this picture of such a dear person & funny little lady!

That goes for me too — Best love to you & Jewel!

Remsen B!

originals - Murrow - Personal Family 4-B-6

Bird, Renee



EGBERT MURROW (LEFT) & BROTHERS
A picture crashed.

Bird, Remsen

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U.S.N., RET.

GASPARD E. WEISS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

Thank you for your letter. I wish — how I wish! — that you could come here and live for a while in this very stimulating and alive community, and really observe what is going on here — and might.

Since my so-called retirement it is known in this community that I have had experience in college affairs and I am cinstantly — and to my great satisfaction — visited by young people who are concerned with their education and how to go about getting on!

For a while I went out to Fort Ord and had the inspiration of personal conversations with soldiers who were in uniform and who presently would be out of it and who were interested in taking up their studies again in school.

Just now I am reading this pamphlet gotten out by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, which Governor Rockefeller sent me, on "The Pursuit of Excellence" which certainly ought to be read by all school board members and all the literate in this country for that matter.

Out of this, such an idea as this rushes up to my mind and I wish you would toss it around.

Why not have a program over TV in which some fine personable experienced teacher, — one of the Society of the Emeriti for example, — known as STUDENT COUNSELLOR — talks to students one at a time, — perhaps one on a program, who seeks to advance himself, pursuing excellence!

We have Dear Abby telling those what to do who get in some kind of a sex or social problem, — and that is very good, but I wonder what would be the response if some warm hearted, wise, and non-pompous teacher were to discuss college education, scholarships, foreign exchange, careers, etc. etc.

Thanks to you conversations are rating high and higher on the TV.

It is quite a problem to make virtue as interesting as vice, and to hold in proper relationship excellence and equality. But there are many young people who have talent, character, and ambition and their problems are the problems widely shared, and some wise teacher, mellowed in the wood, could help, — and thereby help this tossing tohubohu!!

How about it, Dear Ed????

Affectionately

Rem

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
Zpril 24, 1959

Dr. Paul Rehmus,
Fund for the Advancement of Education
528 Hilbar Lane,
Palo Alto, California

My dear Paul:-

Your letter of the 22nd moves me way way down inside!! and up too!

You, Ernest and I know something, and lots of others do too. Its no secret but it is basic, I think, to real accomplishment; it is this.

Power available is not of us, but we can be its instruments! We know this, not clearly, but sufficiently well to be sure of certain impedimenta to its efficiency through the thought and activity of ~~individuals~~.individuals.

Self centeredness is an impedimenta.
Closed mindedness is another.
Absence of "concern" for persons, singly and as humanity is another.

There are others...

Now this I know; you, Ernest and I are given in this time so fraught with peril and tremendous opportunity a situation, experience, awareness and much else — in this time of our so called retirement — to assist definitely in the direction of the trend.

The Monterey Institute, which owes its existence primarily to the vision, devotion and competence of one man, — Gaspard Weiss — who also shares our conviction as to this "mystic" power that flows through life, — is an instrument in itself with great possibilities for proving and for expanding, here and in other places.

This is a time when the Ford Foundation, for example, of which you have been a wise counsellor, through the Fund for the Advancement of Education, could well send emissaries here, — and without our appeal! and them, fully informed, say to us; "What can we do to help?!"

You are very kind in what you have written to me, and I am most grateful, and may God give you the satisfaction we enjoy in our days of retirement to be used, and in such a very timely Cause.

I shall always send you copies, and like the Juggler of Notre Dame, I can offer, as he offered "his act", my typewriter!!!

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
April 23, 1959

Cordially

Remsen

Mr. Mark Goldes,
Monterey Peninsula College,
Monterey, California

My dear Mr. Mark Goldes:-

Your ~~quick~~ quiet assured comment; you wanted to build a college remains, rushing around inside me! I talked the other day with our mutual friend, Will Shaw A.I.A., and he spoke of you with high regard.

Just now I am reading "The Pursuit of Excellence; Education and the Future of America" done by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and sent to me by Governor Nelson Rockefeller. I will presently pass it on to you! This paragraphshould pursue us!

"The pattern of future population will present two vital problems. The first concerns the flood of young people who will place an immense pressure on educational institutions in the next twenty years, and on the labor market shortly after. The second problem involves the social and individual problem posed by the rapidly expanding older group. Both of these problems will occupy our attention in later chapters!"

Also this line:

"Twenty years hence, California will in all probability be the most populous state!"

Now this "idea" of a college ties both of these "problems" together.

There is this increasing pool of able, distinguished, and retired scholars, of the Emeriti Census, "right across the Board". There is the pressing necessity of the expansion of the University of California. There is the endowment of this Peninsula for educational advantages. There are the existing institutions of "higher learning" already here waiting to be gathered together by the University. There is the proved example of Oxford University. There is the cooperation of government, corporations, benevolent persons and boards.

I played with the idea the other day with some friends; how could you go about building a college for 350 students without any immediate money? We came up with some very interesting ideas!!

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
April 23, 1959

Mr. R. G. Shephard,
Vice President Crown Zellerbach Foundation
343 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal

My dear Mr. Shephard:-

Thank you very much for your welcome note concerning the "Dentist cloth".

I am obviously in this matter over my depth! but I have a very warm feeling for the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, as well you know, and for many reasons. Even own a bit of its stock!!

But I was no end impressed with the efficiency and cheapness of the plastic-tissue cloth, and I wondered if it could not have many other proper uses.

For example many a baby I have seen in my life, spilling its food into its bib, and the bib changed and changed. How simple to have one of these devices, and done in various sizes for various uses.

Scottkins? No. NO! ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ!

The attached letter to Dr. Paul Rehmus, representative of the Ford Foundation (Fund for the Advancement of Education) will interest you and add to your approval of what you have given the spur!

The coming of President Ernest Jaqua to our vice chairmanship has helped enormously.

Now the job is to get endowment which will enable us to have our own charter and thereby build permanence.

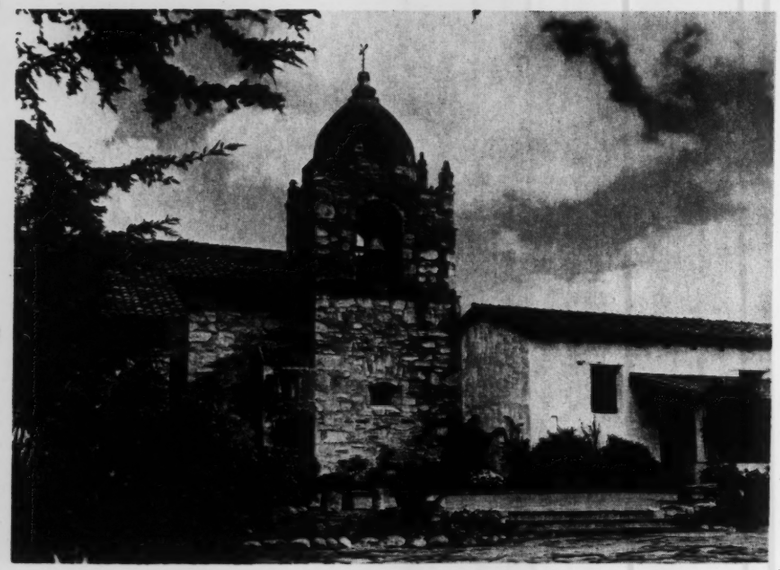
I often wonder when the day comes — please may it come — when the swords are ploughshares, what will happen to the richly supplied US Navy Post graduate school and the Army Language School. Both places would be ideal for the expansion of the University.

Helen and I want very much if we can work it out to go to Oxford and find out all we can about its organization, administration, and bugs, and also and especially how the Taylor Institution of Modern Languages fits into the whole. ,

I wish you would come down sometime and lunch with me!

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
April 21, 1959

Cordially



CARMEL MISSION—THE CAMPUS. —REY RUPPEL PHOTO

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A NON-SECTARIAN SUMMER INSTITUTION FOR THE GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE STUDY OF:

THE LANGUAGES and CIVILIZATIONS OF:

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Germany
Spain
Russia
Italy

(NATIVE INSTRUCTORS)

POLITICAL ARTS:

Comparative History
Comparative Law
International Economics
Human Geography

(COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH)

RELIGION IN CIVILIZATION
(7 Lectures)

8 SEMESTER CREDIT UNITS MAY BE EARNED

JUNE 26 - AUGUST 14, 1959

For full particulars write to: P. O. Box 1522, Monterey, Calif.

(Summary of Program Inside)

The Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies

REGULAR SESSION JUNE 26 TO ANGUST 14, 1959

SPECIAL SESSION JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 4, 1959

(for proposed new courses in French and Russian)

PURPOSE

The *Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies* offers its students a unique opportunity, not only to study foreign languages, but also to become familiar with the civilizations these represent. Both the Language and Political Arts courses foster appreciation of significant religious, philosophical, and economic movements in history. The aim of the Institute is to avoid duplication of courses that are usually offered in colleges and universities. It endeavors, by means of small classes, expert instruction, and concentration of effort, to accomplish in its session of seven weeks results that are rarely achieved in a semester of college work.

ADMISSION

Students are selected with the utmost care, and they must satisfy the Institute authorities, in advance, as to their serious purpose and special interest in the courses for which they wish to enroll. Because of the limited number that can be accepted in each class (10 in Languages, and 15 in Political Arts) it is advisable to send with the application for admission a transcript of records in high school or college. Address: Office of Admission, *The Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies*, P. O. Box 1522, Monterey, California.

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

A limited number of students may be accommodated in the various language houses, which hold from three to ten students each. These houses, in which two or more students share a room, are managed on a cooperative basis, and are under the supervision of mature students or staff members. All members of each household are pledegd to speak only the language they are studying, in residence as well as on the campus. Rates for room in such houses vary from $60 to $90 for the seven weeks' session. Students may also be accommodated in private homes, where, in some cases, a foreign language is also spoken. Rates for room and board in private homes range from $140 to $300 for the session. Rooms without board average $45 and up per month. The Institute will endeavor to assist students to find living quarters. Early application for special arrangements is advisable.

FEES

The tuition fee for a full coure is $180. This includes a $15 charge for textbooks and use of library facilities. Students applying for college credit for courses taken at the Institute are charged an additional registration fee of $5.

LANGUAGES AND CIVILIZATIONS

Courses on both undergraduate and graduate levels are offered in each of the following languages: French, Spanish, German, Italian, and Russian. Credits may be earned on either the graduate or undergraduate level, according to the academic status of the individual student. See the official program of the 1959 Summer Session for general information and detailed description of all courses.

SUMMARY OF COURSES OFFERED

The following undergraduate courses are offered in five language fields: French, Spanish, German, Italian, and Russian:

1. Grammatical study of texts.
2. Laboratory. (Daily exercise in use of the language.)
3. Critical reading and discussion of selected examples of modern fiction.
4. Historical framework of the civilization represented by the language.

Four courses on the graduate level are offered in French, Span
These include:

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POLITICAL ARTS

The courses offered in the Division of Political Arts provide a systematic, fundamental, and fresh approach to foreign studies. They are based upon a four-fold consideration of Comparative History, Comparative Law, International Economics, and Human Geography, combined with intensive exercises in oral and written presentation of facts.

A. COMPARATIVE HISTORY

Undergraduate courses include (1) Comparative History of France, Spain and England and (2) Comparative History of the principal European nations between 1815 and 1914. On the graduate level a course is offered in Diplomatic History from 1945 to 1958.

B. COMPARATIVE LAW

Undergraduate courses comprise: (1) Comparative introduction to Law and Government; and (2) Comparative Public Law. On the grad-

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C. INTERNATIO

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RELIGION IN CIVILIZATION

Seven lectures are given during the Summer Session on the subject of Religion, Social Thought and Action in the following countries: The United States, France,
and Russia. The
the Institute fac

NEW OFFERINGS FOR THE 1959 SESSION

A. Proposed Beginner Courses in French and in Russian

Intensive courses will be given, five hours a day, six days a week, in a special 12-weeks' session. Enrollment in each course is limited to ten students. Proficiency in use of the French language should be attained at the end of this longer session. Two sessions of twelve weeks each will be required to achieve comparable proficiency in Russian. The tuition fee for these extended sessions will be $350. Application for admission must be received by April 15. Those applying should enclose transcripts of their academic records. (Note: The Institute reserves the right to withdraw these courses if a sufficient number of acceptable students have not been enrolled by April 15.)

B. Special Project for Teachers of French

During the 1959 Session the Institute will inaugurate a project designed to offer vital assistance to present and prospective teachers of French. Not only will proficiency in the use of

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other courses on the graduate level are
in French and Spanish. (Undergraduate
are accepted with special permission.)
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rn fiction.
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se speak the language as a native tongue.
ge classes are limited to ten students.

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e level a course is offered in Comparative
v—Advanced.

RNATIONAL ECONOMICS

dergraduate courses include: (1) Introduc-
to Political Economy; and (2) Internation-
Economic Relations. A graduate course con-
rs present patterns of world trade.

AN GEOGRAPHY

undergraduate course on Comparative
man Geography of the European Nations.
graduate course on the relationship between
human geography of world powers and
ir diplomatic history from 1945 to the
sent.
nars in Political Arts are also offered, in
tudents undertake individual research proj-
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ted to 15 students.)

France, England, Spain, Italy, Germany,
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itute faculty and by guest speakers.

ESSION

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aduate Program in English

s includes four courses in English: (1) His-
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ealed by British novelists; (3) Methods in
teaching of English; (4) Stylistics in cre-
e writing.
Each student will practice writing in fiction
fact under the supervision of the instructor,
complete a work in either field.

April 7, 1959

Dr. Remsen Bird
P.O. 2502
Carmel, California

Dear Remsen:

I am just back from a quick trip to Europe, with at least one conclusion, and that is that we should declare a moratorium on all statements by admirals and generals relating to our "overwhelming power".

We are still unable to make any definite plans and I shall be writing again when that is possible.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

THE MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN STUDIES

GASPARD ETIENNE WEISS
PRESIDENT

MERRITT RUDDOCK
DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC RELATIONS

P. O. BOX 1522
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE FRONTIER 2-3560

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GASPARD E. WEISS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue, New York

Dear Ed:-

Good news!! Let us know ahead of time if you can when you will be coming out to see your mother and how some days down here will fit in. Helen and I had planned to go to Europe in late April but have changed our plans and probably will not go at all, this year. More of that when I see you.

As to this civilization of which you speak, perhaps the gentleman with the beard, who it is alleged is responsible for the same is in much the same mood he was in when he stopped by to discuss Sodom and Gammorah with one of the better type, or even when he was thoroughly displeased and decided to flood the whole business.

Remember Clare Kummer's poem,

"Creation was a great mistake.
The kind beginners often make!"

But the other day, someone said to me, referring to the great hero, whom I may claim as a friend, — and whom you will meet when you come down, "Raymond Spruance justifies creation!" If it doesn't embarrass you, I would like to suggest that you also come into that category!

There are five golf courses here if that concerns you, and if you want to sit and stare, there is the lovely sea, but if it is some open minds on this open road, we have lots of them here, from every race and nation, and from every so-called walk of life!

Ask Eric Severeid, he knows the beauty of the place, but the exciting ideas that float about and occasionally become incarnate, are something new!!

Our love for you and Janet and the best of good wishes to the son, who would enjoy one of our schools, — or is he now ready for college?

P02502
Carmel, Cal
March 21, 1959

Affectionately

Rem

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

His Excellency
Dr. Charles Malik
President the United Nations
United Nations Building,
New York City, NY

My dear Dr. Malik:-

The attached announcement of the lectures of Dr. Dexter Perkins, under the Remsen Bird Lectureship, I feel sure will interest you. I hope very much that you had the opportunity of meeting him at Berkeley yesterday and I am sure that you would immediately become fast friends.

He is Professor of Diplomatic History at Cornell, and President of the Salzburg Seminars and Advisor to the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, and is one of the most effective persons I know in serving the Cause of World amity through "People with People" able to communicate and understand how it is with other civilizations, and to create the atmosphere of mutuality, in which professionals like you can do what is your responsibility!

I recall the occasion of your presence at Occidental with great appreciation and the correspondence I have enjoyed with you some time ago.

Also as an alumnus of the American University of Beirut, I feel especially close to you, for Bayard Dodge, Stephen Penrose and Paul Leonard, I count as friends! Bayard and Mary were guests at the same time we were in London of Mary Borden Spears whom you doubtless also know.

I want to keep you informed of the work of this Institute which has also received the fostering of Kamil Said, of the Lebanon, a graduate of the American University and the head of the Arabic Department of the Army Language School.

God bless you and your kind!

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
March 21, 1959

Cordially

Remsen Bird

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

Mrs? Merritt Kirk Ruddock,
Golden Gate Avenue
Belvedere, California

Dear Maggie:-

The best to you and Merritt.

I am very sorry that I did not tell Merritt that Dr. Dexter Perkins was at the Claremont. I wanted very much to have you two meet him and his charming wife. Well it will happen. He has caught the ball immediately on the importance of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies as a demonstration and a proving, and has immediately accepted Gaspard's invitation to be one of our advisers.

I will follow up at once on the possibility of your going to Salzburg for the Summer Seminars perhaps in 1960. It would help in the tying together if the Ruddocks and the Jaquas could both go. Ernest Jaqua will succeed me as Chairman next year and he has much to give to the Institute in academic counselling etc.

As to the Overstreet book, — wasn't that somethin , that I should so strongly recommend it to you, and you had given it to me. (Senility??)

I am attaching another pile of copies of letters. I have found that ideas can be gotten over quite well in this "looking over the shoulder at someone reading his mail!!)

Ted and Peggy Ogden from Mountainville, New York have been with us and he is as keen about the value of the Overstreet analysis as you and I think is in a mood to buy out the next edition. He has just bought a home in Palm Springs and will be out here more frequently. He has a Foundation from which he gives liberally to good causes in his County and especially in Cornwall to the Storm King School of which he is a Board member.

I hope the Overstreets can come out soon and give the Remsen Bird lectures at Occidental College. We are hoping that the Ed Murrows will be out t is summer. Note letter.

Have a good week-end. Love to all.

Affectionately

P02502
Carmel, Cal
March 22, 1959

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

Senator Adriano Olivetti
Olivetti Corporation
Ivrea, Italy

My dear Adriano:-

Thank you very much indeed, for your warm and welcoming letter of the 14th, and your gracious comments on the 45th Anniversary which we are about to celebrate and which we had hoped to celebrate in your presence!

But circumstances, beyond our control, have made it necessary for us to delay our trip to Rome, and we are not sure just when we can get away, but one of the main lures is you!

The lectureship at Occidental College, was established by Euclid and Elizabeth McBride, and it is a source of great inspiration to me, and a very high honor, that it bears my name.

The lecturer this year was Dr. Dexter Perkins, Professor of Diplomatic History at Cornell and the President of the Salzburg Seminars. He will leave for Europe shortly, and will appear in Rome with his very charming wife after they have been in Greece. I have asked William Gahagan to be on the outlook for them and I want to be sure that they meet you. The Olivetti Corporation has been, I note, represented at the Salzburg Seminars.

The beautiful book of the 50 years of the Olivetti Cirporation I showed to Dr. and Mrs. Perkins, and they were also very much inspired by it. I am thinking that I will give it to the Library Of Occidental College, that many more may enjoy it. The College has a special room of beautiful books. It will take some time for us to part with it, especially the pictures of the babies in the Nursery!

We will keep you informed of how it is with us.

Aff ctionately

P02502
Carmel, California
March 21, 1959

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

The Editor of the
Monterey Peninsula Herald,
Monterey, California

Dear Sir:-

The following letter has been received by the administration of the Army Language School. With the approval of the Commandant, Col. Walter Kraus, I am forwarding it to you. Such commendation should be widely known and appreciated.

E. J. Murphy
Major AGC,
Adjutant Headquarters
Army Language School,
Presidio of Monterey, California

My dear Major Murphy:-

May we acknowledge at this time your letter regarding the visit to the Army Language School of this year's members of the American civilization project of the International Teacher Development Program. The materials you sent were distributed to the grantees upon their return to Washington. As in past years, these educators expressed their appreciation for the many considerations and courtesies paid them during their visit and their admiration for your fine language teaching program. From a professional standpoint, this experience continues to be reported by the grantees as the most significant of their visit in the United States.

Thank you for your continued cooperation with us in this Program of International education.

Sincerely yours
signed
Keith K. Eggers
Teacher Development Section
Educational Exchange and Training Branch
Division of International Education
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

It is very evident that the defense of our land is not only with the gun and the missile, but it is also in the classroom.

How wonderful it would be if the University of California in its inevitable expansion could, as a Dear Mother, extend its embrace over the many institutions concerned with education and research which have so recently come into being on this highly endowed Peninsula?!

Remsen Bird
Member Citizens Advisory Committee
of the 6th Army

Mr. Bird

Remsen Bird

March 16, 1959

Dear Rem:

I say you my thanks for your gracious and generous letter. I still have no idea what I am going to do or where we are going to go. Of one thing I am sure, and that is that I am in need of mature counsel from men who are wise and who care about this curious thing that we call civilization.

We are making no plans until I get off the treadmill on July 1. Some time during the summer we must go to the West Coast - State of Washington, to see my mother, and maybe we can stop by and talk about what should be done with the remnants of this mis-spent life.

As ever yours,

Mr. Remsen Bird
P.O. 2502
Carmel, California

ERM/hl

REMSEN BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

This morning's Chronicle carries an article in which it is written, that you are about to take off a year and have not yet determined how and where! You happen to be one of our heroes and are worthy of citation for many services to the changing and meshing world, and I think, perhaps alongside Eric Severeid, Howard K. Smith, some of our mutual friends in Europe, and many spread over the worldl we both count as friends! - I could well document the above statement!

Of course I have no idea what may be back of this, or what you plan, but there are a lot of ideas which immediately run through my mind as to what you might want to do.

One is come on out here where the fresh water runs and where you can, for a time stare at the stars and watch the sea foam, play some golf, and see the tossing tohubohu from an upper seat!

You could rent a house by a stream, or a golf course, or along the shore, and you could assemble the various parts of yourself and the world and decide what is the next thing to do.

Also Helen could provide amusement and deeper interests for Janet, and if you wanted to do it, we could get Casey in Thatcher, Midland, Webb, Santa Barbara, RLS School, — all of which are place of the open mind on the open road.

Chuck Teague sent me a copy of his fulsomey letter about the Person to Person Program. (Hope it continues!) But there are a hundred I could name right off, who are much more suited than I am for such! Nothing dramatic about us!!

God bless you all, and when you get time give us your plans.

Helen joins in all sentiments.

Affectionately

Rem

P02502
Carmel, Cal
February 17, 1959

Bird, Remsen

December 9, 1958

Dear Rem:

I was indeed amused by your letter of November 22. I am very disappointed I did not meet the young man, but if I had, he would probably have been disappointed.

Please give my love to Helen and accept my warmest personal greetings.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Remsen Bird
P.O. 2502
Carmel, California

REMSEN BIRD

Dear Ed:-

This will amuse you!!!

We have a young and very able emerging artist here named Ataide! He has never been anywhere and last month, Herman Westinghouse Fletcher, grand nephew of George Westinghouse and a patron of the arts arranged to send him to New York to visit the galleries, museums, etc. and for Larry Barretto, who was in New York, to meet him.

It was arranged also that they were to meet at the Information Desk of the Grand Central Station, for he knew nothing of the big cities!!

Larry met him and took him to his New York club, The Century!

Larry told him of the history of the Club, the story of how all the Presidents of the USA since Lincoln, (with the exception of Mr. Truman) had been members, and he seemed unmoved and wholy inarticulate!

When they got to the Club they went up stairs and as they sat in the corner of the room, Larry pointed out the various celebrities, — authors, judges, board secertaries, scholars etc. He made no comment, and seemed wholly unmoved.

Then suddenly he spied a member some distance away, and he said to Larry: "IS THAT ED MURROW?"

"Why yes," answered Larry.

"JESUS CHRIST" he exclaimed "WELL THEN THIS CLUB CERTAINLY HAS CLASS!!"

We listen to Person to Person regularly and are pleased to see you looking so well!

We have some pretty fine young men moving into political leadership and responsibility, and on both sides of the aisle — except one young man from South of here, we do not trust at all!!

Affectionate greeting s from Helen and your constant admirer!

As ever

Rem

P02502
Carmel, Cal
November 22, 1958

Best to Janet..

Bird, Remsen

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

Here is a self explanatory letter from Bob Champion, the Director of the International Science Foundation. The ISF had planned its second conference on Man Power, to be concerned with "Senior Man Power" this Spring, but for several reasons as you will note it is now possibly set for the Summer.

If you and family can come out here for a bit of relaxation, Bob would like it to be when you are here. Dr. Van Braun is apparently tied up for 90 days with other matters.

This is an ideal place for such a conferring as was revealed in the first one held last year at the US NavyPG School.

We have recently had a visit from Kimmis Hendrick, Western Representative of the Christian Science Monitor who left here with clear stars in his eyes. The great ideas may germinate anywhere. They may be fashioned into laws and otherwise at the top. But to be tried and proved generally they must be incarnate in persons and develop in the proving in community. The great sprawling, impersonal megalopolis certainly has brought forth such ideas but by and large it is in the intimate community such as this one that the demonstration takes place. Such is certainly going on here and you better come and take a look. THIS I BELIEVE

One thing that concerns me as I sit up here on the upper seats and watch the play is that we have in this country a wonderful resource of senior man power which is greatly needed but the use of it limited -- for teaching and that is the Senior Man Power of the Army and Navy. Have you looked into this?

We are having quite a downpouring of refreshing showers. The country will be right pretty when you arrive.

Best to you and Janet from Helen and your ever
Ob'T S'v'n'T

Rem

February 19, 1958
Carmel, Cal
PO Box 2502

PS Thanks for your counsel to Claus Lehmann. I hope something works out for him.

Mr. Fulton Freeman,
Inspector of Consulates and Embassies,
care of Foreign Service Inspection Corps
The State Department, Washington, D. C.

Dear Tony:-

Thank you for your very welcome letter written as you were on your tour of the world for the State Department. The letter is very exciting and I wish very much that we could have a talk with you as to its contents.

As you know by inspection, much is going on in this community of imagination faith knowledge and demonstration, which fits precisely into the work which you are doing. So be sure to route yourself through here on your way back from many places.

Note attached which relate thereto.

Paul Webb and I have had some correspondence on the organization of a kind of association of friends of the Overseas School. I want to talk to you about that.

Also as you travel keep your eye out for graduates of the Army Language School who will be discovered in many areas of serving all over the planet.

When you get back I want to go into the plans of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies with you for it is working in the same field. We got under way especially well the third year, thanks to the Crown Zellerbach Foundation and an increasing group of friends. This Fourth Seminar ought to be twice as good. More of that when I see you.

Helen has been having a nasty time wit a kind of virus in the head but is much better and should be up and around to-day.

The idea that pounds away in me is that "People to People" held together in friendliness, mutual understanding and cooperation, can help create the atmosphere in which the professionals like yourself can do their job effectively and well. I have in my own limited experience many proofs that it is so, and one of the best came from the occasions which you arranged in Rome.

I am sure that you miss the family and that is the supreme limitation of your present assignment. But you are on your way to the stars, and I wish I had a pack of gold to add to the sparse amount the Government appropriates for such doing.

Helen joins in affectionate regards, and God guard you on your way, and take care of Phylis and the children.

P02502 As ever

Carmel, Cal.
Feb. 19, 1958

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

INTERNATIONAL
SCIENCE
FOUNDATION
CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES • GOLDEN GATE PARK • SAN FRANCISCO 18 • BAYVIEW 1-5100

PRESS RELEASE

Excerpt from NEW ZEALAND SCIENCE REVIEW, Vol. 15, July-August, 1957

"The International Science Foundation"

Here is a valuable new idea filling a major gap in the large-scale co-ordination of science and scientists. Initiated in San Francisco in early 1954, the Foundation aimed at combining engineering and scientific societies, educational institutions, research foundations and corporations in the San Francisco Bay area into a single body. This would assemble a complete information of the activities of these organizations and provide also a service which would enable scientists and engineers visiting the area to contact all organizations in the area with which they had a common interest.

This objective was achieved in the publication in 1956 of Scientific Resources of the San Francisco Bay Area, a comprehensive directory of a total of 618 societies and associations, universities and colleges, scientific institutions and foundations, industrial laboratories and applied research facilities, and Federal, State, county, and municipal agencies.

Each entry gives the address, the senior administrative personnel, objectives or field of activity, special facilities, number of members or employees, etc. There is a separate cataloguing in terms of special interests--e.g., astrophysics, electronics, food technology, and so on, each division giving a complete directory to the organizations and institutions concerned in any particular field. Anyone visiting San Francisco need not miss a single contact.

This one aspect of survey provides the background to the second main function of the International Science Foundation. This is the service to visiting scientists and engineers enabling them to contact scientists and engineers in their special field of interest, to visit institutions where there is scientific activity in the special field of interest to undertake higher study in centres advanced in a special field, and even to spend a period of research in a centre offering special research facilities.

Here is the break-through in the bewildering complexity of organizations which has confounded scientists and engineers from overseas when visiting the United States. As a further part of the service offering for the visiting scientist, the Foundation is prepared to assist scientists and engineers to seek finance by grants or fellowships for any of the above purposes.

"The International Science Foundation" - (Cont.)

The completeness of the function of the International Science Foundation as shown in the Bay Area has been increased by the extension of the Foundation to other metropolitan areas in the United States. To bring about contact farther afield, the Foundation has invited many organizations to join with it as participating bodies. The Royal Society of New Zealand has this status in this country and receives the publications and other information from the Foundation. This may be consulted by any scientist or engineer here who seeks to plan an effective programme in the United States. The Royal Society will help to establish contact with the Foundation.

It can only be hoped that, in time, we shall develop to the full the equivalent of the Foundation in this country. We are part way to the objective, for the Directory of New Zealand Science in most respects provides the organized body of information needed as a first step. We are not without experience in assisting visiting scientists and engineers to occupy their time in this country to full advantage.

--L.R.R.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE CENTER
GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO

TELEPHONES: ... BAYVIEW 1-5100;
DOUGLAS 2-0701; DAVENPORT 2-5245

February 17, 1958

Dr. Remsen Bird
P. O. Box 2502
Carmel, California

Dear Rem:

You mention that Ed Murrow is considering coming to Monterey in the summer. If this is probable and if it turns out that it would offer the only possibility of our getting him to participate in our meeting, wouldn't it be a good idea to postpone the meeting and hold it in July or August, or whenever he is going to be in Monterey, rather than in April as now planned?

I probably wouldn't be getting ideas like this if it weren't for the fact that yesterday I received a wire from ABMA indicating that von Braun and all his playmates would be under wraps for the next ninety days and would be unable to be with us in April.

What are the Murrow dates and what do you think our chances are of getting Murrow's cooperation in staging our meeting?

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

BL

Robert L. Champion
Director

Mr. Martin Cherry,
Assistant Head
Business Administration Extension
University of California
2493 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Cal.

My dear Mr. Cherry:-

Thank you for your letter of the 6th. I am highly honored that Col. Richard J. Stillman has given my name for reference.

As Vice Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the 6th Army, and Chairman of the sub-committee concerned with the affairs of the Army Language School, I have had the rare good fortune for now many years to enjoy the association with the personnel of Fort Ord and the Army Language School.

In this connection I became an admirer and friend of Col. Stillman who saw the opportunity here, not only for military training but to counsel the soldiers -- also students! -- on their way.

His academic record is of course known to you. It is obviously outstanding.

I have had no experience in observing his services directly in teaching, but I would think, knowing the quality of the man, the zeal for the helpfulness he might give to young people, and his varied educational services that he would decided fill the requirements of the position for which he offers himself.

I am very glad you have written to me and am eager to endorse Col. Stillman. We can use many more of these able people who have served us in the Army and Navy!

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
February 7, 1958

Norman Mac

Mr. Kimmis Hendrick,
Christian Science Monitor
650 South Grand Avenue,
Los Angeles, California

My dear Kimmis:-

With your recent, and spirit and thought provoking, epistola of the 11th before me and with the rain pouring gently above my head, and with the ideas which we have talked about pressing about in my "inner being" let me get down on paper some opinions that well up and are germane to the theme of our "concern".

These great and inspiring, and for me, demonstrable statements of Paul in the letter to the Colossians, and in the other letters attributed to him, need to be exposed to the watchfulness, and ~~xxxxx~~ critical judgment of the trained ones especially in the realm of the mind.

"I live yet not I, but the Christ liveth in me", "I fill up on my part what is lacking in the sacrifice of Christ", "Whom we proclaim, teaching every man in all wisdom ... that we may present every man mature in Him", and the other tremendous statements , "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me", and "Love never faileth", just to give a few, almost at random, — need to be very carefully estimated in their application.

The same man who wrote these uplifting and reassuring words, wrote others which are alongside which, for me, are in an entirely different "emotional state".

"If any man preach a gospel other than the one I preach, let him be damned", "It is better to marry than burn", "I wish those that unsettle you would mutilate themselves", taken from "the mind" also at random, for example.

Now Mr. Graham, holding his Bible and declaring that everything he says is merely as an instrument, and the Bible from cover to cover is held up as the very word of God, is one who seeks good and not evil, I am sure, but also puts in hazard the honest, objective evaluation of these books, from many ages, gathered together by priests, prophets, historians, redactors, and others, with some included from the sacred writings and some excluded.

In other words, deep convictions of all sorts and especially religious need to be carefully estimated, in a free world, and by trained persons, that out of the devotion to God and Man, there may not be a confusion by which <u>What I am</u>, may be believed to be from my "inner being" the very God Himself and what he requires.

Read, for example, the sayings of Martin Luther, or the bitter comments in the Christian Institutes of John Calvin, or the grim and rude remarks of John Knox in his conferences with Queen Mary, and you will see what I mean. (I take my references from the "protestant current" through which I myself have been indoctrinated).

"I live yet not I but the State liveth in me", which is the Hitler zeal, "Communist infiltration, etc." of Josephe McCarthy is of the same kind of self identification of the fanatic brand.

Incidentally how fortunate we are in this time when we all more or less quiver in the presence of the power in our hands which could obliterate us, — that "Billy Graham" is not a Hitler, a KKK, a Silver shirt, a fascist, a Nazi, a communist, or an exploiter of fear for gain, as some have been who are nameable!!!

It has been my good fortune to know some very wonderful people who have found the quickening of faith, the assurance that there is Mind beyond the appearances, and who would join with St. Francis in his ever inspiring prayer, which is above my typewriter, — and who have found their Way of Life, through many religions, many and varied bases of living.

You have doubtless read the opinions of the young Princeton students which appeared in this week's LIFE. Well may we ponder them!

A scientist of note said to me the other day that this year could be and probably would be the most important year in human history. That is another observation to ponder.

The strontium 90 sifts down and enters our bones.

Billions are being spent in fear of evil, in a strange race to reach the moon.

The world presses in on every side.

What a conflict must be going on in our own South, especially, where nearly everybody is a member of some Christian Church, — and what to do about the colored people, haunts, distresses, and makes bitter.

I am seventy! They who are of my age level are but nine percent of the whole! What remains of my years of wandering and wondering that I hold as for me true effective and important?

"What we need is more scientists, mathematicians, engineers?" to meet the menace. But after all to have the "know-how" of things is not the answer to the quest, of the Good life and how to walk in it, — is it?

I have read and pondered of many creeds; Apostolic, Athanasian, Nicene, Westminster, Augsburg, Tridentine, and many others. What unloving things have been done because of them.

As you know, I sense Kinship with you, and share with you the conviction that these words which were quoted as of Paul, - of themselves and apart from these others, present a way of life that we have proved!!

With deep appreciation of your friendship and greatly inspired by your recent visit and your quick understanding of the power that is in this community and in this ~~most~~ potent time,

Affectionately

P02502
Carmel, Cal
February 18, 1958

Admiral Tod E. Singleton,
Division of Engineering Extension,
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Tod:-

Attached are some letters which relate to the many matters to which you give your spark and guiding hand.

I am delighted that you and Fletcher Dutton have joined the group to which the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies looks to for advice.

We watch with much hope the prospect of the University coming to our midst, and if it does, -- as seems most logical -- it will, I feel sure, take advantage of the special almost ~~xxxxxx~~ unique opportunities which are offered here in language training and understanding of the world civilizations.

To this end the World Affairs Council, in its area of concern, and the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, in its area of concern, and the Army Language School in its area of concern, have a common concern which needs just the sort of weaving which you can make and promote.

I told Gaspard W iss the other day, that we should right now be thinking of a possible site for a permanent home for the Institute across the street from the University -- if it decides on the general area of the Tarpei flats.

I keep in touch now with the experts in Oxford, where so many educational institutions are meshed and among them the Taylor Institute of Modern Languages.

It is very pleasant to sit up here on the top bleachers and see what is going on in the field, and to have occasions to utter a cheer to those who serve, as you.

One other matter I wan t to talk to you about is this resource of Senior Ma n Power among the retired b ass and braid, that is desperately needed in the teaching profession. ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Please note attached on the subject.

God bless you and all your works.

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
February 19, 1958

Mr. Walter Warfield,
President the Board of Education
The Monterey Public Schools,
Colton Schools, Pacific Street, Monterey, Cal

My dear Mr. Warfield:-

When the Monterey Peninsula College was in process of founding, the Board of Education invited me to be a "consultant" as indicated above!. The other day I found some of the stationery. As I have never been discharged from this happy duty, perhaps I am still in this relationship to this important institution. I am bold enough to think so.

So. I would like to make a suggestion.

This is, so I am told by a very distinguished physicist, destined to be probably the most important year in human history, and its importance centers in the education of youth!

There is a great need, almost a desperate one, of additional teachers and school rooms, and institutions of higher education and especially here in waxing California.

Right now the Peninsula College is losing its President and your Board will be seeking a successor.

There is a pool of Navy and Army trained and available persons for teaching and administration, and while most of them have not had the specific training or the required secondary credential, they have had the equivalent and much more. I realize the laws are specific. But laws which do damage to our Counrt in such a crisis can be temporarily suspended or changed.

In this pressing time, I should like to recommend to your honorable Board for the vacancy in the Presidency of the Monterey Peninsula College, a man who seems in every possible way prepared for just such an assignment, namely Admiral Earl Stone, recently retired as Commandant of the US Navy Postgraduate Schools.

His outstanding record in the service of his Country I feel sure is known to you. Also you know, I feel sure, also the manner in which he had endeared himself to this Community, and that his experience as an administrator, naval officer, in National Security, and admirably, furnishes him for this office.

May I, therefore, commend him to you and express the opinion, if there are laws that interfere, it should be possible, for the good of our Country to have them in some manner suspended, that he may serve us in this critical and highly potent time.

P02502 Cordially
Carmel, Cal
February 10, 1958

Mrs. Bertha Tuma,
Associate Editor The Bulletin
Association of American Colleges,
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, 6, D. C.

My dear Bertha Tuma:-

Very cordial greetings and good wishes!

You are exceedingly kind to me through the years in keeping me on the list for the Bulletin! I am most grateful. When I realize how many retired Presidents of colleges there are, I am more than casually aware that it is so!!

Let me return, at least symbolically, the compliment.

Attached to this letter is the report of the Third Summer Seminar of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, a very important enterprise with which in these days of "bleacher sitting" I have a part.

Monterey Peninsula has become a most important center of various kinds of educational institutions, which may presently be woven together if the University of California chooses this area for one of the much needed additional campuses.

There is now (1) The Army Languagr School, (500) teachers teaching an annual in-put of 2,000 soldiers, from which 25,000 taught in 30 languages have graduated, (2) The US Navy Postgraduate Schools, — three of them, (3) This fine emerging Institute of languages described in the attached, (4) The Fort Ord Training Center, where there are now 20,000 soldiers, (5) Two very fine Junior Colleges, (6) The Firestone Research Laboratories,(7) The Santa Catalina School for Girls and the Robert Louis Stevenson School for Boys, (8) The Carmel Art Institute, and the H opkins Institute of Marine Biology. Quite a place.

I wish that Dr. Distler could come out sometime and see how this beautiful and highly endowed Peninsula is blossoming.

Anyway... You remain in my mind and heart for your many courtesies.

P02502
Carmel, Cal
February 10, 1958

Cordially

Robert Hutchins

Mr. Kimmis Hendrick,
The Christian Science Monitor
650 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, California

My dear Kimmis:-

Thank you for your very welcome letter concerning your visit to the Peninsula. I am sending it over at once to Paul Winslow to read — and return — knowing that he and Ruth would feel the full pleasant impact of what you have said of that visit and other matters!

The Epistle of Colossians, has for many years, even since my student days had a special lure for me. It does not seem to be like any other of the Pauline epistles. He was onviously aware of the various Gnostic sects and related Greek philosophies. So many of the words are words of the Gnostics.

But the sentence that digs in especially is "I live yet not I, but the Christ liveth in me." Paul never knew of course the historic pers on and what "The Christ" meant to him is certainly a matter to consider.

But this I know, and that is there is a power beyond the appearances, beyond and in matter and motion and energy, which is manifested in our own beings, which seems to interpenetrate with all of us, and with which we can be identified and which can function through us!

"I fill up in my flesh what is lacking in the sacrifice of Christ"

But you can pick out almost any sentence and find it exciting.

"Filled with the knowledge of his will in all spiritual wisdom and understanding"

"In him all things were created, in heaven and on earth." "He is before all things and all things were created through him and for him".

"Him we proclaim, admonishing every man and teaching every man in all wisdom, that we may present every man mature in him."

"Put on love which binds everything together in perfect harmony".

The personal greetings at the end read so authentic.

"Tychicus will tell you all a out my affairs".... And with him Onesimus, the faithful and beloved brother, who is one of yourselves. They will tell you everything that has taken place here". (Look up Onesimus in Philemon!!)

Let us keep the mail nice and warm. An opportunity of wide dimensions is ours!!!

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
February 8, 1958

Affectionately

a

Bird, Remsen

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, NY

Dear Ed:=

Your letter just received is very exciting! It is a grand idea for you to plan to bring Janet and Casey out here this summer, and we will be delighted to prepare the way.

There is so much going on here that I am sure would interest you and your friend, Friendly, for a "See It Now", or some such program.

The attached letters and the report of the Third Summer Seminar of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies will reveal the fact.

You know the region very well and how beautifully suited it is for a campus of the University, and if the University comes then all sort of related educational forces and persons can be meshed for the Cause Celebre.

As you know also, our mutual friends the Albert Ruddocks have poured their gold over Cal-Tek. Albert is now President of the Board.

What could well be explored by you is the way in which a community has become alert to what a community could do to apply its resources to the philosophy and laws of the land.

Last week Kimmis Hendrick of the Christian Science Monitor came up and spent several days with us, and as indicated in his attached letter has returned "amazed" and is preparing an article on this Movimento Communita!

The Truman TV was simply magnificent. I hope you will do one with Mr. Hoover. and I wish you could bring into incarnation the spirits of Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, Wilson and Roosevelt for the same sort of historic recording.

We plan to be here all summer and can serve you and Janet in any way. Lots of nice places to stay, looking over the sea and smiling.

Affectionate regards from us both.

Always

Rem

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
February 11, 1958

PS Thanks for counsel given to Klaus Lehmann.

Mr. Albert Billings Ruddock,
Buena Vista Road
Montecito, California

Dear Albert and Margaret:=

Your nice warm letter has just arrived.

We will call you presently and find the time that suits you for our coming to Montecito, which we very much want to do.

The suggestion was made that we bring Raymond and Margaret Spruance, some time, and that we would be delighted to so when it fits into the various schedules. But Helen and I could pop down some week-end certainly in March. We'll give you a call.

Right now the Monterey Peninsula is buzzing, as indicated in the attached, with the investigation going on as to the location here of a campus of the University of California.

For many reasons it seems ideal to us. Monterey has everything!!!

Raymond has taken the Chairmanship of a community committee serving the University and he told me the other day that nothing has interested him more since retirement from the Navy than trying to bring the University here. You will hear more about this.

We had a letter from Ed Murrow yesterday with the word that we might see him here this summer. That is very exciting and we hope that it works out. If it does we can drive Janet and Ed, and Casey too if he comes, over this blessed State and bring them to see you, which I am sure they would greatly enjoy.

You doubtless saw the Truman interview. What an historic document that will be!

I have added up 70 years and on the whole feel pretty good, but wish I had a later model for these highly potent times.

We send you both our most affectionate regards, Valentine greetings, (What a Valentine Helen got from SB!!!!)

P02502 As ever

Carmel, Cal

Feb. 11

Superintendent Roy E. Simpson,
The Board of Education of the State of California
Capital Avenue, Sacramento, Cal.

My dear Roy:-

Your visit to Monterey, inspection of a possible campus of the University, the luncheon at the Old Capital Club, the good talk, and all that happened on the occasion of your coming remain an inspiration and a creative source!

This year seems so poten t to all of us who see, — though "through a glass darkly" — that it is evident that no time should be lost in making ourselves competent to meet the pressing situation.

A friend of mine, a distinguished scientist, said the other day, that this year could be, probably would be, the most important year in human history!! I might be given to superlatives of that sort, but not he!!

It is very evident also that a special opportunity in view of the many factors of education in this area that the new President of the Monterey Peninsula College could be a leading person in guiding, counselling, and properly meshing the various educational forces here.

I realize that the man commended, Admiral Earl Stone, does not have a Secondary Credential, or an Administration Credential, which can only be gotten if he has the Secondary Credential, — but what he has and is for this critical time are of such a nature that it would seem that somehow he could be granted special privilege for this post.

Admiral Spruance and I would be more than ready to come to Sacramento to confer with you and others who determine and to emphasize what we very well know, that in this day of desperate need of first class teachers and especially in the sciences and mathematics, there are hundreds of military men, army and navy, who could, in t is extremity, serve our Country and would be willing to do so, in the work of teaching and administration.

Having had a lifetime of administration — and no secondary credential or administrative credential — I feel quite sure that the job can be done by the possession of other types of training an d experience!! The job of an administrator, it seems to me, is the one of enabling a teacher and a student to be together in the art of imparting knowledge and of learning, and to choose wisely those who can teach and learn! Earl Stone has what it takes!!!

What can we do to help.

I was appointed when the Monterey Peninsula College was founded an educational consultant, and that was many y ars ago. I have, therefore, a very special interest and having never been formally "discharged" I feel a very special responsibility.

Thank you for coming. If we can be of any service to you in any way, pray command!

PO2502, Carmel, Feb 10 Cordially

President Henry T. Heald,
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

My dear President Heald:-

This morning I received a copy of the report of the Ford Foundation listing the gifts which have been made to various persons and agencies serving the cause of learning and the good life in California. It is a most impressive and inspiring document. I am probably indebted to my friend, Mr. Dyke Brown, Vice President of the Foundation, for it. I am very grateful.

Attached is a copy of an editorial on the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies on the study of languages and civilizations, which appeared in a recent number of the Monterey Peninsula Herald. Also I am sending you a copy of the report of the Third Summer Seminar.

Frankly, it is our hope that this Institute, so strategically located and demonstrating the value of such training, may appeal to your honorable Board for benevolent subvention.

The budget is extremely small in view of the services rendered without compensation. The total amount needed for this year is $25,000.00. The Institute has the use without cost of the beautiful parochial school and other buildings of the Mission of San Carlos Borromeo, and has received generous support from many persons and also fundamental help by the recognition and subvention last year of the Crown Zellerbach Foundation.

Right now the University of California is considering the establishment of three additional campuses in the State, and one of them we hope will be located between Monterey and Salinas.

If it is so located we hope that the Institute may be able to secure land adjoining for the permanent housing.

Mr. Brown will have in his file many letters and documents on the subject for we have had much satisfaction in keeping him informed.

Last week Mr. Kimmis Hendrick, Western representative of the Christian Science Monitor spent several days with us . He is preparing articles on the Community of Monterey which are the result of his observations.

We hope very much that one of these days a representative of the Ford Foundation will come, look and see!!

Cordially

P02502
Carmel, Cal
February 8, 1958

Mr. H. Alexander Smith, Jr.,
President the Murray Corporation,
Towson, 4, Maryland

Dear Alex:-

Thank you very much for your letter just received and the copy of the letter from the Csonka brothers. God bless you both for what you have done to reunite this Hungarian family. I will send the letter over to Mrs. Julius Nyikos immediately. Julius is in New York having gone there from the Army Language School first to serve the Hungarian refugee students at Annandale, and is now pursuing his studies at Columbia for the Ph. D. degree.

Now as to the letter to Fletch. Fletch is President and not "x". He was reelected at the last meeting of the Club and is in town and I feel sure must before this have answered your letter, which I have not seen.

There is a very proper rule of the Board that difectors serve three years and then make room for fresh blood, so I am not on the Board.

I will try to get in touch with him to-day and see what has been planned for the reception of the head of the National Trust when he comes out here.

I will write to your father at once but must get this letter off immediately to catch you before you depart for the West on the 14th.

Sorry if there has been any failure to serve the Cause Celebre, but am sure no discourtesy was meant.

P02502
Carmel, Cal
February 11, 1958

Cordially

Ren

Bird

February 4, 1958

Dear Rem:

Thanks for your note about Claus Lehman. He is coming in to see me tomorrow.

We both miss you very much and maybe we will have a chance to see you during the summer.

As ever yours,

Mr. Remsen Bird
PO 2502
Carmel, California

fc

REMSEN BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue, New York

Dear Ed:-

Presently a young gentleman in whom we are much interested and who has been with CBS in Los Angeles will turn up at your office. We will appreciate very much any courtesy, concern, comment, counsel you may give him.

He is the son of dear neighbors, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Lehman. His father was professor of surgery at Goettingen, and later physician to the King of Albania. Much hangs on this.

Claus Lehman has talent, war experience in Korea, has a full breeze that blows Zephyr-like, and holds a picture of a life of significance in CBS.

We like him very much.

It will do him much good to meet you.

Our best to you and Janet.

How we do enjoy meeting your many friends through Person to Person.

You should come out here sometime and visit Admiral Spruance and see how this Cincinnatus does what is important beyond hoeing his corn.

(or what was it Cincinnatus did after the wars?)

I have given Claus a copy of this letter.

P02502
Carmel, Cal
January 19, 1958

Affectionately

Rem

The Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies

Annual Report 1957

Project for 1958

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406 Van Buren Street, Monterey, California • Telephone FRontier 2-3560

THE MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN STUDIES

REPORT 1957

In this third year of its existence the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies has made new and decisive progress. It has been a year of definite establishment. The following brief review of the achievements in the field of administration, promotion and instruction will show that the plans made in the fall of 1956 for 1957, as recorded in our second Report, were fully carried out and even, in some instances, exceeded.

ADMINISTRATION

A new Board of Trustees has been organized. It comprises eighteen leading personalities of proven experience in many varied walks of life, all residing on the Monterey Peninsula. They are:

Dr. Remsen du Bois Bird, Chairman

Mr. Lawrence Barretto

Dr. Morse Cartwright

Mr. Stanley Ewig Treasurer

Dean Harriet Hayes

Mrs. Elizabeth Heard

Dr. Henry S. Houghton

Mr. Gerald Keith

Mrs. Sybil Fearnley, Secretary

Countess of Kinnoull

Mr. van Loben Sels

Mrs. H. Lowenhaupt

Mr. Malcolm Millard Vice-Chairman

Mr. Francis Moulton

Adm. Raymond A. Spruance

Adm. Earl Stone

Mr. Saul Weingarten Attorney

Mr. Gaspard Etienne Weiss

The new Board had its first meeting on June 20, 1957, in the Conference Room of the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, by the courtesy of a member of the Board, Adm. Earl Stone, Superintendent of the School. Dr. Bird was elected chairman, Mr. Malcolm Millard, vice-chairman, Mrs. Sybil Fearnley, secretary, Mr. Stanley Ewig, treasurer. Mr. Saul Weingarten is the Institute's attorney-at-law. Several committees were organized to plan, foster and control the various activities of the Institute:

Executive Committee, Chairman, Dr. Bird
Plans Committee, Chairman, Mr. Keith
Committee on Academic Affairs, Chairman, Dr. Hayes
Finance Committee, Chairman, Mr. Ewig
Committee on Library and Public Relations, Chairman, Dr. Barretto

A Board of Directors was formed of eminent friends living in different parts of the country ready to support the cause of the Institute with counsel and recommendations. At present it is composed of:

Dr. Geoffroy Atkinson
Dr. John Condliffe
Col. Allen Griffin
The very Rev. Dr. James Malloch
Mrs. Euclid McBride
Dr. Dwight Whitney Morrow, Jr.
The very Rev.
Monsignor Michael O'Connell
Mrs. Ellis Roberts

Finally, the friends and sponsors of the Institute form an independent group under the chairmanship of the Countess of Kinnoull.

As shown in the detailed report of our Treasurer, Mr. Ewig, and as the Board was able to verify, the budget for 1957 amounted to $12,700; we received $13,998.31 and disbursed $11,933.07 . The accounts of the preceding year were verified by Mr. John Ruster, C.P.A. Mr. Ruster's recommendations, made after his examination of our accounts, were followed by Mr. Ewig. The Institute now has a financial organization that will satisfy the most exacting requirements.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of our attorney, Mr. Saul Weingarten, who obtained tax exemption by the State of California in 1955, the Institute was recognized as a fully tax exempt non-profit corporation by the Treasury of the United States on April 5, 1957.

It should be added here that the Institute was granted another and not less valuable token of recognition when it received its first Foundation grant from the Crown Zellerbach Foundation in July, 1957.

At its second meeting on August 19, 1957, the Board of Trustees unanimously voted a budget of $24,000 for 1958. The Board unanimously decided that Mr. Weiss should assume the direction of the Institute, with full responsibility, on a full time basis.

The difficult problem of class accomodation was definitely solved for this new period in the life of the Institute when Monsignor Michael O'Connell, curate of the Mission San Carlos Borromeo, graciously offered use of the classroom of the parochial school at the Mission. The third summer session was held there, and we have the use of these splendid premises for as long as may be necessary. The Institute is thus established on one of the oldest and most beautiful sites in California, rich alike in historical associations and spiritual values.

INSTRUCTION

A new program of instruction divided the courses into three divisions: Languages and Civilizations, Political Arts, Religion and Civilization. Each department was divided into two separate sections: graduate and undergraduate. Emphasis was laid on the comparative study of the different aspects of civilizations. The program was carried out by a faculty of eight instructors, (7 natives of foreign countries, one American-born Fulbright grantee) and supplemented by 4 lecturers, Dr. Scaglione and Dr. Seabury, both of the University of California, Berkeley, Dr. Horn of Stanford University, Mr. Visser of San Francisco State College (2 natives of foreign countries, 2 American-born). There were twenty-eight students, nine graduate and nineteen undergraduate, of whom twenty-one were full time students, as against sixteen last year. Twenty students earned credits, as against eighteen last year,

The Board will be pleased to learn that several students have already expressed their desire to enroll for next summer, and that the level of achievement this summer has been remarkably high. In accordance with our established policy of high standards, every student is carefully screened at the time of application. We accept only those who are able and willing to work; a summer school may aspire to a

higher level than a year-round institution. Hence, the Board will feel particularly encouraged to know that experienced seniors or graduates of the best Universities and colleges have written to us, or have told us that the Institute offered them a new approach to foreign studies and thus answered one of their basic needs.

Since 1956, it has been the policy of the University of California to accept credits earned by undergraduate students at the Institute's summer session. Stanford University has officially accepted to recognize credits earned by undergraduate students in 1957. The University of California, Los Angeles, has agreed to accept under certain conditions, graduate credits towards an M.A. and graduate work towards a Ph. D. Both Stanford University and University of California, Berkeley, have expressed their willingness to examine favorably any application by a graduate student for recognition of credits granted by the Institute. Negotiations to the same effect have been started with some of the State colleges, at the suggestion of Dr. Roy Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of California.

Finally, the Western College Association demonstrated its interest in the progress of the Institute by sending its Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Mitchell P. Briggs, to investigate the Institute. Dr. Briggs wrote a most favorable report to the Commission on Membership and Standards.

Relations have been maintained with the Western College Association and with Universities regarding the subject of Junior and Graduate years abroad.

Nine scholarships were granted this year, three in undergraduate Spanish, three in undergraduate French, one in undergraduate Italian, two in Political Arts. Three of these scholarships were given in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Dwight Morrow, 3 in memory of Mr. Euclid MacBride, and 3in memory of Mr. Noel Sullivan.

The library is slowly growing, in quality more than in quantity. We have been able to buy a few books on history, comparative law, French, German and Indochinese civilizations. We have received a certain number of books in English, French and German on French and German civilizations, and in English on history and public law, for which we thank Mrs. Whittmer, Mr. Philips, Mr. Gahagan, and Mme Delacour. We also thank Mr. Gahagan for the gift of his typewriter.

The medical library in Strasbourg has gratefully acknowledged reception of books and materials donated by Mrs. Roderick O'Conner and Dr. Mast Wolfson. The Institute hopes to organize a medical committee to continue and develop this fine project of good will during the coming year.

PROMOTION

In spite of comparatively limited means, both in respect of funds and time, great efforts were made towards a twofold systematic promotion: efficient publicity and academic recognition.

To meet the first end, ten thousand brochures were printed and distributed. About eight thousand were addressed personally to all Junior College professors and high school teachers in languages and civilizations and in social studies; to all superintendents, presidents and principals in Junior Colleges and in high school districts; to a certain number of school superintendents and principals in elementary districts; to all college presidents, deans and chairmen of Departments of Modern Languages, History and Political Arts (History, Political Science, Government, etc.), and to the majority of the professors in these different departments in all the Universities and colleges of California, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona. Brochures

were also sent to a few other outlying institutions, as well as to some personalities in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. Thirteen hundred were distributed directly to all the teachers of four local school districts. We advertised in one issue of the California Teachers' Association monthly journal, a few times in the college dailies of Stanford University and University of California, Berkeley, and once in the San Francisco State College daily.

The full fruits of such a publicity can only be reaped after several years, but already today we have evidence of its efficiency.

Mr. Weiss gave lectures to the Foreign Language Teachers' Workshop in the Acalanes high school district; the foreign language teachers at the Kern County Teachers' Institute at Bakersfield where he helped to create a Foreign Language Teachers Association; the Foreign Languages Teachers Association of the Monterey Bay area on the day of its founding, for which the Institute was largely responsible; the meeting of the Alpha Mu Gamma societies of Northern California at San Francisco State College; a meeting of a Foreign Language Teachers group at Sacramento.

Mr. Weiss was invited to the fall and spring meetings of the Western College Association and took part in the fall and spring meetings of the Foreign Languages Teachers Association of Northern California at San Francisco State College and Morgan Hill. He also attended the fall meeting of the American Association of Teachers of French at the University of California, Berkeley, and the meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast in Tucson, Arizona. On all of these occasions, he made valuable acquaintances and had the opportunity of promoting and publicizing the Institute.

Fruitful visits were made to the deans of the graduate division of University of California, Berkely and Los Angeles, and also of Stanford University. Mr. Weiss saw the Dean of Letters, Arts and Sciences at U. C. L. A., as well as many professors in all three institutions and in San Francisco State College.

Dr. Roy Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of California demonstrated again this year the interest he has shown since the first year of the Institute's existence. Thanks to his kind help, the Veteran's Administration gave us recognition. With a view to the valuation of graduate studies, negotiations have been started with San Jose and San Francisco State Colleges. The presidents of the two institutions visited the Institute as did other leading personalities all throughout the year. Nearly all of them were the personal guests of our Chairman, Dr. Remsen Bird, the others being guests of the Institute.

The Institute once again offers its grateful thanks to all who have contributed towards its success.

We wish to express our deep sorrow at the loss of Dr. James Hagerty, a friend from the first hour and during the ensuing years. Dr. Hagerty presented the Institute's request to St. Mary's College for sponsorship in the form of credits. His counsel was constant and invaluable, his enthusiasm infectious, his authoritative confidence inspiring.

PROJECT for 1958

It should be possible to raise sufficient funds to cover the budget within a short lapse of time. A certain part has already been pledged. The Institute hopes that several California Foundations will desire to follow the example of the Crown Zellerbach Foundation. It also hopes to be able to present its program here in Monterey to qualified representatives of the great national Foundations.

To implement the policy decided upon by the Board of Trustees, three scholarships should be given to carefully selected students in each section of each department, under the advice of their instructors, and similarly to a few high school graduates. The Committee on Academic Affairs will assist the Director in preparing and establishing the rules.

A special section for undergraduate lower division students will be created in the Political Arts division, without changing the present upper division. In Languages, a combined program will be established for lower division students who have acquired sufficient knowledge and fluency to follow upper division courses; this will be after the example of leading Universities and colleges in the United States.

The Institute will work towards more complete recognition by the Western College Association and its Commission on Membership and Standards. Negotiations will be pursued with one of the foremost California colleges, with a view to obtaining its sponsorship in the matter of graduate studies and to bringing about a broad collaboration,

The study of the organization of Junior and Graduate years abroad will be pursued in concurrence with the member institutions of the Western College Association and with French, German, Italian, Spanish and Swiss Universities. As soon as feasible, the Director will visit these foreign Universities and report on the project.

With the achievement of a wider recognition and with greater means of promotion at our disposal, we shall be alle to look for a notable increase in enrollment during 1958. Every consideration will be given to enriching and enlarging the program; experience gained over three years will prove of the utmost worth.

We plan to keep in close touch with our alumni and to bring growing numbers of them back to us for new sessions. They will assist in promoting our aims and we shall assist them at all times in the pursuit of their studies or in the progress of their careers. This has already been undertaken with great success.

The Institute is now a force. Its influence is spreading and will continue to spread in every field of foreign study that has for its purpose international understanding, together with the knowledge, maintenance and development of the basic cultural values of our civilization. We sincerely hope that the importance of pursuing such goals will meet with wide recognition; the matter is of paramount significance to this country in its leadership of the world.

FISCAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM
OCT. 1 1956 to OCT. 1 1957

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Donations	$11,680.00	* Promotion	$1913.59
Tuition	1,640.00	Instruction	5895.00
Misc. Receipts	678.31	** Other Expenses	4174.48
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$13,998.31	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$11,983.07

* Travels
** Promotions: Catalogue, Stamps, Advertisement
Operation
Miscellaneous

STANLEY EWIG
TREASURER

The general and fiscal report for 1957, and the project for 1958 were unanimously approved by the Board of Trustees, at its Fall meeting, October 28, 1957.

GASPARD ETIENNE WEISS
PRESIDENT

Bird, Remsen
Personal

THE MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN STUDIES

GASPARD ETIENNE WEISS
PRESIDENT

P. O. BOX 1522
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE FRONTIER 2-3560

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U.S.N. (RETIRED)

REAR ADM. EARL STONE, U.S.N.

GASPARD E. WEISS

Mr. Edward R: Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

A big time scientist said to me in the PO at Carmel; "1958 is the year! We either harness this power for good or we head to perdition", -- words to that effect!

Well I will be seventy and with whatever is left I certainly intend to add by pennyworth to the upgrade!

This place, believe me, Ed is as exciting as any community I know, and it looks sometimes as if the Unseen has chosen it for a very special demonstration.

How I wish you would have Mr. AAron or some other henchman come out and take a look and set up a "Person to Person" of Admiral Raymond Spruance and what he is doing to make the world he helped to save worth the saving and protect it from those animalicules you referred to.

Take alook at the letters attached and the program of one of the 8 annual commenteements of the Army Lahggage School. When we came up here pretty bedraggled, General Swing appointed me on the Civilian Advisory Committee of the 6th Army and in that a sub-committee was appointed consisting of Morse Cartwright, Henry Houghton and myself, and out of that has come this civilian counterpart the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies.

I am attaching its Report of the Third Summer Seminar.

Its the Ember Season! God bless Janet, Casey and Ed, and if Helen were uttering this blessing she would add, "Make Ed President of the USA".

With affectionate regard and if you want to know how I think at this time listen to the record "This I Believe". What a strange and tragic and mysterious death of Ward and his party! Did any information ever come to light?

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
December 15, 1957

So

Rem

Mr. Robert F. Mello,
Director of Personnel,
Army Ballistic Missile Agency
Huntsville, Alabama

My deay Mr. Mello:-

It was very good to have you in our home yesterday and to watch the imagination at work in that important preliminary conference on the subject of "Senior Man Power" and its use.

Please note the attached letters.

I will set up the luncheon for the 14th of February, -- though from what I have just listened to coming from Paris, -- that seems a bit far off.

You will get in touch with Dr. Wernher von Braun and will let me know if he can be with us.

You will note that I have written to the several persons concerned on the subject of the conference.

I hope very much that Superintendent Simpson can be with us that day and that he will come down soon for some good talk.

What happens in Paris to-morrow and the days following may effect the situation.

As was indicated in the conversation, on the side, with you, our battle to-day is with the principalities and powers of the air, and it takes a combination of faith, facts and fire, -- spiritual fire -- in the human heart, as well as other matters, — to meet and defeat what is destructive to human values!

God help you in the work which you are doing, and life up our hearts.

Cordially,

Russell Bird

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
December 15

President Albert B. Ruddock,
Board of Trustees, Calif. Inst. of Technology
Buena Vista Road, Montecito, California

Dear Alnert:-

The date for this luncheon to which you are most cordially invited, is the 14th of February. It will be at your Old Capital Club and the following present; Robert Champion, Robert Mello, Raymond Spruance, Earl Stone, Vernon Pick, Sam Morse, Gaspard Weiss, Yourself, myself, and we hope President Burns of the Western College Association. Perhaps Lee Du Bridge can come up.

The conference will take place in mid April at the US Navy Postgraduate School, and the subject will be the use of "Senior Man Power".

Attached are some letters relating to the matter.

Your friend, Vernon Pick, expressed a special desire to have you there!

There is a mighty lot of talk hereabouts on the possibility of the University establishing a campus in these parts and if it does there are a lot of contributing factors, which could give much satisfaction. I will tell you more about that presently.

O Yes, Leonard Firestone is invited to the luncheon. As you know the Firestone Corporation has its research laboratories here.

The Monterey Institute is certainly getting on its feet, thanks primarily to the generous friends, the leadership of Weiss, and the subvention ofthe Crown Zellerbach Foundation. Your help also much appreciated, -- your gift to the Library!

Note attached program of the Army Language School.

Karl Block said; "Retirement is wonderful but you get no vacations." Helen has a story for you. Better come up and hear it.

Love for you and Margaret, from us both

PO2502 Always
Carmel, Cal
December 15, 1957

His Excellency,
Ambassador James David Zellerbach
The Embassy, Via Veneto, Rome, Italy

My dear David:-

Attached are some letters which will indicate how things are proppering here in Monterey for the Cause of Life Liberty and the Pursuit!

We had a fine high-powered conference on the subject of Senior Man Power at the Bohemian Club, arranged by Joe Thompson, and a follow-up here at my house yesterday when more precise arrangements were made for the Full Dress affair at the US Navy PG School in April.

I will keep you informed.

The Monterey Institute is getting under way for the summer seminar in 1958 and the outlook is very good indeed. Weiss had a most favorable conversation with the authorities at Berkeley, and the work done for graduate credit will be honored and that is most important.

On Friday, Bishop Block gave the Commencement address on the occasion of the graduation of some 22 Army personnel at the ALS School. Note what he said on the important of language study.

I am attaching a copy of the program.

David! One of these days when the Crown Zellerbach Foundation makes an inventory of the results of its benefaction, I prophecy that it will be apparent that more has come from the help given to the Institute in getting under way, than perhaps anything else it has sponsored!

I am afraid that some of your colleagues at the HQ may have wondered if they had not given too much! Our total budget last year was less than $14,000.00 thanks to so much free service and token payment. This year it will probably be about double.

I had a fine talk with Julian Davis of the Bank of America on the subject of the Bank's joining in the sponsoring. If they do it will be a change of policy, -- but the pressure of the world may justify such change of policy. No time should be lost.

Bill Gahagan sent me the calendar of the Overseas School. Nice to see you there in one of the pictures.

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
December 14, 1957

ffectionately

Rene

President Robert Burns
College of the Pacific
Western College Association
Stockton, California

My dear President Burns:-

There will be a conference, the second, of the International Science Foundation at the US Navy Postgraduate School, in April and a preliminary consideration of the same at the School on February 14th. You will receive more precise information presently from the Director, Mr. Robert Champion. The main theme will be the use of "Senior Man Power".

As indicated in the attached summary of a meeting here yesterday it is very much to be desired that you should, as President of the Western College Association, be present for this preliminary conversation, and give your counsel.

However before that, if you can arrange it, I wish you would come over and lunch with some of us, locally concerned, at the Old Capital Club. I can set up such a luncheon almost any time except a Friday or Saturday or Sunday. Could on Friday perhaps.

If you can do this will ~~yx~~ you give me a ring, telephone, Mayfair 4-4022.

Your relation, Jane Fylling, tells me that you come over quite frequently....

So much is happening here, as I am sure you are aware, that is important in itself and in demonstration for other areas, and I am sure the same would greatly benefit from your counsel.

You are recently back from Russia and your experience there will help!

Hoping to hear from you presently, I am

Sincerely

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
December 15, 1957

Mr. Robert Champion, Director
International Science Foundation
Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Bob:-

To gather up the records of the good conference yesterday at my house;

(1) A luncheon for further preliminary check-up for the "full dress" affair at the US Navy PG School on April 15, -- the luncheon to be on the 14th of February at the Old Capital Club.

(2) To luncheon others invited as indicated on your list, including Albert Ruddock and Lee Du Bridge of Cal-Tek, and President Robert Burns of the College of the Pacific.

(3) Main concern the use of "Senior Man Power", but also other matters including a survey of present education to which Supt. Eldon Covell of Monterey will make a contribution.

(4) Report of plans to be made to several on your list including Roy Larsen, President TIME Inc.

(5) Much talk about the need of a COrdinator here of the many sparkling matters related to the job in hand.

(6) Mr. Bello and you will make appointments to see President Dean Rusk of the Rockefeller Foundation while you are in New York for counsel and possible support, -- also other Board secretaries who could be helpful.

(7) There were present, Admiral Spruance, Admiral Stone, Mr. Robert Mello, Director of Personnel from the Army Ballistic Agency at Huntsville, Alabama, President Gaspard Weiss of the Monterey Institute, yourself and myself!

Note letters attached relating thereto....

What a place this is!!

PO2502 Cordially
Carmel, Cal,
December 15, 1957

President Albert B. Ruddock,
Board of Trustees, Calif. Inst. of Technology
Buena Vista Road, Montecito, California

Dear Albert:-

The date for this luncheon to which you are most cordially invited, is the 14th of February. It will be at your Old Capital Club and the following present; Robert Champion, Robert Mello, Raymond Spruance, Earl Stone, Vernon Pick, Sam Morse, Gaspard Weiss, Yourself, myself, and we hope President Burns of the Western College Association. Perhaps Lee Du Bridge can come up.

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Karl Block said; "Retirement is wonderful but you get no vacations." Helen has a story for you. Better come up and hear it.

Love for you and Margaret, from us both

PO2502 Always
Carmel, Cal
December 15, 1957

Graduation

13 December 1957
Sports Arena
0915 Hours

FOR OUR GUESTS .....

It will be appreciated if our guests would rise with the Graduating class when the Adjutant calls "ATTENTION" for the Processional ....

And remain standing through the National Anthem and the Invocation.

THANK YOU

MESSAGE TO GRADUATES

On the occasion of your graduation, I extend to you the congratulations and warm wishes of the Staff and Faculty, as well as my own, on your successful accomplishment of a difficult course. Your success is a measure of the School's success, and graduations are therefore deeply gratifying to the Staff and Faculty.

We have endeavored to impart a functional knowledge of your various languages. However, considering the vastness of languages, it would be manifestly incorrect to claim that you are now linguists in the full sense of the term. Rather, it is more appropriate to say that you have acquired a sound foundation upon which you may build and expand your knowledge.

Your identity as graduates of the US Army Language School is now established, and we earnestly hope that the interest developed during your studies here will influence you to continue these pursuits. Only by such efforts can you be prepared to render substantial service in these critical times.

I have every confidence you will acquit yourselves well in whatever part of the world your orders may take you. I am sure that you are aware of the responsibilities which lie within the public trust confided in all of us who wear the uniform of the United States Armed Forces.

My heartiest congratulations again and every good wish for the holiday season ahead, and for a purposeful and Happy New Year. Good luck and Godspeed.

Walter E. Kraus

WALTER E. KRAUS
Colonel, Artillery
Commandant

COMMANDANT

Colonel Walter E. Kraus

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT

Lieutenant Colonel Fred A. Hicks

DIVISION DIRECTORS

Far Eastern	Mr. Tsutomu P. Tekawa
Middle East-Slavic	Mr. Val Hempel
Russian	Mr. Vladimir Kopeikin

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN
(Graduating Classes)

Chinese-Cantonese	Mr. Kenneth D. Howe
Chinese-Mandarin	Dr. Pao Ch'en Lee
Japanese	Mr. Shigeya Kihara
Korean	Mr. Johng Y. Sohn
Arabic	Mr. Kamil Said
Czech	Mr. Bohumil Mensik
Lithuanian	Mr. George A. Gricius
Polish	Mr. Stefan Kaminski
Serbo-Croatian	Mr. Marin J. Stude
Turkish	Mr. Velid M. Dag
Russian	Mr. Alexander P. Albov

PROGRAM
***

CONCERT
***

Russian Student Choir
Mr. Nicholas Vorobiov
Director

52d Army Band
CWO Michael Rega, USA
Bandmaster

PROCESSIONAL
******

NATIONAL ANTHEM

52d Army Band
CWO Michael Rega, Bandmaster

INVOCATION

The Rev. Kenneth L. Sandercock
Vicor, St. James Episcopal Church, Monterey

INTRODUCTION OF GUEST SPEAKER

Lieutenant Colonel Fred A. Hicks, Assistant Commandant

GRADUATION ADDRESS

The Rt. Rev. Karl Morgan Block
The Bishop of California, Protestant Episcopal Church

PRESENTATION OF
GENERAL MAXWELL D. TAYLOR AWARD
TO OUTSTANDING ENLISTED
GRADUATE

Bishop Karl Morgan Block

AWARD OF CERTIFICATES OF ACHIEVEMENT

Lieutenant Colonel Fred A. Hicks

AWARD OF DIPLOMAS

Lieutenant Colonel Fred A. Hicks

BENEDICTION

Chaplain (Major Henry G. Dutcher)

RECESSIONAL
***

OUTSTANDING ENLISTED GRADUATE

Sfc William R. Park	Japanese	Class 12-72

CERTIFICATES OF ACHIEVEMENT

LCDR	John E. Pearce	Japanese	12-72
Capt	Francis R. Case	Polish	12-34
M/Sgt	William E. Johnson	Chinese-Mandarin	12-52
Sfc	Gordon W. Larson	Korean	18-5
Sp3	Frank J. Corliss, Jr.	Russian	12-64
Sp3	Alan N. Marshall	Serbo-Croatian	12-25
Sp3	Joseph S. Roseman	Korean	12-46

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION

LT COL	William Evans-Smith	Russian	12-64
Capt	Robert B. Edwards	Arabic	12-35
M/Sgt	Hans F. Olsen	Chinese-Cantonese	12-12
M/Sgt	Peter W. Paskewitz	Lithuanian	12-4
M/Sgt	Douglas A. Willard	Korean	18-5
Sp2	Ludek A. Kozlik	Russian	12-64
Sp3	Richard D. Carey	Chinese-Mandarin	12-52
Sp3	Paul F. Clements	Polish	12-34
Sp3	Gus J. Elbert, III	Czech	12-43
Sp3	Robert C. Geryk	Russian	12-64
Sp3	Joel S. Minster	Japanese	12-72
Sp3	Peter E. Wandmacher	Korean	12-46
Sp3	William D. Wiel	Russian	12-64
Sp3	CHARLES W. WILDER	RUSSIAN	12-64

CLASSES

Chinese-Cantonese	12 mo	Class	12
Chinese-Mandarin	12 mo		52
Japanese	12 mo		72
Korean	12 mo		46
Korean	18 mo		5
Arabic	12 mo		35
Czech	12 mo		43
Lithuanian	12 mo		4
Polish	12 mo		34
Serbo-Croatian	12 mo		25
Turkish	12 mo		26
Russian	12 mo		64

ROSTER OF STUDENTS

CHINESE-CANTONESE 12-12

CAPT William S. Clement
M/Sgt Hans F. Olsen

CHINESE-MANDARIN 12-52

CAPT Clifford A. Aubil
CAPT Leland L. Stevenson
1/LT Alf M. Berg
M/Sgt Roger E. Brooks
M/Sgt William E. Johnson
M/Sgt Elijah Nelson
Sfc Don J. Murphy
Sfc Stanley A. Urban
Sfc Delbert C. Vaughan
Sp2 Lorrin D. Jorgensen
Sp3 Robert P. Alleman
Sp3 Ralph B. Barnes
Sp3 Edward A. J. Boissineau
Sp3 Richard D. Carey
Sp3 Wallace P. Douglass
Sp3 Lawrence P. Eggleston
Sp3 Richard I. Fairfield
Sp3 Fred W. Hopkins, Jr.
Sp3 Jean D. Hopkins
Sp3 Gilbert B. MacLaren, Jr.
Sp3 Warren A. Robertson
Sp3 Howell C. Sasser
Sp3 John R. Terrill
Sp3 James O. Watkins
Sp3 William R. Wolfe

JAPANESE 12-72

LT COL James J. Hagenback
LT COL Richard C. Moran

JAPANESE 12-72 Cont'd

LCDR John E. Pearce
1/LT Richard W. Brown
Sfc Howard N. Kelley, Jr.
Sfc William R. Park
Sfc Arthur G. Rice
Sgt James Herrington
Sp2 Bobby F. Nanney
Sp3 Harry F. Edson, Jr.
Sp3 Joel S. Minster

KOREAN 12-46

1/LT Charles A. Allen
1/LT Donald C. Buckley
Sfc Ramon L. DePalm, Sr.
Sgt George R. Hawkes
Sp2 Roy P. Morin
Sp3 Alphen J. Akahoshi
Sp3 Richard A. Arthur
Sp3 Larry R. Bradley
Sp3 James E. Christensen, Jr
Sp3 Richard J. Dalzell
Sp3 Gordon K. DeLaHunt
Sp3 Eldon F. Faast
Sp3 Lawrence A. Kell
Sp3 Benson Lake
Sp3 Patrick J. O'Reilly
Sp3 Joseph S. Roseman
~~Sp3 Edward R. Spehar~~
Sp3 Peter E. Wandmacher
Sp3 Paul A. Wehner
Sp3 Ellison H. Weldon

KOREAN 18-5

M/Sgt Douglas A. Willard
Sfc Eliseo Garcia
Sfc Gordon W. Larson
Sfc Albert E. McFarley
Sfc Robert C. Miller
Sfc Noboru Namihira
Sfc Elbert E. Rife
Sfc James M. Terry
Sgt Robert D. Clayton
Sp2 Harry L. Mathews
Sgt Charley M. Ross

ARABIC 12-35

MAJ Henry O. Rhodes
CAPT John S. Chrisenberry
CAPT Robert B. Edwards
1/LT LeRoy P. Ades
1/LT James W. Gerlacher, Sr.
M/Sgt Donnel J. Drake
Sgt James H. Crawley, III
Sp3 Francis P. Averill
Sp3 William J. Straney

CZECH 12-43

1/LT Windle Kirk
Sfc Clyde H. Reed
Sgt Joseph R. Benko, Jr.
Sgt Frank C. Walter
Sp3 Kenneth Aid, Jr.
Sp3 Carl E. Bertrand
Sp3 Glen H. Burrows
Sp3 Gus J. Elbert, III
Sp3 James G. Gwynne
Sp3 Robert M. Koffsky
Sp3 Brian P. Lane

LITHUANIAN 12-4

M/Sgt Peter P. Lipkan
M/Sgt Charles E. Mentzer
M/Sgt Peter W. Paskewitz
Sfc Jacob A. Foster

POLISH 12-34

CAPT Bruce M. Carswell
CAPT Francis R. Case
ENS John P. Wilson
M/Sgt John S. Milucky
M/Sgt Tommie L. Stringfellow
Sfc Jesse E. Magers
Sfc Alfred C. Skopinski
Sfc Kenneth H. Wheaton
Sp2 Richard E. Phelps
Sp3 Paul F. Clements
Sp3 William J. Coming
Sp3 Kendall A. Mills
Sp3 Donald W. Suftko

SERBO-CROATIAN 12-25

MAJ Lawrence J. Klima
CIV Peter A. Pastilong
Sp3 James E. Hunteman
Sp3 John M. Livesey
Sp3 Alan N. Marshall
Sp3 Anthony F. Matten
Sp3 Robert W. Orr

TURKISH 12-26

1/LT William R. Johnston
Sgt William A. Lewis
Sgt John J. McKenna
Sp3 Robert V. Campbell

RUSSIAN 12-64

COL	Edwin M. Kirton	Sp2	Victor A. Kunke
MRS.	Lera F. Kirton	Sp2	Pedro J. Logo
LT COL	William Evans-Smith	Sp2	John R. Nettie
CAPT	Emmett M. Chandler	Sgt	Harold W. Ragan
CAPT	George G. Mosgrove	Sp2	Thomas A. Stevens
CAPT	William E. Sievers	Sp3	Charles E. Adkins, III
CAPT	Richard A. Szymczyk	Sp3	William A. Andrews
~~1/LT~~	~~Joseph E. Desmarais~~	Sp3	William T. Averill
1/LT	Thomas R. Dooley	Sp3	Jeffrey E. Bedell
1/LT	Kern B. Posey	Sp3	Jon T. Benn
CWO	Robert P. Marshall	Sp3	Donald D. Bodenbach
M/Sgt	George R. Bessonette	Sp3	Lee H. Boylan, Jr.
M/Sgt	Lee F. Brockmeier	Sp3	George C. Bridgers
M/Sgt	Marvin C. Burkgren	Sp3	William G. Buckner
M/Sgt	Howard Lehto	Sp3	John M. Burke
M/Sgt	Donald L. Lewis	Sp3	Frank J. Corliss, Jr.
M/Sgt	Gilberto Martinez-Sandin	Sp3	John R. Cunningham, Jr.
M/Sgt	Harvey C. McCready	Sp3	Laurence E. Davis
M/Sgt	Glenn Porter	Sp3	Thomas F. DeVoe
M/Sgt	Edward J. Salunek	Sp3	James E. Falen
M/Sgt	Harry J. Warner	Sp3	Cecil R. Garlin
Sfc	Budd W. Boyer	Sp3	Charles H. Gerard
Sfc	William R. Carr	Sp3	Robert C. Geryk
Spl	Fred Fierro	Sp3	John H. Gidley
Sfc	Tetsuo Ihara	Sp3	Donald H. Goodyear, Jr.
Sfc	Robert A. Karch	Sp3	David F. Hambleton
Sfc	John R. Olexy	Sp3	Peter J. Heffernan
Sfc	Frederick A. Preston, Jr	Sp3	Gaylord N. Hinman
Sfc	Robert L. Rozzell	Sp3	Robert D. Jackson, Jr.
Sfc	Clyde H. Smith	Sp3	Edward J. Konizeski
Sfc	Frank J. Wheeler	Sp3	John M. Krogness
Sfc	Raymond E. Whitby	Sp3	Donn L. Leber
Sp2	Andrew D. Balog	Sp3	Alan Z. Lefkowitz
Sgt	Donald V. Barbeau	Sp3	William R. Mapp
Sp2	Duane L. Coffey	Sp3	Donald B. Nelowet
Sgt	Kenneth J. Dollahite, Jr	Sp3	Daniel M. Powelaitis
Sp2	Demetri Kohut	Sp3	John R. Riddell
Sp2	Ludek A. Kozlik	Sp3	Dennis S. Roussey
Sgt	William J. Krueser	Sp3	Archie G. Rugh, III
		Sp3	Robert Schimmel

RUSSIAN 12-64 Cont'd

Sp3 Louis J. Seldes
Sp3 Don D. Smith
Sp3 Harry V. Steedman
Sp3 John M. Stephens
Sp3 Conrad J. Wettergreen
Sp3 Alexander W. Whitaker, III
Sp3 William D. Wiel
Sp3 Charles W. Wilder
Sp3 Lowell T. Wrucke
Sp3 ~~Pfc~~ Herbert L. Poole
Pvt-2 Eric E. Peabody

Bu

December 6, 1957

Dear Rem:

Thanks for your recent communication.

As you know, I have long thought that the pigs would inherit the earth, but I have since changed my mind. I now doubt there will be any pigs left.

We are making an effort on December 30 from 10-11 P.M.,E.S.T., which is a report of Marian Anderson's tour of Asia. You have my permission to tell your friends that it will be the best effort your dissolute, but not disrespectful friend ever undertook.

As ever yours,

Dr. Remsen Bird
Chairman
The Monterey Institute
of Foreign Studies
P. O. Box 1522
Monterey, California

mcc

ivil, Rom

UC Campus 'Belongs' on Peninsula

The scheduled additional campus of the University of California should be located "where it belongs"—in the Monterey Peninsula area—despite offers of free or possibly cheaper sites in other areas.

That was the opinion of some 75 Salinas Valley and Peninsula UC alumni at a dinner meeting at the San Carlos Hotel last night. They signed a scroll, listing their arguments, to be sent to the university regents.

Monday a university committee will arrive to inspect a half dozen sites in the Peninsula area. The university has announced intentions to establish a branch campus in one of five counties between Monterey and San Francisco.

The alumni group's endorsement of the Pendisula as a campus site follows similar action by all the Peninsula cities and a number of school districts and other Peninsula organizations.

Reasons Outlined

Reasons behind the growing support of the Peninsula campus proposal were outlined last night by Dr. Remsen Bird of Carmel. Bird, a former president of Occidental College and honorary UC graduate, is a member of the Peninsula university site committee, headed by Adm. Raymond A. Spruance (USN-ret).

He said the campus location should not be based primarily on population or population trends or by an attractive offer of property for a location.

Instead, he emphasized what he and many alumni present felt was the most important reason—and the reason that made the Peninsula the most logical campus site—by reading a letter from Stanley McCaffrey.

McCaffrey is chairman of the UC committee, appointed by university president Robert Gordon Sproul, which will arrive Monday. He wrote:

"I am thoroughly and heartily in accord with the general principle that the new campus in the south coast region should be established where it can best serve higher educational needs."

This should be the "guiding factor for selection of the new campus," he said.

Elaborating on this theme, Bird stressed the argument that higher education already has a firm foothold in the Peninsula. He re-

(Continued on page 4)

UC Campus 'Belongs' on Peninsula

(Continued from page 1)

ferred to the location of the Army Language School, the Naval Post Graduate School, Monterey Peninsula Junior College, Hopkins Marine Laboratory, the Fort Ord training school, and Hartnel College at nearby Salinas.

Besides these institutions, which help produce an attractive academic climate, Bird pointed out that the Peninsula includes a large number of persons greatly interested in higher education—"probably more per capita than any other area of this size in the world."

These reasons plus the "desirability of the Peninsula as a site for research laboratories" could make the Peninsula a "great educational center," he said.

The possibility of a Peninsula campus site is "one of the greatest opportunities ever given to any community in this state," he said. Salinas and Monterey groups are "united with the best spirit" behind the idea, he said.

Possible Sites

On the question of possible sites, Bird said three locations appeared to be the most favorable among those that would be shown the committee Monday.

The T. A. Work ranch is located one mile east of Monterey on the Salinas highway opposite the airport and a planned light industrial research area. It includes about 550 acres of gently sloping land with heights offering views of Monterey Bay and the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Three miles east of Monterey beyond the Work ranch, the Bishop ranch lies mostly on high ground with about 300 acres of rolling flats along the highway.

The Guidotti property plus additional land is located roughly half way to Salinas. With the possibility that Fort Ord might pull back its artillery range, this site would have about 400 acres of flat ground along the highway.

Other Areas

Other areas included the Old Capitol Site, owned by Del Monte Properties, and located on Carmel Hill with about 400 acres of flats or gentle slopes and the rest in hills and forest.

The top of Del Monte Forest with more than 1,000 acres of sloping, buildable table-land covered with pines and accessible from the Carmel-Pacific Grove highway, which is planned as an expressway.

The Hatton ranch property at the Carmel Valley mouth including a bowl-shaped site ideal for a community, but not as accessible as the other sites to regional population. It includes more than 1,000 acres of flat land adjacent to Highway 1.

These will be among the sites to be shown the committee Monday when it arrives at noon at the Naval Air Facility for a briefing and welcome by Navy School superintendent Rear Adm. E. E. Stone. Maj. Gen. William M. Breckinridge, Fort Ord commanding general has offered helicopters and jeeps to the committee for site inspections, he said.

THE MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN STUDIES

GASPARD ETIENNE WEISS
PRESIDENT

P. O. BOX 1522
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE FRONTIER 2-3560

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U.S.N. (RETIRED)
REAR ADM. EARL STONE, U.S.N.
GASPARD E. WEISS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

God Bless you for much! Right now for Howard K. Smith! What a broadcast this morning, and I wish that the whole nation could have heard him!

Attached is the report of the Third Summer Seminar of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies which will I feel sure interest you.

What I wish and wish is that you would have Mr. AAron explore the possibilities and the value of doing a "Person to Person" broadcast of the great hero of these parts, Admiral Raymond A Spruance.

Please note what is said on the subject in the attached!

One never knows who may turn out to ~~the~~ be a Barnabas to a Paul, or what community may be the endemic center of a great awakening! Think about this.

Having spent much of the time of the First World War on the island of Corfou, I have always had a special concern for its importance in the world scene.

Thucydides tells, as you know, how the plight of Epidamnus and the concern of Corfou, a colony of Corinth, and the Athenian Empire and the whole of the Peloponnesian produced the involvement that ended the great moment of Greek culture!

We are faced with a similar situation, and reading the history of that tremendous time, all you need do is substitute for the names Athens and Sparta, The Soviets and the USA, and for the allies, one side and another, the contemporary associated nations. Really terrific.

Monterey is alive. The Zeitgeist hovers over this place. The man who leads is the one who led at Midway. If you want to know more, dear Ed, ask me!

Best to you and Janet, from your two constant admirers.

Affectionately

Gene

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
November 17, 1957

President Roy E. Larsen,
T I M E , Life, Time and Fortune Bldg.,
Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY

My dear Mr. Larsen:-

TIME, November 18, 1957 lies open before me and the wide eyed Dr. Teller, from its cover (because the open Time is so opened!) is staring at me!

I recall with continued inspiration a conversation with you many years ago concerning general education and what might be done about it. At the time, perhaps the conversation had an "academic" flavor, but obviously what you had to say is revealed in the present situation as much more than that.

What I wish very much could happen is that you, or one of your emissaries could stop by Monterey and investigate what is going on in this "Community" that is decidedly awake to the needs of the time!

The hero of the hour is Admiral Raymond A. Spruance who as you know, outguessed the Japanese and perhaps saved our country from much evil.

Someone said the other day, Raymond Spruance saved the country and now he is constantly busy in trying to keep it worth the saving!

Attached is the report of the Third Summer Seminar of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies which is part of what he is doing!

Adriano Olivetti, is so right in his Movimento Communita through which he teaches Italy the philosophy and laws and techniques of self government -- in the community. It is so it seems to me also, in the Community that the forces are released which prove the worth of what we profess!

But I would like very much to give you a full report of what is going on here, and if TIME were to put the couuntenance of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance on its cover and tell the story of this wise and courageous and humane retired naval officer to the world, I feel sure it would help in this pressing situation, needing trained brains and persons competent to train them!

With highest esteem and cordial regard,

Sincerely

Ernest Bee

P02502
Carmel, Cal
November 17, 1957

President Samuel S. Stratton
Middlebury, Vermont

My dear President Stratton:-

Greetings!

As a retired College President, in this time of such tremendous meaning, in which it seems, (viewed from man's point of view) as a moment when we can demolish outrselves or apply knowledge, through good will and understanding, to the betterment of society --- I free myself to some degree of frustrations, and try to direct faith through works! What a sentence!!

But the occasion of writing to you is the thought that we might do some services together, through the leadership of Middlebury in Language Study and what is going on here by the leadership of these foreign scholars in a similar effort.

Therefore, I am sending you a report of the Third Summer Seminar and hope through this preliminary statement to engage you in correspondence.

The President's project "People to People" will succeed in building mutual understanding and cooperation by just such combinations, I believe.

However, read the attached and let us take off from there!

May I give this comment of sentiment.

My respected Grandfather in the fifties was in charge of the schools of Bennington and my mother grew up in North Bennington, and I was brought up in the area of Union College In Schenectady, where my grandfather, Isaac Watson Dunham was at one time Superintendent of Schools. So you see this is pretty much in my blood.

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
November 17, 1957

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance,
PO Box, Pebble Beach, California

Dear Raymond:-

Let me gather up the conversation and comments of the luncheon this noon concerning the coming of the Investigation Committee of the University of California.

There were present before the luncheon, Spruance, Stone, Farr, Pattee, Houghton, Van Loben Sels and Bird. Van Loben Sels did not continue with us for the luncheon.

(1) Senator Farr reported that General Breckinridge said that he would be ready to provide helicoptors for the air view of the properties, if desired

(2) The seating arrangement for the luncheon on the 18th at the US Navy PG School, was gone over and given to Admiral Stone.

(3) Admiral Stone told of a statement given by Allen Knight that the Janss people of LA, who developed the property around the University of California had gotten an option on 2,000 acres in the vicinity of Castroville. It was presumed that it was done mindful of the possibility of the University locating a campus in these parts.

(After luncheon Farr, Pattee and Bird looked into the record at the Abstract office and found that there was a piece of land 100 acres which they had bought near Castroville. That was all.)

(4) Considerable discussion on the desire to assure the Work family that whatever may be done, shall be wholly in accordance with their understanding and approval. This was emphasized in further conversation with Frank Work. It was suggested that Sam Morse, who enjoys the confidence of Mr. Work and is a member of the Committee should confer with Mr. Work. You will see Mr. Morse to-morrow morning and report to the Committee.

(5) It was the opinion of all present that the "Old Airport" was in every way magnificently suited for the location of such an institution.

(6) It was suggested that Admiral Stone should comment on the value especially in this highly poten t time, for the faculty of the Graduate School of the Navy to have the University proximus. This was also emphatically endorsed by comments referred to, made by Mr. Leonard Firestone with reference to the Firestone Research Laboratory adjoining the airport acres.

(7) There was considerable discussion concerning the possibility of organizing a non-profit company, which could properly exploit the land, possibly from The airport to the Bishop Property, mindful of the equities and interests of the owners and with whatever profit beyond that interest, going to the University. Very interesting!

Attached is the article on this pressing subject of training superior brains from this morning's Wall Street Journal!

So

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
November 13

Dr. George M. Day
422 Leland Avenue
Palo Alto, Cal.

Dear George:-

I have just checks with Leonard Fletcher and December 5th is fine for us.

As soon as you make it firm with Mr. Kerensky and the others let m e know.

The luncheon will be at the Old Capital Club, (Casa Amesti) in Monterey.

The little blue dining room seats eight people very nicely and I have invited, in addition to the four of you, Fletcher and myself, Admiral Raymond A. Spruance and Admiral Earl Stone, the latter the Commandant of the US Navy PG School.

Perhaps if you can be here by 11:30 we can have an informal reception up stairs and open the occasion to all the members.

Its a very beautiful Club in the Adobe, built in 1820 by a Spanish grandee named Jose Amesti, and it was restored by Frances Elkins, and in her will left to the National Trust.

The National Trust has turned it over to a group of men with the understanding that it would do several things, viz. (1) Preserve the building and its exhibition of the decorative art of France, (2) Give pleasure and satisfaction to the members, and (3) Entertain visitors who come in great numbers from all over the world.

So it is most appropriate that Messers Kerensky, Sworakowsky, the Russian student, George Day, and Leonard Fletcher should be of that number.

I am, of course, very eager to talk with Mr. Kerensky concerning the Remsen Bird lectures.

He spoke so well over "Meet the Press".

You and Fletcher will have much to say to one another for I know that the two of you agree most heartily on basic matters for the good of our society!

So till then. Be sure to let me know as soon as possible when you will come. It takes 2 hours and then a bit from Palo Alto to Monterey. Polk Street is the first street to the left as you come in, from Alvarado.

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
November 13

Ken

Vice President Stanley E. McCaffrey,
University of California
Berkeley, California

My dear Mr. McCaffrey:-

Last evening Admiral Raymond Spruance held the first "full dress" meeting of his Committee to confer with you and your colleagues when you come down on Monday!

There were present representatives of the several communities, of the educational institutions, the press, the graduates of the University, interested citizens, and the US Navy Postgraduate School.

The meeting was held at the US Navy Postgraduate school.

The general conversation was with reference to the best way to serve your committee when they arrive.

As you have been informed, the procedure will be pretty much as follows:

On arrival at the PG School, there will be a brief presentation of what may be planned and how it is here. Following luncheon those who find it possible to go along will gather with your committee and show the several possible sites.

On return from such investigation the group will stop by the Casa Ascoti (Old Capital Club) for some refreshing and then drive through the Army Language School and on to the Del Monte Lodge where your Committee will spend the night. Dinner will be served to the group either at the Lodge or the Rusket Club, and following that opportunity for conference.

A brochure has been prepared by Messrs Bennett, Cutter, and Shaw which will by map, and facts give you a general picture.

Admiral Spruance made the comment at the close of the meeting that nothing has interested him more since retirement than the possibility of the University becoming the leading factor in this highly endowed area. (words mine! sentiment his!)

Its a great opportunity for all of us, and as Carrie Jacobs Bond remarked OPPORTUNITY MAY KNOCK OFTEN BUT ITS BETTER TO ANSWER THE FIRST KNOCK!

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
November 13

Cordially

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Admiral Earl Stone, Commandant
The United States Navy Postgraduate School,
Monterey, California

Dear Earl:-

There certainly is a stirring of the spirit in these parts! It is very evident.

The luncheon yesterday was most inspiring and the fact that Raymond Spruance has caught the ball and carries it with such efficiency and zeal is for all of us invigorating, to say the least!

Now as to the possibility of a grand full dress conference concerning with "Man Power" for the present tremendous need and opportunity and under the auspices of the Navy School, -- let us dig into that one!

(1) You have written to Dr. James Killian Jr. now the President's advisor of such matters.

(2) Perhaps you will write also to your classmate, Dr. Arthur S. Adams who is President of the American Council of Education. (I will get from him presently multigraph copies of the address but if you have it run off then we could get it into circulation immediately.

(3) I will write at once also to President Henry Wriston of the America Assembly and get his cooperation. He has been invited by Occidental College to give the Remsen Bird lectures and has agreed to come. Rochard Millar his cousin is President of Occidental's Board of Trustees.

(4) I am sure that Christian de Guigne, Joseph Thompson and Bob Champion of the International Science Foundation will be ready to lead out.

(5) Last week Winch Jones, director of admissions for Cal-Tek was here and he was very enthusiastic for the idea of Cal-Tek, UC, Stanford, industry, International Science Foundation, etc. joining -- and here -- in such an endeavor.

(6) I feel sure we could get Dr. Killian, Adlai Stevenson, and other top liners who properly view this matter beyond all partisan political consideration to come.

(7) The local organizations such as the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, the Army Language School, the World Affairs Council, etc. would I feel sure be ready to assist as may be acceptable.

It is most inspiring to have you lead out in this.

The great need now is trained brains and persons competent to train brains!

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
November 14, 1957

Bird, Remsen

THE MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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DIRECTOR

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ADM. RAYMOND A. SPRUANCE, U.S.N.
AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue
New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

Helen and I were charmed and inspired by the broadcast last evening, "Person to Person" with your visit to the home of the Arthur Larsons. What a very wonderful family!

His comments concerning the "people with people" program certainly put stars into my eyes!

Attached is the brochure of the third summer seminar of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, which is making marks! I wish that you could come out here sometime and see for yourself how this "Movimento Communita" is proving the thesis that people with people can create an atmosphere in which the professional diplomats can do their necessary work wisely and well.

There is a steady flow of travelers going to and returning from and arriving from, all parts of the available world.

Last week Selden Chapin, Ambassador to Iran was with us, a few months ago the head of the Christian Democrat Party Dr. Heinrich Krone of Germany visited us, in a few hours I go to Salinas to oick up Filmer S. C. Northrop of Yale, author of "European Union and US Foreign Policy".

Last year the Old Capital Club, of the Casa Amesti, (David Finley can tell you this story) entertained visitors from the White House to the ends of the earth!

Quite a place this Monterey. Come and see!

Please note attached. You could help!

Warmest regards from us both to Janet, Casey and your amazing self!

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
March 30, 1957

Affectionately

Rem

Please no Reply needed !!!

President Arthur G. Coons,
Past President the Association of American Colleges,
Representative of the AAC on the American Council of Ed'n,
and a very wise man!
Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal

Dear Arthur:-

Thank you for your wise counsel exhibited in the telephone conversation with Allen and me, concerning the situation — so potent for good — in reference to the Overseas School. Please note letters on the subject.

Gaspard Weiss came home full of stars for the reception he had in LA and for the helpfulness of Prof. Fife! Please thank gen tleman.

Ivan Nelson called from Washington last evening and we had good talk on the Overseas School, as indicated in the attahhed.

I am more than happy, I assure you, at your report of the visit of Filmer S. C. Northrop, and the lectures, and wait his arrival this afternoon. Elizabeth McBride will have the Northrops for dinner to-night. We will take them to a concert. This afternoon Bill Gahagan who has been called to join the faculty of the Overseas School will drive over to Salinas with me to pick them up. We will then take them on an inspection tour to the Army Language School, and the US Navy Post graduate School, etc.

To-morrow we will show them the beauty of this fair Peninsula.

You certainly have made a friend in Allen Griffin!

Please note letter to Wally Sterling. I am given the opportunity to help seek out a Dean for the Army Language School, and believe m e, this is an opportunity.

The best to you and blessings many.

PO2502 Affectionately
Carmel, Cal
March 30

How lucky I am to have had you take over before all sensations for me had passed!!

His Excellency
Ambassador James David Zellerbach
The US Embassy, Via Veneto, Rome, Italy

Dear David:-

Thank you for your letter of the 21st and for your many kind words! Also for your wise counsel for Paul Webb. We have a very special combination of understanding, institutions and persons centered in the Overseas School which can produce a demonstration proving the President's Thesis of "People with people".

Last evening Ed Murrow had a program "Person to Person" in which he presented the very charming family of Arthur Larson of the United States Information Agency. He spoke of the importance of just this sort of weaving.

Last night Ivan N elson of the International Education Service called me from Washington to discuss the "snag" and I was glad to have the chance to go over the situation with him. He leaves to-morrow for Lima, Peru and will be gone until the 20th of April.

I am enclosing a letter to Congressman Teague and some other related documents.

Harriet resigned -- pretty tired -- and Robbins Milbank has agreed to take on the Western Office of the IIE. He is also special.

To-day Filmer S. C. Northrop, Sterling Professor of Law of Yale arrives and will be with us over the night, which will give much opportunity for good talk. You know his books, "European Union and US Foreign Policy", etc. I am to take him to see the Army Language School.

I met Negri's young and pretty wife when in Rome, before he became a Benedick!

What is most important for the Overseas School is that the $448,000.00 shall not be lost and if there is delay that it shall be "frozen" until the survey has been made.

Dean Hawks of Mills College apparently is on some kind of a Committee of Counsel and I will call her presently.

Allen is up in Stanford with Raymond Spruance for a conference on US Foreign Policy. And here is the roll of the Old Calital Club!

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
March 30

Affectionately

Rene

Col. Robert Allen Griffin
The Monterey Peninsula Herald
Monterey, Cal.

Dear Allen:-

Here is a package of letters to greet you on your return from Stanford! They, obviously, explain themselves!

Ivan Nelson, IES, called me last evening as he was about to take off for Lima, Peru, where there is to be some kind of a conference on the International Education Service.

Also I am informed that the American Council has refused to take the responsibility which was offered to them. Arthur Adams, its head man, is to be in South American for a Bi-National Conference on educational institutions mutually sponsored. He will leave shortly for SA.

I have a letter from David Zellerbach reassuring us concerning this unfortunate visit of this man Hopkins.

When you get your schedule worked out and know what you want to do in Germany when you will be the guest of your regiment, I hope you will give it to me, and I sincerely hope that you will visit Bamberg. There is a fine experiment going on there in weaving together carefully slected soldiers and German families, worked out by the Army and the people, and with the cooperation of the Gesellschaft fur Auslandskunde. I got a report which I turned over to Hans von Richter to translate and I am very eager to have it appear in the Herald. As you know these soldiers left the USA via the General Walker from Monterey going directly to Bremerhaven. It was my very special privilege, thanks to General Mudgett, to say the Ave and Vale!

I am in correspondence with General H. I. Hodes, Commander in Chief of the USA forces in Europe and who is smart!

Thank you for making me a director of this Army Affair. I am sorry that we shall be with the Ruddocks in Montecito when you get under way.

Keep hold of honorable thumb!

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
March 30, 1957

Affectionately

President Lynn Townsend White, Jr.,
Mills College, East Oakland, California

Dear Tonnie:-

Attached is the brochure of the Third summer seminar of the Monterey Institute of Foreign studies, which is apparently getting its roots down, thanks to these two devoted world aware people, M. Weiss and Madame Fearnley.

Of all places I know Monterey is the one most outstanding where the world presses in on every side, "And he whose soul if flat, the sky will fall in on him by and by" and Dear Edna St. Vincent Millay, and on the rest of us too!

Please note correspondence concerning the Overseas School at Rome, and discuss same with Dean Hawks. I think she is on some kind of committee giving counsel to the International Education Service Department of the USIA.

The School was taken over two years ago by Paul Webb, the very able Principal of the L. A. Highschool who had reached the age of retirement and was persuaded to take on this job by Fulton Freeman, (Rob Freeman's son). Fulton at the time was political and economic counsellor of the Ambassador in Rome and one of the persons who brought this school into being. It has waxed under Paul and the Embassy has approved and urged an appropriation of $448,000.00 for needed salaries and addition buildings.

It has a student enrollment of over 400, from several nations, and is most important in this weaving process.

Someone has gotten the idea that the appropriation should be held up pending further investigation, and has suggested that the American Council do this, but they have refused.

What we fear is that it may be lost, which would be a shame.

Enclosed documents explain! Will you and Mande be down for the World Affairs Council Conference?

Love from us both!

Always

P02502
Carmel, Cal
March 30, 1957

Ps: Read this letter to Col. Kraus. His comment! "We want a man who is expert in linguistics, knows the "structure of language etc." and is completely at home in a second panguage!"(Holds his head up in faculty) (I add!)

President J. Wallace Sterling
Stanford University, California

Dear Wally:-

Thank you for your kind note.

Here is a matter which I wish you would mull over and perhaps shortly I can come up to discuss it with you and others who may give good counsel.

Henry Houghton, Morse Cartwright and I are a kind of sub committee of the Army Advisory Committee, concerned with the affairs of the Army Language School. I am attaching a brochure which will give you information concerning it.

Yesterday we had a very fine session with the Commandant concerning the School. In the course of it there was much talk about the organization of administration. There are problems, which always exist, in opportunity.

The office of Dean is vacant. Much talk of what should be the responsibilities of this office.

Col. Walter Kraus, the Commandant, has informally given me the privilege of trying to find the right man. We all agreed that it would be a fine thing if we could find him at Stanford, and through you and Dean Spaeth and Eston Rothwell.

Requirements; Between 35-40 of age. Ph. D. in some language other than English. Understanding of educational methods. Administration experiences. Personable. Alert on the importance of world understanding. Tactful. Salary? $10,000.00 to start. Will go up.

This school has recently received an appropriation of over three million and permanent buildings are in process of building.

This Monterey could be a great center of World Affairs, and such a man could be considerable of a leader.

If you have any ideas, please give me a call. I could come up and bring Col. Kraus, Henry Houghton and Morse Cartwright.

Please talk it over with Carl Spaeth and my cousin, by marriage, Eston Rothwell. Best to you and Ann.

Cordially Bill

PS We are going to Montecito for the week of 8th to 15th and will be with Albert and Margaret also to Pasadena.

PO2502, Carmel, March 28

The Honorable
Charles M. Teague
The Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Teague:-

Thank you for your kindness in sending me a copy of your letter of March 27th to Mr. Robert C. Hill Assistant Secretary of State, concerning the very important consideration of the Overseas School in Rome.

I sincerely hope, if there is any delay in approving this appropriation that Mr. Brundage will help is having the sum of ~~$48,000.00~~ "frozen" so that it may not be lost. 448,000.00

I am enclosing some letters on the subject. Our very wise Ambassador in Rome, Mr. Zellerbach, is having a conference with the Principal, Mr. Webb this week.

Last evening Ed Murrow had a program "Person to Person" in which we saw the family of Arthur Larson, the Chief of the USIA and we were very greatly impressed bybthe sympathetic comments he made on the kind of weaving in which we are engaged and especially in this Overseas School.

You and your staff chief, Mr. Slater, have been exceedingly helpful in giving counsel and in understanding the potent situation.

We spend a lot of millions for good will and mutuality in world affairs. Some goes for what is good, and sadly as I know from observation, some is wasted.

When you realize what is "electric" for good in Rome, it is hard to keep patient when a snag of this sort develops.

Allen will get back from Stanford to-night and I will give him a copy of this letter and of those attached.

With kindest regards for you and Mr. Slater

Cordially

Kenneth Bird

P02502
Carmel, Cal
March 30, 1957

Valuable Medical Books En Route to Strasbourg

A valuable gift originating on the Peninsula set sail this week for France, its destination the library of the Strasbourg University Medical School. The shipment included much needed medical books, weekly and monthly medical journals, and books on internal medicine donated by Dr. Mast Walfson of Monterey.

Also included is an extensive collection of volumes on diseases of the eye and their treatment made by the late Dr. Roderick O'Connor, one of California's leading ophthalmologists, and a former resident of the Peninsula Country Club. This latter gift was arranged by Dr. Wolfson.

The Strasburg University and its library were destroyed by Allied bombing during World War II. The idea of replacing the priceless volumes lost at that time originated with Dr. Remsen Bird of Carmel, and was inspired by a visit made several years ago to Strasbourg.

Since that time Dr. Bird has been interesting individuals and institutions of the country in this project.

Dr. Wolfson found a special interest in aiding toward the rehabilitation of the famous library, since Strasbourg is the ancestral home of his wife's family.

Arrangements for the shipment of the gift were made through the cooperation of Robert Luc, consul general of France at San Francisco.

Bird

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

MR. KAMIL SAID
CHAIRMAN, ARABIC LANGUAGE DEPT.,
ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL

MISS ETHEL SOLLIDAY
MONTEREY CITY LIBRARIAN

MR. NOEL SULLIVAN
CARMEL VALLEY

MR. SAUL WEINGARTEN
PEBBLE BEACH

DR. MAST WOLFSON
MONTEREY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

Here are some letters related to matters which I know interest you as much as they do me, and I also know very precisely how greatly indebted we are to what you do, in so many ways, to get this country on its keel and keep it there!

I still wish that your cohorts could be persuaded to persuade you to take a look -- Person to Person -- at New Salem and to bring forth as a result a TV program on Lincoln's Birthday or thereabouts of this exceedingly moving little village, where these various people, fashioned the life -- to no small degree -- of this incarnate American democracy!

Whether you do the Ponds, Henry and Fern Nance Pond, or not -- and I hope you get the dramatic force of them. -- He head of the Lincoln Society, she the grand niece of Parthenia Nance Hill, -- certainly this is the shrine of the USA and it would do a lot of good to show it, with you looking at it, to the American Family.

Also one of these days, Ed, come by Monterey.

You would be amazed at the power of this community for the cause which the President proclaimed in his Baylor University Address.

Also note this excerpt from the Herald on the restoration of the medical library in Strasbourg, which Mast Wolfson has sought to accomplish.

Also the letter to Heinrich Krone.

Anyway, don't answer, please.

Helen joins in affectionate regards to you, Janet and Casey and God bless you and keep you well, for you are way up on the top of the list of those who seek good and not evil!

Affectionately,

Sam

P.S. 102502
Carmel, Cal
January 13, 1957

His Excellency, Ambassador
Herve Alphand,
The Embassy of the Republic of France
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

The other evening I had the pleasure and inspiration of seeing you and Madame Alphand and becoming acquainted with you, through the "Person to Person" TV program of my friend of many years, Edward R. Murrow! It was very evident to me, having had many years of looking at people! that you were a man of humanity, courgge, and understanding. Thank you Ed Murrow for this opportunity!

I am writing to you at this time to commend my friend, M. Gaspard Etienne Weiss who has been the person most responsible for the organization of this Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, of which I have the honor of being a kind of Educational Consultant, and a board member.

I wish very much that you would seize an opportunity to talk with Mr. Arthur Larson, Chief of the United States Information Agency, concerning the President's Baylor University Address on the power of "people with People" in creating the "atmosphere" in which the professional diplomats can do their work wisely and well.

It is to the proving of this proposition that I fin d myself happily engaged, and I am very desirous of keeping you informed of our activities in this connection.

Therefore, I am mailing you attached some illustrating letters and also the report of the second session of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies.

Also I feel sure you will rejoice with me in the work which has been undertaken by the distinguished heart specialist, Dr. Mast Wolfson in helping in the restoration of the medical library of the University of Strasbourg. This effort is now under the care of the Monterey Institute.

I hopemI may have the pleasure of meeting you one of these days, and if you come West be sure to let us know! M. Robert Luc the Consul General of the Republic of France has been very understanding and helpful. He will probably see you on his way home from Paris.

I sincerely hope that you will enjoy your experiences in America and also that charming wife, I saw, thanks to Ed Murrow, in my own living room!

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 18, 1957

Mr. Arthur Larson, Chief
United States Information Agency,
The State Department, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Larson:-

Here is another batch of illustrating letters of the President's Thesis about "people with people".

I have completely run out of copies of this Baylor University Address and I hope you will have some more run off for Believe me, I can plant them in very fertile ground.

Please note especially the letter to His Excellenz, Heinrich Krone the head of the Christian Democratic Party, after Chancellor Adenauer.

He was our guests here last year and I was very happy to discover that he had been the Principal of a Highschool!

The Gesselschaft fur Auslandskunde is a companion to our World Affairs Councils. I am attaching a letter from Hildegarde Heilmann its, Director which will show you the weaving that is going on in Munich and in other parts of Germany.

We are planning considerable expansion of the Monterey Institute of foreign Studies this summer, but I sincerely wish we could dig up, somewhere from other than governmental funds, enough money to release Gaspard Weiss so that he could devote his whole time to this institute. I wish your friend and co-worker Paul Hoffman would stir up some of his cohorts in the benevolent boards to come here and at least take a look. You might do that yourself one of these days. It would do you and your office no harm, whatever!!

Please be sure to see Constantine Panunzio of the Emeriti Census, and also discuss this program with Ambassador Mellerbach before he takes off. This letter concerning additional benefaction of this good man, for the cause of the translations will please you.

Also this excerpt from the Monterey Herald on the visit of Dr. Hu Shih!

Cordially

Be sure to send me some more of the statements of the "People with People" department. And this to Paul! "Please Paul Please!"

Excellenz, Heinrich Krone,
Chief the Christian Democratic Party
Gerresstrasse, Bonn/Rhein, Germany,

Sehr Geehrter Excellenz:-

Ich habe, heute, Ihre schoene liebenswuerdige Briefe bekommen und ich danke Ihnen sehr. Sofort werde ich diese Briefe meine Freunde und Ihre zeigen!

Also!

I am attaching some letters which will further illustrate what we had the pleasure of discussing in the garden of the Old Capital Club in Monterey. Also I am attaching an address given by our President, on the power resident in the friendly association of "people with people".

The friendship which I am enjoying with you is I am sure you will agree a demonstration of what he suggests.

But I find especial power in the doing of this kind of "demonstration" as a person "without portfolio".

The other morning, I was given the very great privilege of saying the word of "God speed" to some 2,200 American soldiers who left this port via the General Walker and who will presently arrive in Bremerhaven. They will be stationed at Bamberg.

It is our great hope that through this group especially, we may exhibit American youth who seek good and not evil, and who may also as persons, help to create an atmosphere of good will with mutual understanding and respect.

I have written, as indicated in the attached copy, to Hildegarde Heilmann, Director of the Gesellschaft fur Auslandskunde, and I hope she will be able to get in touch with Col. Charles Frederick Mudgett, brother of General Gilman C. Mudgett, Commandant at Fort Ord, whom you met. Its a bit dramatic that these brothers are so associated!

I want to keep in touch with you very much, and we shall meet again my dear "fellow schoolman"!

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 13, 1957

Mr. Newton B. Drury,
Chief Division of Beaches and Parks,
721 Capital Avenue, Sacramento, Cal

Dear Newton:-

Season's greetings and good wishes!

After receiving your letter, the formal one, for the Commission and one from Fred Farr, I went over to see Allen Griffin and I tried to see Mr. Chaffee, but he was out of town. I left word with his secretary to give me a call when he returns.

I feel sure that the plan suggested for the use of the Pacific House can be worked out, guarding the laws and ceremonies and being sure not to start something which will endanger the general program of the public use of historic sites for the general good. I am certainly, personally, for that!

The situation here, as well you know, is full of great possibilities to carry out the President's thesis; "People with people can create an atmosphere in which the professional diplomats can do their work wisely and well". (Paraphrase but substantially that!)

I have a letter here from Mr. Arthur Larson, head of the USIA who is more or less promoting the organization to accomplish this end! I will attach some letters on the subject.

You also know that great philosophies and the practice thereof, do not come handed down from great multitudes but rise up out of the talent of individuals and the proving in the community!

Monterey is uniquely furnished to do just that.

When you come down we can discuss the matter.

I am presently to give an address before the Association of University Women, on the subject "How to sit on a Shelf"! It is certainly true that separated from immediately responsibilities of the administration of institutions, and free to do what you want to do, old men have much power and in a way are quite invulnerable!

But sometimes they can do what the young do, as I shall elaborate in this speech! They can also "see visions as well as dream dreams!"

That is all for to-day, and God bless you and your work.

Let me know when you can come down and we will have a bit of a party for you. Right now I am waiting for Admiral Tod E. Singleton, Jr. President of the Monterey World Affairs Council and looking after University Extension. I will show him the correspondence!

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 13

Cordially

Eden Resigns as Prime Minister

Monterey Peninsula Herald

Weather

Monterey Bay Area — Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain Thursday.

High temperature yesterday (Monterey) 55; low last night 33.

Tides, Sun and Moon
(From Coast and Geodetic Survey)

	HIGH		LOW	
10	5:00 am	4.9 ft	11:59 am	0.8 ft
	6:38 pm	3.0 ft	10:57 pm	2.3 ft
11	5:46 am	5.2 ft	12:56 pm	0.1 ft
	7:46 pm	3.3 ft	11:54 pm	2.5 ft

	Sunrise	Sunset	Moonrise	Moonset
10	7:25 am	5:09 pm	12:22 pm	1:36 am
11	7:25 am	5:10 pm	1:05 pm	2:39 am

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NEWS Comments

The Bing Crosby Pro - Amateur Calls Us Forth!

This is the greatest week of sport on the Monterey Peninsula, and we don't know of any other week that gives more fun to more people.

That is thanks to the Crosby Tournament, officially the National Pro-Amateur Golf Championship.

Incidentally, it does no harm to remind ourselves that there are only three *national* golf tournaments in the United States: The National Open, the National Amateur, and the National Pro-Amateur.

The national open and amateur tournaments move from place to place. Bing's National Pro-Amateur has played here for eleven years — ever since its revival after the war.

We are not saying this boastfully, although we are proud of it. We say it with great satisfaction, however, because Bing Crosby, the most durable and charming figure in the entertainment world, is the fine sportsman who has wanted it this way. And if he wants it this way, it is because he is thinking of the satisfaction that this golf environment gives to the grand people he invites to play here.

* * *

There are a lot of people who deserve the admiration of the community for the cooperation they give Bing in the operation of the tournament. They take up all sorts of places and do all sorts of chores to keep the intricate machinery clicking with the precision that is required in fairness to players and to galleries.

This is part of the teamwork that is evoked by a personality that gives so gallantly and cheerfully of himself. It is the spirit of the tournament, and it endures the varied fortunes of the weather just as the players do the varied fortunes of the sport.

It is even in the costumes and in the manners of the thousands of people who follow the players, the gayest, most orderly and most polite galleries known to the great tournaments. Let's keep it that way, out of consideration of our host, the players, our guests and our neighbors.

* * *

Not only is it an honor and a pleasure to have this tournament year after year, but let's make no mistake about it, it is a financial shot-in-the-arm to the business life of this place.

All hotels and motels are filled for it. All restaurants are busy and serve late into the night. Shoppers hunt for novelties or additions to their wardrobes. Others decide to look at property, first chance they get. All this in the midst of the "off season."

It is indeed a very healthy thing for the Monterey Peninsula as an income as well as an expression; and it is quite right and proper that we let Bing know that we haven't forgotten that phase of the sporting week he provides.

* * *

There are various ways the local public can show its appreciation. First, of course, by enjoying the tournament, whether the skies shine or open up and let it fall. If not for three days, then for one. The rich reward is in the golf that one can see, the players, the celebrities, the towns-people acting as marshals, the beautifully kept golf courses, the most magnificent sporting scenery in the world, the rich and gay spirit of the affair.

There are the attractive souvenir programs to buy, made possible by the cooperation of business firms here and elsewhere. It's worth the price for Bing's short editorial of thanks to you, let alone for the beautiful illustrations, the extraordinary art work, the lore of past tournaments, and the story about where the gate receipts go.

Buy extra ones and send them to friends. They are only a dollar — and where does the dollar go? To charity, as usual with this tournament.

Who pays for your pleasure? Bing picks up the tabs — again as usual. And let's not forget that this is a "small money" tournament

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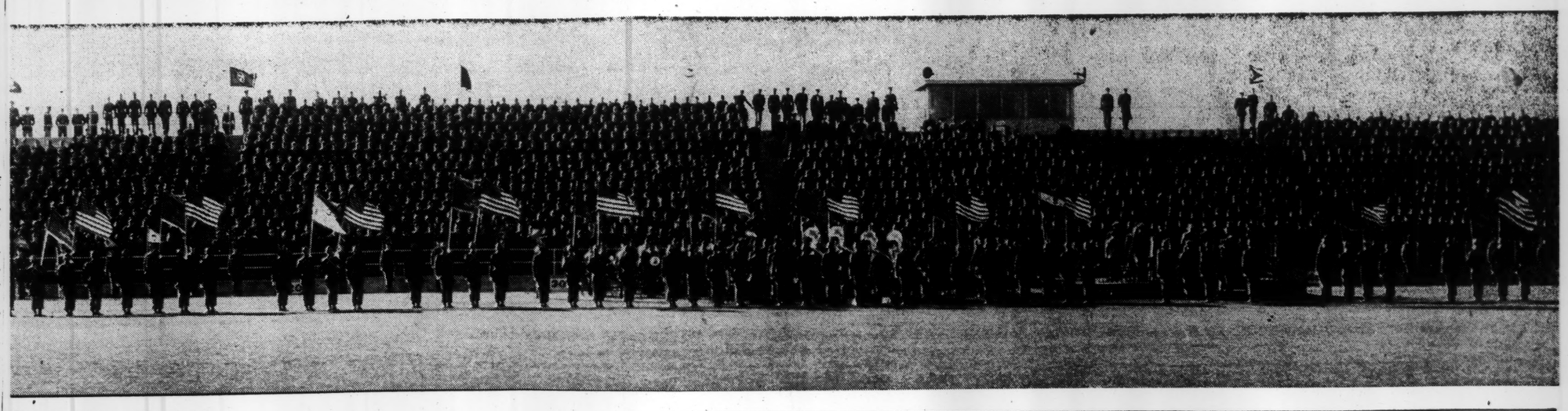
Farewell to 2,200 Fort Ord Men



The 2,200 troops (above) who sail for Germany tomorrow from Monterey in an experimental shipment by transport, hear farewells from military and civilian dignitaries at Fort Ord ceremonies this morning. Maj. Gen. Gilman C. Mudgett (right) talks by phone to his brother, Col. Charles F. Mudgett who is in Bamberg. Col. Mudgett will receive most of the troops in the packet.

Troops To Sail Tomorrow

Fort Ord and the Peninsula bid 2,200 Germany-bound troops a warm farewell today in a colorful, hour-long ceremony under a bright sky at Fort Ord's football stadium.

The soldiers, headed for the 10th Infantry Division in Germany, will leave Monterey Bay tomorrow aboard the USNS Gen. Walker in the first direct shipment of troops overseas from this port since 1912.

A chilly breeze swept across the football stadium and set teeth to chattering during the ceremony, but a bright sun and some pre-ceremony hot jazz by the 5th Division band, helped stave off the cold.

The 2,200 guests of honor sat in the bleachers, facing a stand crowded with Army officers and Peninsula officials. The stand was flanked by a color guard holding more than 100 flags—the Stars and Stripes, division and regimental colors.

Music by the famed Red Diamond Chorus and the division

(Continued on page 2)

Colgrove Is Head of Planners

SALINAS—The Monterey County Planning Commission yesterday elected Don Colgrove of Pajaro, who said last month he wouldn't take the job, to serve as its chairman for the next year.

Colgrove, 75, had said he thought he was too old to become chairman, and that the same applied to most of the other commissioners.

Nevertheless, his was the only name entered in nomination yesterday, and he was elected unanimously. He accepted reluctantly "because I don't think the chairmanship should be kicked around by people being elected and declining."

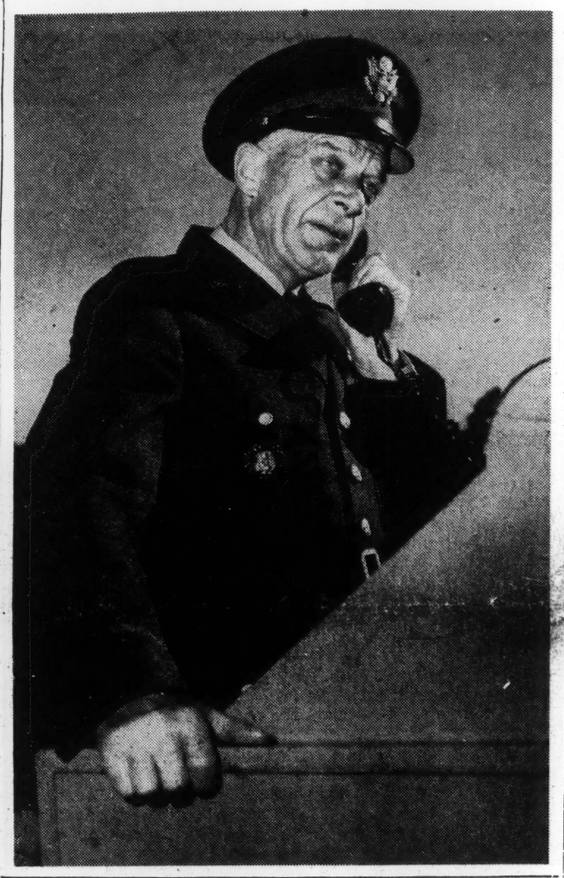
Short Term

The new chairman made it clear, however, that he does not intend to keep the job after this year. He said he thought the commission should choose a younger man who could serve for many years if the planners wanted to keep him.

Formerly vice chairman, Colgrove became temporary chairman when Thomas Elston of Carmel resigned Dec. 31. He has been a member of the planning commission since 1944.

Colgrove was nominated for the chairmanship by Commissioner Joseph Thorn Jr. of Monterey. The nomination was seconded by Peter Cailotto of Alisal.

Taking his seat on the commission for the first time yesterday was Keith B. Evans of Carmel, who was appointed by county supervisors last month to fill the vacancy created by Elston's resignation.



Bing Crosby Golf Activities Begin; Clinic Tomorrow

Bing Crosby's annual $15,000 National Pro-Amateur golf championship began gathering a head of steam today as the vanguard of the huge weekend crowd arrived for pre-tournament activities.

Close to a hundred professionals were qualifying today at Pebble Beach, hotels and motels were filling up, house parties were in progress and the fun was under way.

Ken Venturi, state amateur champion who recently turned pro, led off the qualifiers today for 20 remaining coveted pro spots in the Crosby event.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 p.m. the Golf Clinic will be held at the 2nd tee at Pebble Beach. Here the world's greatest pros will give the duffer "a million dollar lesson for a buck."

Everybody was cooperating, even the weather man. Sunshine was everywhere today after showers yesterday. Forecast for the next three days, however, was for intermittent rains. But this type prediction is routine rather than unusual for the Crosby.

A rainstorm is looked for tonight in the northern part of the state gradually moving south to San Francisco. Santa Maria and Bakersfield should get rain tomorrow.

Brilliant Field

As usual, the tournament will bring a star studded field of luminaries in almost every category of human endeavor. Bob Hope, Phil Harris, Dick Arlen, Randy Scott, Buddy Rogers, Dean Martin, Dennis O'Keefe, Guy Madison, Johnny Weissmuller, Buddy Rogers, Bob Crosby and many others are representing stage and screen. Bing, himself, will be on hand to cheer on the players, although he is not playing this year.

Footabll, baseball, auto racing, boxing, archery are all represented by those playing in the tournament, including John Brodie, Dizzy Dean, Bones Hamilton, Howard Hill, Otto Graham, Bob Lemon and a host of others.

Golfing Greats

And of course the great players of the golfing world, both professional and amateur, including Byron Nelson, who comes out of retirement to play in this tournament each spring.

Most of these golfers will be seen nowhere else in northern California this year.

The tournament itself gets under way Friday, with the field of 136 teams split for the first

(Continued on page 2)

Uncle Sam Taps Youngest and Last Of Crosby Sons

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Lindsay, youngest of Bing Crosby's four sons, today took a pre-induction physical examination for military service.

The 19-year-old, one of a group of 100 youths being processed, told newsmen when asked if he wants any special branch or specialty:

"No. I just want to get it over with."

Lindsay will be the last of the crooner's sons to join the Armed Forces. He said of his brothers:

"Denny has put in his time. Phil gets out this Friday and Gary is in Frankfurt, Germany."

Monterey Traffic Death

Eden Resigns Post As Prime Minister 'Because of Health'

LONDON (UP)—Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden resigned today.

Eden said in a personal statement he resigned because of his health.

A medical bulletin signed by four doctors supported that statement. It said that "in our opinion his health will no longer enable him to sustain the heavy burdens inseparable from the office of prime minister."

The move was a sudden surrender to opponents of his ill-fated Suez policy.

With a giveaway faint smile on his face, the 59-year-old statesman walked out of a cabinet meeting at No. 10 Downing street and went to Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace to give her his resignation.

Caught by Surprise

Eden's sudden decision caught both people and politicians by surprise. It meant the virtual end of his career as a statesman.

The Queen did not immediately summon an other man to become prime minister.

Political observers expected the call would go out later tonight or early tomorrow to R. A. Butler, the lord privy seal and House of Commons majority leader, who is 53, or to Harold MacMillan, chancellor of the Exchequer and former foreign minister.

Buckingham Palace announced that Eden "tendered his resignation as prime minister and first lord of the treasury which Her Majesty was pleased to accept."

Only 19 months ago—on April 5, 1955—it was Sir Winston Churchill who made the same trip to Buckingham Palace. Then it was Eden, the famed elder statesman's protege, who got the royal summons to succeed Churchill.

Drama-filled Months

It had been a drama-filled 21 months, which reached its crisis point when Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal last July 26. That diplomatic explosion set in train the constitutional drama carried out tonight.

Eden chose to use force to solve the Suez dispute. It failed in the face of iron opposition from the United States and other nations. Even Britain was sharply divided. strongly-healthy man, thus gone

(Continued on page 2)

Water Co. Opens Rate Appeal

By EARL HOFELDT

California Water and Telephone Co. today opened its case for an increase in water rates on the Monterey Peninsula.

It based its claim on a declining rate of return since 1952 when the last rate increase was granted the company by the California Public Utilities Commission.

Peter A. Nenzel, vice president and general manager of CW&T, attributed this decline to 1.—an increase in wages; 2.—increased cost of materials and 3.—a drop-off in industrial consumption of water at Monterey's canneries and at the Navy Postgraduate School.

Nenzel testified at the opening of hearings in the Monterey Council Chambers. Presiding at the hearings is PUC Commissioner Rex Hardy along with Examiner Manley Edwards.

Speaker

The sole member of the general public to speak in regard to the company's application was David B. Hoisington, president of the Carmel Valley Property Owners Assn.

Hoisington said that CW&T ad-

(Continued on page 2)

Car Hits Two Men On Pacific

Monterey's first traffic death in 14 months was reported today.

The victim was a 70-year-old pedestrian, Peter Poggio of 521 Madison St., Monterey. He and a companion, Vincent Catania, 72, of 572 Van Buren St., Monterey, were struck by a car last night as they were crossing Pacific street at Jefferson.

Poggio was taken first to the Monterey Hospital and then transferred to the county hospital at Salinas where he died at 7:10 a.m. today. Catania was reported in satisfactory condition at Monterey Hospital this morning. His doctor reported Catania received extensive lacerations and a possible hip injury.

Deputy Coroner Christopher Hill Jr. said an autopsy was to be performed today to determine the exact cause of Poggio's death.

Police reported the two men were struck by a car driven north on Pacific at 8:07 p.m. yesterday by Charles E. Smith of 15 Via Chualar, Monterey.

Saw Men Standing

Smith told police he was driving his sedan at 25 miles an hour or slower and that he saw the two men standing on the northeast corner of the intersection. He said he thought they were starting to walk north on the sidewalk and then saw that they had stepped off the curb and were walking across in front of his car. He said he applied his brakes but could not stop in time to avoid hitting them.

Smith said he could not tell whether or not they were in the crosswalk. Poggio was found lying in the center of Pacific street

(Continued on page 2)

Expectant Sea Serpent Refuses To Act Like One

WASHINGTON (U.P.)—A mean-looking expectant sea serpent has fooled the experts at the National Zoo.

They said she would give birth to a mean-looking baby sea serpent. Maybe several.

Instead, she turned chicken yesterday and laid some eggs—more than 12 of them.

The zoo's serpent experts were aghast. They immediately called in the serpent experts at the Smithsonian Institution for consultation.

There was the black white-banded serpent — all four poisonous feet of it. There were the eggs.

The Smithsonian experts shook their heads.

The serpent — called Laticaudi Colubrina by her friends—is supposed to bear her young alive, ugly and wiggling.

Acting zoo director Theodore Reed allowed the whole thing was confusing.

"I feel a little bit like a new father having to announce it's an egg instead of a girl or boy," he said.

France Won't Give Up Algeria

PARIS (U.P.)—Premier Guy Mollet warned Algerian rebels and the United Nations today that France "will never abandon Algeria."

Speaking to newsmen before making a radio and television report to the nation tonight Mollet served notice that the U.N. should keep out of what France regards as none of its business.

The U.N. is considering a debate on Algeria later this month, and the rebels in that North African territory have intensified their 26-month-old insurrection in an effort to focus world attention on their demands at a time of U.N. discussion.

Mollet gave his warning in a 30-minute declaration to reporters at his official residence, before having it broadcast later over the government - operated radio and television networks.

Formal Approval

The declaration was formally approved by the cabinet earlier in the day.

It contained little that Mollet has not said before. But it was a formal restatement of the government's intentions toward Algeria on the eve of the proposed U.N. discussion.

One new element was a stronger emphasis on the rights of Algeria's two communities—the 1,200,000 Europeans and the 8,500,000 Moslems.

Fading Hope

Up to now, the government has held to a fading hope that the two communities could become one through common rights and common interests.

But increased violence by the rebels and heightened hostility by the Europeans in such things as last week's anti-Moslem riots have all but ended that hope.

State of Union Talk Tomorrow

President Eisenhower will deliver his State of the Union message to Congress in person tomorrow.

In contrast to other years, it will contain only a few recommendations dealing with legislation the administration wants enacted. It will be much shorter—slightly over 3,500 words—than in the past.

The President's address will be broadcast over all major networks tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, with KCBS, KMBY and KNBC carrying the program. The address also will be seen over Channel 7 at the same hour.

Mideast Crisis Finally Hits Main Street, U.S.A.

NEW YORK (UP)—You are now paying for the Middle East crisis.

It will cost you more to drive you car and heat your home this winter. Other products may cost you more. And your chances for tax relief appear to be zero.

Gasoline and fuel oil prices appear headed for a one-cent-a-gallon increase in most parts of the country. Some Americans in the Western states began paying the extra penny this week. Before the year is over, more than a billion dollars have been added to the nation's fuel bill. The extra cost of oil may be passed along eventually in the prices of other goods you buy.

This direct hit on your pocketbook stems from last fall's brief but costly Middle Eastern fighting.

Indirect Payment

Indirectly, you also will be paying with taxes for what happened in the Middle East. It forced the United States to curtail defense cuts and probably will result in a boost in aid to Middle Eastern states threatened by Communist advances.

When Israel invaded Egypt and Britain and France struck in the Suez Canal zone, the United States opposed the war, kept out of it and helped end it. There were surprisingly few economic effects on America in the first weeks. But there was never any doubt that Suez eventually would come home to Main street.

Oil Price Boosted

Last Thursday the Humble Oil and Refining Co., a production affiliate of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, boosted the price it pays for crude oil in Texas 35 cents a barrel to $3.25. Since then the major oil companies, including Texaco, Gulf, Sinclair and Esso Standard, have announced the same or similar increases.

Last weekend the higher crude oil prices began to reach your neighborhood dealer. In Texas and New Mexico, most companies have raised oil products a cent a gallon on the consumer level. The pattern is expected to sweep through all companies and most of the nation.

The jump stemmed from the heavy European demand for American oil resulting from the closing of the Suez Canal and the shutdown in oil supplies from the Middle East.

Water Co. Opens Rate Appeal

(Continued from page 1)

vertisements indicated the firm was asking for "differential rates" based on pumping storage costs at different elevations. He also said he understood the company was requesting higher rates because of such factors as the reservoir syst in upper Carmel Valley and the long transmission system used to serve the Peninsula.

If the rate increase be granted on these points, Hoisington said, then consideration should be given to valley residents who live much nearer the reservoir.

In First Zone

Hoisington also said that all of the valley residents live above the 250-foot elevation which would be in the company's first pumping zone. Thus they would be subject to substantially higher rates than persons living in the lowest or "gravity" zone.

However, he said that only half of the valley people need pumping storage, the remainder still benefiting from gravity flow from the reservoir.

Commissioner Hardy said the PUC "will give consideration to the points you have raised."

Nenzel then was called to the stand to be questioned by Claude Rosenberg, water company attorney. Both Nenzel and Rosenberg have appeared in Monterey many times before on matters pertaining to the water company.

History Told

In laying the groundwork for the company's case, Rosenberg had Nenzel trace the history of the water distribution system on the Peninsula from the time it was founded by the old Pacific Improvement Company in 1883.

He told how California Water and Telephone Co. acquired the holdings of the Monterey County Water Works in 1930 and how since 1935, it operated this system plus the system used to service holdings of the Del Monte Properties Co.

Nenzel outlined the complex layout of the system and stated "It is as expensive an area to service as any of which I know."

He said it is 28 miles from the San Clemente Dam to East Monterey (Seaside), the farthest point of service in the company's system.

Nenzel said that while this system is 28 miles long, it serves only 18,000 consumers. He noted that while the East Bay Water Co. (Oakland) draws its water from 94 miles, it services 250,000 consumers. This points up, he said, how much more costly the Monterey Bay operation is in comparison to the number of persons served.

Returns Given

In 1952, the PUC granted the water company a 25 per cent increase in rates and allowed it a 5.75 rate of return on its investment. This rate of return in 1953 was 5.31 per cent, in '54 was 5.08 per cent; in '55 was 4.95 per cent and in '56 was 4.58 per cent, Nenzel testified.

He further stated that should the new rates be allowed, the increase in water rates since 1940 to the average consumer (700 cubic feet a month) would be 66.7 per cent while the general cost of living in the United States has gone up 99 per cent.

As cross-examination opened by Boris H. Lakusta, PUC counsel, Nenzel was asked what the company would do if accelerated tax depreciation, now allowed by the government, be held by the PUC as tax savings. Rosenberg objected, saying this was speculative, noting that the PUC must rule on a pilot case involving the Southern California Edison Co. to determine whether this accelerated tax depreciation be held as savings or tax deferral. Hardy sustained the objection.

The water company is seeking a 16.6 per cent increase in rates or an increased revenue of $208,900 a year.

Financial News

NEW YORK (AP) — Steels were in demand as the stock market advanced a bit today in moderate trading.

Volume for the day was estimated at around 2,300,000 shares compared with 2,230,000 yesterday.

There was no immediate reaction to the announcement that Prime Minister Eden had resigned.

Previously, in the absence of outstanding news, the market was said to be behaving technically.

As world sugar commodity futures spiraled, stocks of sugar firms advanced.

Motor stocks were ahead fractionally.

Dow Jones Averages

NEW YORK (U.P.)—Dow Jones final stock averages: 30 industrials 493.21, off 0.65; 20 railroads 156.80, off 0.31; 15 utilities 69.42, up 0.22, and 65 stocks 174.12, off 0.11.

Sales today were about 2,330,000 shares compared with 2,230,000 shares Tuesday.

SELECTED NEW YORK STOCKS

Allis-Chalmrs	33½	Pan Am Air	18¼
Am Can Co	41½	Penney Co	82¾
Amer Mtrs	5⅝	Pennsylv RR	22
Am Smelting	55¾	Phillips Pet	51⅛
Am Tel Tel	176¾	Proct Gamble	48⅞
Am Tobacco	76½	Radio Corp	33½
Anaconda	72½	Republic Steel	56¼
Beth Steel	190½	Reyn Tob	55¾
Calif Packing	44	Rheem Mfg.	19⅛
Caterpiller	94¼	Richfield Oil	69¼
Celanese	17⅜	Safeway	67½
Chrysler	68⅝	Sears Roebk	28⅞
Crown Zeller	54½	Shell Oil	86¾
Dow Chemical	65½	Sinclair Oil	63
Du Pont	187¼	Socony-Vac	54¾
Eastmn Kodak	88⅜	So Cal Edison	46½
Gen Elec	57⅝	Southn Pac	46¼
Gen Foods	43½	St Oil Cal	46⅝
Gen Motors	42¼	St Oil Ind	61½
Goodyear	79	St Oil N J	58¾
Greyhound	15⅛	Texas Co	60¼
Intl Harvester	38⅛	Tide W Assd	36⅞
John Manville	47¾	Transamerica	37⅜
Kennecott	126⅝	Un Oil Cal	58⅜
McKess Rob	52	Un Pacific	31¼
Monty Ward	39⅝	Unit Aircraft	87¾
Natl Biscuit	35½	Unit Air Lns	40¾
Natl Distillers	26¼	U S Rubber	46⅞
N.Y. Central	34½	U S Steel	69⅞
Pac Gas Elec	49⅞	Westn Union	20⅛
Pac Lighting	37⅜	Westghs Air B	30⅛
Pac Tel Tel	127	Wstghs Elec	55⅞
Packard-Study	7¾	Woolworth	44⅞

NEW YORK (UP) — Following are Standard & Poor's closing stock indexes (1926 average equals 100):

	50 Inds	20 Rails	20 Utils.	90 Stcks.
Today	491.19	98.77	133.61	366.58
Yesterday	492.20	98.83	133.68	367.26
Week Ago	492.89	96.42	131.89	366.88
Month Ago	492.38	95.79	131.43	366.34
Year Ago	471.27	101.85	131.22	353.47
High 1956-57	530.82	114.82	140.72	395.00
Low 1956-57	455.32	93.05	129.18	342.30

Tourney Gets Under Way Tomorrow

(Continued from page 1)

two days. Of the 272 players, half the pro-amateur teams will play Friday at Cypress Point Club and half at the Monterey Peninsula Country Club. On Saturday the teams will switch courses. Sunday the field will be cut to the low 60 teams for the final 18 holes at Pebble Beach.

Nearly 25,000 fans were on hand to see the windup of the tournament last year.

The tournament, which has netted over $300,000 in the 10 years it has been played on the Monterey Peninsula—this is the 11th edition—is for charity. Bing Crosby pays all the bills.

Gallery fee is $2 Friday, $2.50 Saturday and $3 Sunday, or a flat $5 for the season ticket. Soldiers in uniform will be admitted for one dollar.

Souvenir programs for the Crosby golf tournament will be mailed anywhere in the U. S. for $1, which is the cost of the program. Mail orders can be sent to Program Chairman Al Privetto at P. O. Box B, Pebble Beach, Calif.

Yesterday's precipitation here while light, did prop up the year's total a little, although it is still far behind last year at the same time.

Following are the Peninsula rainfall figures:

	Yesterday In.	Season In.	Last Season In.
Monterey	.17	3.15	13.26
Carmel	.10	2.49	11.80
Seaside	.20	1.90	13.45
Pacific Grove	.13	2.45	13.49
Carmel Val.	.15	2.19	14.03
Forest Lake	.14	2.55	11.44
S. Clem. Dam	.09	2.10	18.24
L. Pad. Dam	.06	1.79	21.93

CLEARANCE ITEMS

36" COTTONS (values to 98c yd.)
Gold Prints (Everglaze)
Polished Cotton Prints
Drip Dry Cottons
Printed Cotton Felt
59¢ yd.

36" Printed Cotton Percales
Printed Cotton Flannelette (Bolts)
39¢ yd.

---NEW---
Specially Priced
36" "Bates" Printed Drip Dry Cottons 98c yd.
36" Embossed Embroidered Cottons .... 88c yd.
45" Cotton Sheen Gabardine Strips and Plains ..... $1.29 yd.

NEW FABRICS ARRIVING DAILY:
Simplicity and Advance Patterns
OPEN THURSDAYS 9 A.M. - 9 P.M.
SCHACKER'S Fabrics
211 Forest Ave. Opposite Purity Market FR 2-1505
Pacific Grove

Troops To Sail Tomorrow

(Continued from page 1)

band opened the ceremonies. The 5th Division chaplain, Col. Peter F. Rush, spoke an invocation, and Maj. Gen. Gilman C. Mudgett, Fort Ord commander, then greeted the troops with "Morning gentlemen."

"Morning sir," they replied lustily.

Mudgett told the men they are going to Germany as "defenders of the American way of life and the free world . . . the United States has placed great trust and confidence in you."

He admonished the troops to behave in Germany in a way which will do credit to their country, and told them the American forces they are joining in Europe are "the major deterrent to World War III."

"We're proud of you," said Mudgett in closing.

Phone Call

A scheduled telephone conversation between Mudgett and the commanding general of the 10th Infantry Division was cancelled because the general in Germany could not be reached. A call from Mudgett to his brother, Col. Charles F. Mudgett Jr., commander of the 85th Infantry Regiment in Bamberg, did get through, however. Most of the packet troops are going to Col. Mudgett's unit.

"Hello Fritz," said Mudgett. "I'm sending you a group of 2,000 soldiers as good as any I've ever seen."

"That's fine," the voice from Germany said faintly over the loud speakers. "I know if you trained them they are good."

"They're sharp, eager soldiers anyone could be proud of," said Gen. Mudgett.

The phone call was followed by a speech by Dr. Remsen D. Bird, vice chairman of the Monterey Army Advisory Committee.

Bird reminded the men when in Germany they will be ambassadors from the United States. He said:

"You are the defenders of America, but you are much more than that! You help to form the atmosphere of good will, understanding and regard, in which the professional diplomats may breathe. It is in such a fresh clean air that they may perform their tasks wisely and well.

"Let me say it again. No group, in such representation, is more important, can be more effective in building friendly, mutual understanding and cooperation, than the American soldier in a foreign land.

"God bless you, give you ample courage, understanding and good health, and care for your friends, your loved ones, from whom you will be separated for a time."

The last speaker was Lt. Gen. Robert M. Young, commanding general of the Sixth Army. Young was introduced by Mudgett as the man who originated Operation Gyroscope, the plan under which the troops are being sent overseas as a packet.

Young spoke briefly, telling the troops their primary mission is "the defense of our homeland" and wishing them "bon voyage."

The ceremony closed with a benediction by the chaplain and the chorus singing "The Lord's Prayer. As the soldiers marched from the field, the band broke into "Auld Lang Syne."

The third packet trainees were trained by the following units at Fort Ord: 2nd Infantry Regiment, 1374; 46th Field Artillery Bn., 315; 705th Ordnance Bn., 110; 5th Signal Co., 76; Headquarter Co. 5th Division, 61; 7th Engineer Bn. 186; 759th Tank Bn., 50 and 5th Division Band, 3.

Boarding Party

The advance party of 450 men boarded the Gen. Walker this afternoon without mishap. They arrived at the Coast Guard pier by bus at 1:30 p.m., boarded lighters and were taken to the ship anchored in the bay. Earlier, a group of civilian and military dignitaries was entertained at luncheon aboard the big transport.

The main body of 1750 troops will depart Fort Ord tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock in 225 man groups. Convoys will arrive at the Coast Guard Pier every half hour starting at 6:30 a.m. Troops will move directly from buses to waiting lighters to be ferried to the transport.

One mechanized landing craft and two long-boats with a total capacity of 180 men will be used.

Fort Ord authorities estimated that the loading of troops will be completed by noon.

The transport sails at 3 p.m. It's estimated date of arrival at Bremerhaven is Jan. 29.

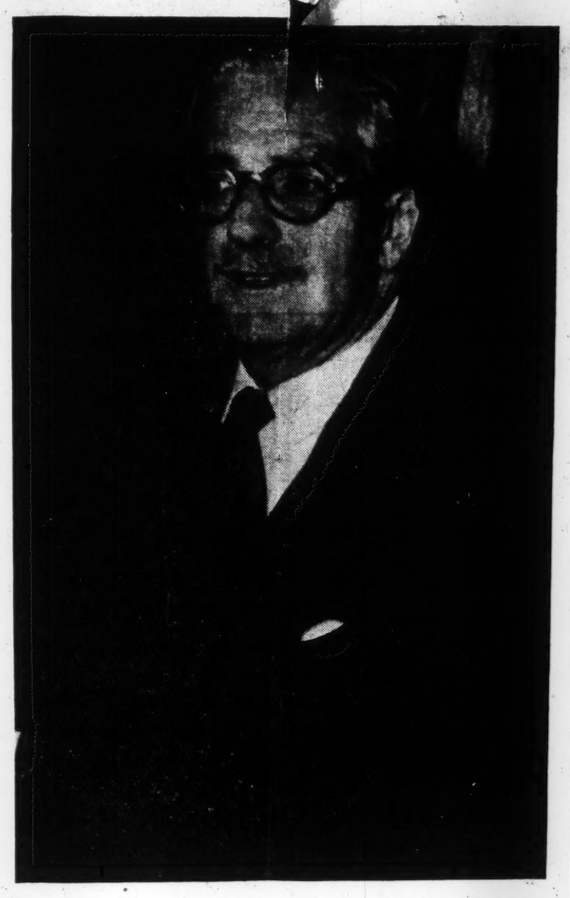
During the loading operations, the 5th Division Band will play from the deck of the Gen. Walker.

Monterey's fireboat will add to the occasion by spraying seawater and blowing horns.

Demos Ask Substitute For Eisenhower Doctrine

WASHINGTON (U.P.) — A proposed 34-word Democratic substitute for President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution drew cautious support on Capitol Hill today. But Speaker Sam Rayburn said he has not endorsed it.

Rayburn said the substitute was submitted to him by a "very prominent man" formerly high in the government. He said it was neither former President Truman nor former Secretary of State Dean Acheson.



(AP Wirephoto)

This closeup of British Prime Minister Eden, who resigned his post today in London, was a portrait taken at his desk only a few weeks ago. See Story Page 1.

Peninsula Date Book

Tonight

Carmel City Council, City Hall, 7:45 p.m.

Pacific Grove School Board, 716 Lighthouse, 7:45 p.m.

Seaside Planning Commission, 8 p.m.

Tomorrow

Seaside Planning Commission Advisory Committee, progress report on master plan for schools, parks and recreation, City Hall, 8 p.m.

Sigma Xi Society public meeting, talk on gaseous electronics by K. G. Emeleus, Herrman Hall. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, 8:15 p.m.

Seaside Planners Hold Public Hearing Tonight

Seaside Planning Commissioners will hold a public hearing tonight at 8:00 o'clock on recommended street name changes.

As prepared by Public Works Superintendent Hunter (Hap) Lauer, the recommended changes will give the city a uniform street system. East-west streets would be avenues and north-south streets would be streets. Del Monte, Fremont and Canyon Del Rey would become boulevards.

All but 27 of the streets would be affected.

Residents of Seaside have been especially invited to the meeting to make any suggestions relative to the changes in names.

The planners will also consider a number of routine matters.

Father To Work With Indians Who Killed Son

EAST WHITTIER (U.P.) — The 70-year-old father of one of four missionaries slain by Amazon jungle Indians Jan. 8 said today he plans to go into the dangerous region himself to aid the primitive killers of his son.

Missionary worker William Younderian said he intends to contact the Aucas Indians to work with them and be buried near his son, Roger, who was murdered on the beach of the Curaray River in the wilds of Ecuador.

Youderian said he believes his son's death may have been due to a misunderstanding when the Indians offered them a young girl, in a spirit of friendship, and the men refused her.

House Burglary Reported to Seaside Police

Horace Leslie King, 59, of 735 Pacific St., Seaside, complained to police that his home was burglarized yesterday afternoon. He said $300 in cash was taken as well as a $137.10 check payable to Ermastine Williams, now in Kansas City, Mo.

King told police entry to his home was apparently gained through an open bathroom window.

The investigating officer noted that the dust on either side of the window sill was not disturbed nor were there footprints in the freshly raked garden beneath the window.

Police are continuing their investigation of the case.

Eden Quits 'Because Of Health'

(Continued from page 1)

up a post for which conservatives had been grooming him for 30 years of one ministerial appointment after another.

Eden and his wife traveled 105 miles northeast of London yesterday to pay a "routine" call on the Queen, who was spending her year-end vacation at Sandringham. The Edens were overnight guests.

The Queen unexpectedly left Sandringham in mid-afternoon, arriving in London at 5:20 p.m. Her journey was the first clue to the unfolding drama.

Eden had returned to London by train a short time earlier.

On arrival, he summoned his full cabinet.

The cabinet met at 5:30 p.m. and adjourned 30 minutes later.

At 6:07 p.m. Eden walked out of his official residence at No. 10 Downing street. He was alone. Hatless, without a word, and wearing a slight smile, he rode in his car across St. James Park and was whisked through the familiar iron gates of Buckingham Palace.

Fateful Session

The time was 6:12 p.m. He went inside for his fateful session with the Queen.

He spent 40 minutes with the Queen, and immediately after he left the palace, correspondents of the two British domestic news agencies were called in to receive the news.

Eden has two choices now—to accept a peerage and move to the House of Lords, or to follow Churchill's lead and remain in Commons as a private member.

Authoritative sources said the Queen would not summon a successor tonight. Eden remains technically prime minister until the successor receives the seals of office from her.

Up to Queen

Under the constitution, it is up to the Queen to summon a statesman who can command a majority in Parliament.

A new election is not required. The present Parliament's term has three years to run.

A combination of factors brought Eden down:

1—Britain's precarious economic position, which showed it could not stand the strain of the Suez crisis.

2—The invasion of the Suez Canal zone. The United States, the other members of the Commonwealth, the uncommitted nations of Asia—and a large segment of British opinion, including some Conservatives — opposed it tooth and nail.

3—Eden's own health. At the height of the Suez crisis he had suffered "severe overstrain" and had to spend three weeks recovering at Jamaica in the West Indies.

4—Opposition within the Conservative Party. It was a two-way squeeze from moderate opponents of the original intervention and right-wing members who thought the Egyptian invasion should have been carried to completion.

Eden's sudden decision to quit caught Britain by surprise. The country had been told that he came back from his vacation last month determined to fight through a full term as prime minister.

Auto Ferry Breakdown

SACRAMENTO (AP) — An engine breakdown on the auto ferry Carquinez is expected to halt service between Benicia and Martinez for several days.

The state highway division yesterday said pedestrian ferry service will continue on the same schedule as the auto ferry.

Rep. Hillings Will Urge Knowland to Reconsider

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Hillings (R-Calif) said today he intends to urge Sen. Knowland (R-Calif) to reconsider his decision against seeking re-election in 1958.

Hillings, who occupies the House seat once held by Vice President Nixon, called Knowland one of the most outstanding leaders that California ever has sent to Washington.

He said "Knowland and Sen. Kuchel (R-Calif) make a good team" so in the interest of California and the national leadership he hopes Knowland will change his mind.

Asked if he intended to run for Knowland's Senate seat, Hillings replied:

"It would be an honor for any American to serve in the U.S. Senate. I do not believe anyone in public life would turn it down if the opportunity came.

"At the present time I have given no consideration to seeking any other public office. I am very busy as the new session of Congress starts preparing for work on refugee and immigration legislation."

Hillings said he anticipates that new committee assignments will leave him as the ranking Republican member of the House judiciary subcommittee considering immigration matters.

Pedestrian Killed by Car In Monterey

(Continued from page 1)

27 feet from the north curb of Jefferson. Catania was found in the center of Pacific 35 feet from the north curb.

Smith was not held, but police said they are continuing their investigation of the accident.

Last Fatal in 1955

The death was the first fatality on Monterey streets since Oct. 31, 1955, when an 82-year-old man was hit by a car while walking across Fremont street near Ramona. Another pedestrian, Earl C. Northcutt of Monterey, was critically hurt on Christmas Eve when he was hit by a car on Del Monte avenue at Park street. Northcutt has remained in critical condition at the county hospital since the accident, police said.

Poggio's death is the fourth in Monterey County in 1957. The first traffic death last year did not occur until Jan. 14.

Funeral services for Poggio are pending at the Dorney and Farlinger Memorial Chapel in Monterey. He was a native of Piedmont, Italy, and had been a resident of the Monterey Peninsula for the past 18 or 20 years. At one time he worked at the Raghianti shoe repair shop on Alvarado street but had been retired for the past five years. He leaves no known relatives.

Non - Injury Accidents

Three non-injury accidents were reported in Peninsula cities yesterday and today.

At 2:15 a.m. today SFC Edward J. Steinke of Fort Ord was passing SFC Rodney A. Sullivan of Fort Ord on Highway 1 north of the 12th street gate at Ord when their cars sideswiped. The California Highway Patrol arrested Steinke for driving under the influence of alcohol.

At 5:15 p.m. yesterday a Monterey Fire Department pickup truck bumped the rear of a Monterey police car while both were answering a fire alarm on Madison street. Earl Reno, driving the police car, had stopped behind a fire truck, when the pickup, driven by Earl D. Martines, skidded as the driver applied the brakes. There was minor damage to both vehicles.

Two cars collided at 8:21 a.m. today on San Antonio 32 feet south of 12th avenue in Carmel. Police said Daniel Nevis of Carmel was turning across the street to park on the other side when his car was bumped by one driven by Adrienne Lemos of Carmel. No one was hurt.

Mother Files Suit Against Son's Estate

SALINAS — A suit against the $535,617.50 estate of her late son has been filed in Superior Court here by Mrs. Ella L. Haber, 94, a widow, of Pacific Grove.

Mrs. Haber says that after the death of her husband, George, 20 years ago, her son, Milton J. Haber, served as her business adviser and agent. He managed her farm properties, advised her on investments and bought and sold securities on her behalf. By reason of her advanced age and illness she hasn't been able to manage her property unassisted, she states.

In 1943 and 1944, Mrs. Haber alleges, she transferred cash and securities to her son, for which she received nothing of value in return. At the time she did not fully understand this or a number of other transactions made on her behalf by Milton, it is stated.

Milton died at Carmel Feb. 15, 1956. She later filed a creditor's claim against the estate, but this was denied by the administrators, it is stated.

Specifically she asks that an accounting be made, that she be paid what is shown to be due her and that the 1943-44 transfers be voided.

She filed the complaint by her guardian, Elmer L. Machado, through an Oakland law firm against the administrators. They are Mrs. Helen H. Haber, widow of Milton, and R. H. Partridge, co-administrator.

Poland Ousts Minister

WARSAW (AP)—Poland ousted its minister of agriculture, Atoni Kuligowski, today and the Polish press published sweeping reforms intended to put its farming industry on a firmer economic basis.

Case of Missing Skin Diver Still a Mystery

No new leads have turned up in the disappearance of Walter Warren Taylor, 34, from the Carmel Highlands Inn last Friday, the sheriff's office reported today.

Taylor was never seen again after a cab driver took him from the inn to Carmel Meadows beach where it was indicated the man intended to go skin-diving.

The sheriff's office said it has received no word from San Francisco authorities who are being asked to check angles of the case in their city.

Since Taylor's disappearance, Joan Barla of San Francisco, a friend of Taylor's, said she received two envelopes from the Carmel Highlands. The letters contained nothing but money, the amount not disclosed.

Sheriff's officers said they learned that Taylor was considered by friends as a highly-experienced skin diver.

Death and Funeral Notices

QUAGLIA—John Quaglia, January 7, 1957. A resident of Monterey 43 years. A native of Italy. Age 68 years. A member of Monterey Council No. 1465, Knights of Columbus; Nocturnal Adoration Society and Holy Name Society, San Carlos Church. Beloved husband of Margaret Quaglia of Monterey. Father of Mrs. Donald Carlile of Monterey Peninsula Country Club, Joseph and Louis Quaglia, both of Monterey. Brother of Joseph Quaglia of Italy. Cousin of Segundo Quaglia of Monterey. Grandfather of Margaret, Janet and John Quaglia, all of Monterey, Donald Carlile, Jr. and Carol Carlile, of Monterey Peninsula Country Club. Funeral services will be held Thursday, January 10th, 1957 at 9 a.m. from the Mission Mortuary, thence to San Carlos Catholic Church where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the Repose of his Soul commencing at 9:30 a.m. Interment Monterey Catholic Cemetery. Recitation of the Rosary Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Mission Mortuary funeral service.

MONTEREY COUNCIL No. 1465, Knight of Columbus, officers and members are kindly requested to attend Rosary and funeral services for our departed brother, John Quaglia.
Jacob Shammas,
Grand Knight

TAIX—Albert L. Taix in Gilroy, January 8, 1957. Husband of Helen Taix, Gilroy, brother of Mrs. Lena Kuhn, Sacramento, Mrs. Rosalie Eichkorn, San Leandro, Mrs. Marie Miano, Gilroy, the late Blanche Taix, and the late Tony Taix; Uncle of Mrs. Lorain McBain, Greenbrae, Mrs. Valerie Gill, San Francisco, Albert Kuhn Jr., Sacramento, Rosalie Stearns, Weimer, Sheldon Taix, San Jose, and Evelyn Taix, San Jose and the late Kenneth Taix. A native of San Juan Bautista. Age 58 years. A member of Fraternity Lodge 399. F & AM San Jose, Royal Arch Masons, Howard, Knights Templar of California, San Jose Commandry, Islam Shrine Temple, San Francisco. I.O.O.F. Lodge 159 San Juan, Fremont Rebecca Lodge 274, San Juan, Gilroy Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, Santa Clara County Shrine Club, Monterey Peninsula Country Club, Santa Clara County Farm Bureau, San Benito County Farm Bureau, founding member San Juan Bautista Water Conservation District. Member P.M.A. and A.S.C. County Committees. Past president and past secretary treasurer, California Beet Growers Association, district 7. Member Board of Director's Progressive Growers Association. Services Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Habing Funeral Chapel, Gilroy. Rev. James H. Strayer officiant. Entombment San Juan Bautista Cemetery.

CROWE—William Stannus Crowe, January 8, 1957. Age 64 years. Native of Ocosta, Washington. Resident of Monterey Peninsula 28 years. World War I and II veteran. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 9, F & AM of Seattle, Washington and the California Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons of San Francisco. Husband of Mrs. Etta Aurelia Crowe of Pacific Grove. Brother of Mrs. Helen Crowe Snelling of Seattle, Washington. Services will be held Thursday, January 10, 1957 at 2:30 p.m. in the Paul Funeral Chapel with the Rev. James R. Spaid of United Lutheran Church and the Pacific Grove Lodge No. 331, F & AM officiating. Inurnment Little Chapel by the Sea Crematorium, Pacific Grove. Friends wishing to make contributions in the memory of Mr. Crowe may do so in the form of donations to the Monterey County Heart Association, Box 1329, Monterey. The Paul Mortuary in charge of funeral arrangements.

COELHO—Richard Jack Coelho, January 7, 1957. Age 31 years. Native of Tulare, California. Resident of Pacific Grove 16 years. World War II veteran. Member of Monterey Moose Lodge. Husband of Mrs. Mary Pearl Coelho of Pacific Grove. Father of Linda and Danny Coelho of Pacific Grove. Son of Mrs. Louise Paulson of Carmel Valley. Military services will be held Thursday, January 10, 1957 at 10 a.m. in the Paul Funeral Chapel. Full military honors will be held at 2:30 p.m. at the Golden Gate National Cemetery, San Bruno. Paul Mortuary in charge of funeral arrangements.

Re-appointed by Knight

SACRAMENTO (AP) — LeRoy Lampson of Robbins today was re-appointed by Gov. Knight to a four year term on the State Aeronautics Commission.

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News Comments

(Continued from page 1)

(those are Bing's own words), and many of the great professionals come here for the spirit of the affair and out of their friendship for the sponsor. That is another contribution to your interest and pleasure.

* * *

The tournament begins Friday at Cypress Point and Monterey Peninsula Country Club golf links; but there's a special tee-off tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the second tee at Pebble Beach.

That's the golf clinic, and it gets you in the spirit for the event that the late dean of sportswriters, Grantland Rice, called "The greatest golf tournament being played in the world today."

And now let's all of us join in best wishes to Abou Ben Bing for the best and happiest tournament he has ever held! — A. G.

Deaths

P. Georges

Peter Georges, a Peninsula resident since 1926, died yesterday in a Salinas hospital after an illness of a few days. Cause of his death will be determined by autopsy.

Mr. Georges was born Jan. 6, 1885, in Greece.

He formerly owned and operated a cigar store at the corner of Alvarado street and Del Monte avenue, but in more recent years, prior to his retirement, worked as a waiter in a number of Alvarado street restaurants.

Mr. Georges had no known relatives.

Funeral services are pending at the Dorney and Farlinger Memorial Chapel and will be announced later.

Rosary Tonight For John Quaglia

Rosary will be recited tonight at 8 o'clock in the Mission Mortuary for John Quaglia, 68, longtime Monterey resident whose death occurred Monday.

Solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow in San Carlos Church, following brief rites at 9 o'clock in the Mission Mortuary. Burial will take place in the Monterey Catholic Cemetery.

Carmel Council To Take Stand On Liquor Bid

Carmel's city council is expected to take an official stand on the controversial Pink Elephant liquor license question when it meets tonight at 7:30 in city hall.

The council will take formal notice of the State Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control's decision to issue an off-sale license to the proposed liquor store at 6th and Torres.

Council members have individually indicated they favor appealing the state ruling, even into the courts if necessary since the state contends that Carmel's zoning ordinance, which limits liquor stores to the central business area, is unconstitutional.

The matter is among the first on the agenda.

Tonight's council meeting is expected to be well attended. Members of the Carmel High School civics class, some 40 strong, are attending the meeting in a body.

In one other phase of the Pink Elephant question, a group of Carmel residents which had also opposed the license, are planning to circulate petitions appealing directly to the store's owners, Paul Chedester and Robert Aebersold.

"If they (the owners) realize that enough Carmel residents don't want the store here, perhaps they will withdraw," said H. L. Ireland, who lives across Torres from the proposed store and who led the original citizens protest. He said he was hopeful of obtaining as many as 2,000 signatures.

Moslem Party Quits

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP)—Indonesia's biggest Moslem party—the Masjumi — quit the government of Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo tonight.

HELLO, NEWCOMERS!
The Welcome Wagon Hostess would like to present greetings from your local merchants & civic organizations.
CALL YOUR HOSTESS
Monterey — Phone FR 2-0774
Seaside Del Rey Fort Ord
Phone FR 5-1131
Carmel — Phone MA 4-4814
Pacific Grove — Ph. FR 2-408

In fact, if precedents are sought, the closest parallel is the administration's request for an "area appropriation" of $100 million to be spent, at the administration's discretion in the area of Southeast Asia. The money was appropriated almost two years ago. And only about $7 million has actually been spent, simply because it has proved so difficult to find useful projects on which to spend the money.

It will certainly be as difficult to find useful new ways to spend the two-year appropriation of $200 million the President has requested in the angry Middle East. Consider the countries immediately involved in the Middle Eastern crisis.

* * * *

Both Saudi Arabia and Iraq earn a great many dollars already, from their oil revenues. The money the President has requested can be used to bolster the defenses of Iraq as a member of the Baghdad Pact—but that is being done already.

Syria, increasingly close to becoming a Soviet puppet, has already angrily refused all dollar aid. The Egypt of Col. Abdel Gamal Nasser is making similar angry noises—the Cairo press has been denouncing the Eisenhower proposal as "imper- [illegible] a specific commitment [illegible] the request for authority to use force [illegible] left open-ended and unspecific.

* * * *

All this is not to suggest that the President' proposal is either useless or dangerous. On the contrary, the Congress ought to sign the President's blank check with alacrity. There are times when a blank check can be very useful, and this is one of them. Despite the dreary precedent of the Southeast Asia appropriation, opportunities now unpredictable may arise in the Middle East where money can be spent most effectively to serve this country's interests. Above all, it is useful for the world, and especially the Soviet Union, to know, as the President said, "where we stand" on the Middle East.

Even so, it ought to be understood that the President's proposal is not a new policy, or a novel doctrine, or a bold new program.

It is simply a request for a blank check, and no-one in the Eisenhower administration has any concrete or specific idea of how or when or to what end the check will be cashed.

Washington

Hungary's Fight

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

In the wake of Vice President Nixon's illuminating report on the Hungarian refugees, the administration is taking three further steps that the United States may do its part in dealing with a great humanitarian crisis.

It will greatly step up, beyond the 21,000 already accepted, the flow to the U.S. of Hungarians who are fleeing Soviet reprisals.

It will work out methods to provide emergency assistance, in the form of food and housing, to neighboring European coun- [illegible] precise detail so that the specialized skills of these valuable people can be made most useful — to themselves and to their jobs. Recently a questionnaire has gone to private industry and to educational and scientific organizations so that the reception center can obtain still better data on employment opportunities. This will avoid the misunderstanding which caused some firms to send buses to Kilmer with the drivers instructed to haul away busloads of refugees to unspecified jobs.

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Rex Duniner, Hazel ...ckton, John Nicoll. All ...dministra-

...der way ... the Pa-..., where the im-...he spe-

...cussed ...eeting PTA, ... cur-on ...own

Nick... school, ...

...l from three members of Miss Barba... ...mes' 2nd grade class at David Avenue, ...vo hold Nicky while Buff Savo administers the bottle. Nickey is a guest of the class during their study of farms.

Seek Peninsula Jobs for Hungarians

Clearing house for job opportunities for Hungarian refugees coming to the Monterey Peninsula will be the California State Department of Employment Office in Monterey.

James Hemsing, manager of the employment office, will work with Mrs. Sonyja DuGardyn, chairman of the refugee job placement committee, in finding jobs for the Hungarians.

The first Hungarian refugee families arrived on the Peninsula last night. Some 30 families and 10 to 20 students are expected to arrive here in a group within the next week or two.

All employers with job offers are urged to call Hemsing at the employment office, FRontier 5-4191. Mrs. DuGardyn, secretary-treasurer of the Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council, said that local labor unions also have offered to cooperate in finding jobs for the refugees.

Meanwhile, the resettlement committee of the Citizens Committee for Liberation of the Enslaved will meet Thursday.

Chairman Mrs. Howard Benedict said the committee will work on final plans for receiving and taking care of the refugees.

Civic and church leaders and people interested in helping the committee are invited to attend the meeting at 11 a.m. at the Monterey Red Cross chapter headquarters.

Sponsors and homes for the refugees are still needed, Mrs. Benedict said today. Volunteers are asked to phone her at MAyfair 4-2109.

...uary. ...membership applications may be secured from Col. Patrick D. Mulcahy, Fort Ord, or from John Paul Jones, secretary of the local chapter, or Allen Griffin, temporary chairman.

Symphony Lecture

A musical lecture, prologue to the Monterey County Symphony Orchestra's concert on Jan. 14, will be given at 8:30 o'clock this evening in the Carmel Craft Studios. The talk will be by Gregory Millar, conductor of the symphony.

Members of the Symphony Assn. and their guests are invited to attend free of charge. The concert is scheduled for 8:30 p.m. Monday in Pacific Grove High School Auditorium.

Bird, Remsen

November 15, 1956

Dear Dr. Bird:

I am enclosing herewith a letter to you from Mrs. Henry E. Pond which you requested be returned.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Remsen Bird
P.O. 2502
Carmel
California

REMSEN BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, NY

g. a.

Dear Ed:-

Here are some letters, I wish you would leaf over! They may be suggestive.

Particularly notice the one from Fern Nance Pond. You know I have been urging you to look into the possibility of a "person to Person" TV show of her and her works. If you or Mr. Aaron delve into this you will find a mine!

can see her

She is the grand niece of Parthenia Nance Hill, whose husband, to some degree started Abraham Lincoln on his way, and she is the one who imagined and accomplished the restoration of New Salem, which is really the shrine of these United States.

Please have this letter from her, at your secretary's leisure returned. Don't return the rest.

Walter Packard has been our guest this week and has been reading to the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies chapters from his projected book on the consumer in the Brave New World. What I wish he would do is just give a gay and fresh and easy book just telling how it has been with him through the years. What a tale that would make.

His brother, who lives in LA was stricken yesterday and Walter had to leave immediately for the South. He called me from Santa Ynez to say that his brother would not last the night. Very sad.

Note the letter to Ellsworth Bunker on the proud ship the Andrea Doria. Any ideas about this?

Also the one to Helen Gahagan Douglas. And to Bill Blair.

As one who loves his country and finds good men and women where they are, completely untrained in partisan politics, I cannot help but shudder and the thought that Richard Nixon might be the President of the United States in this moment, so tremendous for good or ill.

I hope you are able to accept Tod Singleton's invitation. We have a bed for you an d we'll bring you a breakfast tray.

Affectionately

Rem

P02502
Carmel, Cal
July 29

Mrs. Henry E. Pond, Historian
New Salem Lincoln League,
Petersburg, Menard County, Illinois

Dear wise Fern:-

Thank you for your gracious revealing letter! I wish the country was covered with people like you and your wonderful, humane, patient, Lincolnesque husband, and may God deal kindly with him and give him full strength and many years!

I have written to Ed Murrow as enclosed and am sending him your letter. It would seem to me, of all places in America, where a "Person to Person" program should be arranged it would be "New Salem and with Fern Nance Pond" the interpreter.

New Salem is a "mystic" place. It is something like that city in Scotland that appeared and disappeared.

When you realize, as you of all people do, that it came into existence in 1830 and was done in 1836, and that during those years Abraham Lincoln arrived and left, and how each person in that village made a contribution to his character, his inspiration and the direction of his life, -- it certainly stands out as a work of Providence.

Just to name them, Henry Onsatt, Jack Kelso, Dr. Agnew, The Rutledges, the Hills, Bowling Green, The Careys, the Berrys, your own family, Miller Graham, etc. is abundant evidence, when one knows how these people contributed out of varied experiences their inspiration to this "Lohengrin" coming out of the Sangamon River!

What you have done to restore this village and how it is visited and how its inspiration extends over the country is a grand tale and of all people, Ed Murrow, is the one to tell it. What I wish he would do is put on a "Person to Person" on Lincoln's Birthday in 1957! Hold thumb for that!

I am enclosing a snapshot. I never have my photograph made any more. The people in the picture are Dr. John Finley Williamson, the famous choir director and President of Westminster College in Princeton, Noel Sullivan, a friend of man who is like a Saint of the Middle Ages in his humanity and selflessness, and your servant who admires you and Henry so much.

Please take a look at this folder of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies.

I want very much to get in correspondence with your Dr. Fernando Pivano of Milan. See that I have her address.

Love from us both.

Affectionately

P02502
C rmel, Cal
July 30, 1956

Signor Marino De Medici,
1846 Spruce Street,
Berkeley, California

My dear Signor De Medici:-

That was, for me, a very enjoyable visit with you and it was most inspiring to find you so alert to the many possibilities for the weaving of friendly people, by acquaintanceship, understanding and mutual respect for the great day which can be!

I hope, before you come down next week-end you may be able to see Mr. Zellerbach and arrange for the tape recording. Miss Croce, his secretary, I feel sure will be delighted to set a time, if he comes in from Sonoma County during the week.

Here are some of the points in our conversation I should like to develop with you:

(1) The Exchange with the universities other than Rome and with the independent residential colleges of the United States.
(2) The future meshing of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies with a similar project in Italy.
(3) A possible tie-up between the University of Rome, the Overseas School, and two or three colleges on the Western side of the USA, preferably led by Pomona and Occidental, if it can be worked out.
(4) Your own future in journalism on your return to Italy.
(5) The second volume of translations, dealing with the application of the Constitution to the needs of the expanding nation.
(6) The problems facing the returned exchange students and what can be done to assist them in helping them to find themselves in that return.
(7) The "gesture" concerning the tragic fate of the Andrea Doria and a possible program of assistance in her rebuilding.
(8) The Carmel Art Institute, the Second Biennale at Naples, and the Italian location of the Institute.
(9) The assistance in these matters of the America Italy Society, and reports of plans and possibilities gone over with President Ellsworth Bunker and Mr. Zellerbach.

That should be enough to keep us busy for quite a while! Please let me know when you will be down. Do not be too modest as to your youth! This world awaiting us will be fashioned rightly I am sure because young people, like yourself are alert, understanding, wise and care.

Until then. Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, California
July 30, 1956

Dr. D. A. Bullard,
Department of Public Relations
The Institute of International Education
1 East 67th Street, New York, NY

Dear Mike:-

Here are some letters which I wish you would read and give me your comments.

Young De Medici (What a name to conjure with!) came down yesterday from Berkeley and we had some very interesting conversation, at the home of Pat Cunningham, who, with her husband, is develo ing this Carmel Art Institute" at Capri. John is there now and they have been asked to lead out in the establishment of a second Bienniale at Naples.

De Medici has some responsibility with the Voice of America and is coming down next week to work out some tape recordings and plans to set up one with David Zellerbach, and has asked me to participate. That I certainly want to do.

We went over many of the problems and possibilities with reference to this exchange business whereby more could come of the experience which would grow roots and produce blossoms!

I wish very much that you, personally, you could come out here and see what is going on in Monterey and the fluid condition for much accomplishment on the Coast.

Now that Gertrude Landreth is in the office at San Francisco I feel additional possibilities for she has much savvy, much experience and has insight!

Also I would like to talk with you about the America Italy Society and go over its program and see what can be done to work through it.

Also there are possibilities of some kind of a tie up with Rome and a college or two out here. What with (1) Negri at the University, (2) Louise Wood with the Friends Service (She was the headmistress of the Westridge School in Pasadena), (3) The Webbs at the Overseas School, (4) This Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, (5) The Army Language School which is unique, believe me! (5) The live World Affairs Councils of Northern California and this one in Monterey, and the times, -- the times which can open up for man a new heaven and a new earth. We, who add up a lot of years and can see from afar, cannot afford to be idle.

So please get the IIE to pass you some shekels and come out and make us a visit.

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
July 30, 1956

Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas,
Chateau Marmont, Sunset Boulevard,
Hollywood, Los Angeles, California

Darling Helen:-

Thank you for your letter -- so nice and warm -- for the happy news of the reception of the play and Mel in Los Angeles, and for the documentation of Adlai's record so far as the proper recognition of the rights and responsibilities of Labor! I will read, ponder, pass on to Noel and see that it gets on in the service of the Cause of right thinking, and right respect for opinions.

I wonder if we shall ever know the day when it will be possible to consider what to do, without the smear, and the sneer, and the scoff, and the diatribe and the innuendo, and such. I wonder, how I wonder.

I have a friendly letter from Bill Blair which I am enclosing and a copy of mine to him. I write -- Gosh how I do write -- about two hours at this typewriter daily and it lets off steam, and occasionally something comes of the same.

You know how it is, for you are the recipient of much and many.

I have just read the articles in The New Republic, by Gerald Johnson and Massingham, on the Donavan Book and the outlook for Senator Kennedy, and they both give occasion to think and hope.

I wonder what really was back of Stassen's move. Was he put up to it for "trial ballooning"? Was he a bit impulsive? Was Paul Hoffman with him or against him? Will good come of it or not?

I though Mr. Richards said what should be said; that from the partisan point of view it would be good for Nixon to be the Vice Presidential candidate but mindful of the integrity and responsibility and tremendous crisis which requires intelligence and character, -- Nixon could not be a worse choice or leader for this country. (My words, his thoughts!)

I am enclosing some copies of letters for you to peruse.

The Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, I hope will get grand support next year. It is proving its worth. Please note the second year program.

Love for you both and God bless you and all your family!

Affectionately

P02502
Carmel, Cal
July 29, 1956

Mr. William McC Blair, Jr.,
Executive Assistant to Mr. Adlai Stevenson
231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Bill:-

Thank you for your kind and most thoughtful letter. You know I enjoy uterring my thoughts for the Governor and his wonderful associates, and please -- please! -- for all of you no sense of responsibility to answer, unless I can help in some way.

Helen Douglas has sent me a carefully wrought statement of the Governor's record in reference to Labor and it looks to me, just what it should be.

I am not much on partisan politics but I look as a citizen of this honorable land for integrity of character, intelligence, courage, and experience and awareness of the tremendous opportunity of our times! Our mutual friend certainly possesses all these beyond all candidates I know anything about.

I hope you will get your hands on this report of the "Resources of the World", a Speculative projection done by members of the faculty of the California Institute of Technology. President Lee Du Bridge has given me, an advanced issue, which at the moment is regarded as confidential, but certainly he would send you one, if you ask for it. So please do.

This Monterey is overbowed by many benedictions and has a unique opportunity for the development of it as a kind of center of study of the differing civilizations. The Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies is in its second year and is going very well.

Its brains, and the training of brains and brains moved by the warmth of the heart that we desperately need to meet the present complex.

But enough for now! O Yes, read the recent articles on "Education" in Harpers and the Atlantic!

The best to you and Carol and all who serve the Cause of a respectable world and one at peace!

Helen joins in such sentiments.

Cordially

TO2502
Carmel, Cal
July 28, 1956

Prof. Benjamin Lehman,
The Department of English Literature
The University of California,
Berkeley, California

Dear Ben:-

I hope this reaches you.

I saw Jean Kellogg yesterday and we talked of the book, Merle Armitage has designed, Ward Ritchie is printing, and Jean has done for it nine original etchings. The book is a reprinting of "The Gentle Shepherdess" by Robinson Jeffers.

There are one hundred copies and of course there will be great demand for them. The doers have given me the privilege of naming persons and institutions who should be considered in the sale -- call it sale! -- of the book.

In talking with Jean yesterday she said that she would like very much to have the book pretty much spread over the country, and that there might be certain persons and institutions unknown to her and the others who should be in on the party.

I told her under such a condition I would turn to you first of all for counsel.

So I turn to you.

It will cost $50. I understand there abe about 400 collectors of Jeffersana in the USA and that will mean that the book will presently be almost priceless.

Any ideas?

Pass them on to Jean.

The book will probably be the crowning work of Merle, Ward and Jean, -- and that is quite a crowning!

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
July 29, 1956

Jean is at "RFD No. 1, The Highlands, Carmel, Cal)

Bill Rem

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MR. SAUL WEINGARTEN
PEBBLE BEACH

DR. MAST WOLFSON
MONTEREY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

That statement you made last night in estimation of the character and performance of Governor Stevenson just could not be better. Now PLEASE

Send me a copy of the script.

But better I hope that it can be made into a platter and with it the "keynote" address of Mrs. R. These two statements are good companions!

I am attaching a letter to Bill McCormick which you might have a minute to peruse. I hope so.

The Whitehouse Correspondents will be here presently and they are to be entertained by the Pebble Beach Cypress Club -- and nice people too. Also Col. Allen Griffin, whom you know is turning his house over I understand to the Nixons. He is a constant advocate of Nixon, which I do not understand, for he is one of the best of men. But I suppose we all have blind spots.

Now I hope you will come down and if you do please let us know, for we have much to talk about.

Please note what I am enclosing.

If Janet comes, and Casey, that would be most pleasant.

These conversations between you and Eri c Severeid, are a delight.

God bless your kind and give us a lot more.

Affectionately

Rem

P02502
Carmel, Cal
August 17, 1956

Mr. William McCormick Blair
care of Governor Adlai E. Stevenson
231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois

Dear Bill:-

Cheers from the bleachers! Cheers for the "hardboiled Eggheads". Very good title for the leaders in a day when brains are needed and brawn has been largely displaced by automation!

Now, Bill, I want to run on this morning, and especially while the emotions are high and skim from my imagination what comes therefrom, for I have learned through many years that there is power in so doing! I shall probably enumerate here many ideas which have already been thought, sifted and given practical consideration. But never mind. Something in the way of a grain of wheat may come forth. One never knows!

(1) Mrs. Roosevelt's appeal for the forward look, for imagination, for vision, and done so quietly, with such dignity, should be tape recorded, or better should be made into a disk and widely circulated.

(2) Also that paean of praise done by Edward R. Murrow, which was pure truth and pure beauty, should be made available throughout the land. I am writing to Ed for a copy as indicated in the attached. These two commentators, Ed Murrow and Eric Severeid are also, hardboiled eggheads!

(3) The words "vision" and "imagination" are also to be used, widely. It has been the smear to call the persons who try to use their brains as "starry eyed", "visionaries". Lets ennoble and adopt the words of smear and make them the words of glory! "The enemies of the followers of ~~[illegible]~~ Jesus called them "Christians" at Antioch, and the name became the glory of these followers."

(4) "Where there is no vision, the people perish." I think I will go through my own memory and get some wise people to join me and gather up the evidence that it is so! Now in this connection — this is important — be sure you get a copy of "The Resources of the World" a speculative projection into the next one hundred years done by the Faculty of Cal-Tek, under Lee Du Bridge's direction and financed by some of the great industrial organizations. The hope of the democratic party is not in sounding the greatness of "The New Deal", "The Fair Deal" what was done by Messers Roosevelt and Truman and their colleagues, but the tremendous possibilities of To-morrow,

and to-morrow: Quotation!

"To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow
creep into our petty paces day by day
to the last syllable of recorded time.
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
the way to dusty death!"

You don't need to be a nuclear physicist tomknow that we have in our hands the power to feed, clothe, refresh, and give the good life to all mankind or by maluse of the same to blow the whole planet to smithereens. Draw in the hardboiled scientist world eggheads! These men, who have separated themselves from the through many years to devote their talents to the "search for truth and who have gone where truth has led" are now under the burden of a sense of social responsibility, as someone has said "Almost a sense of sin", for they have wrought the miracle of the release of the very secret of the universe, and man, by prejudice, fear, hatred, backward looking, and evil speaking, is in great danger of using this power for Armageddon rather than a New Heaven and a New Earth!

(5) How many top scientists do you know who are persuaded that the philosophy and leadership of the Democratic Party offers the Better Way? There are some wonderful men like Vannevar Bush, Lee Du Bridge, Edward Teller, etc. but what their political registration may be, I do not know. But lets remember this, It was Woodrow Wilson who drew together in the National Research Counsil, the men of science, and it was FDR who put them to work and financed the project which Albert Einstein, described as possible!

(6) Get Helen Gahagan Douglas back into wide circulation. She made a magnificent speech here, -- one of the best! Not a word of comment on the man who did her wrong! Just a clean statement of "vision" and possibilities. Not many women have the voice, or the training of voice for public address, but she has. Let her come forth and reveal to the innuendo-workers that she is a "hardboiled egghead" who sees beyond the horizon.

(7) I thought the Clement key-note speech was one of the worst I ever heard! This kind of ranting, exaggeration, use of the word "cruel" in describing the President can do no good anywhere. If he is a follower of Jesus, and Billy Graham, it is a curious kind of sound that comes forth from him! President Eisenhower has given his life for this country, and the more I heard Clement rave the more I, sick to my stomach, wanted to come to President Eisenhower's defense. Use men of discriminating judgment, like the Candidate, and not such yowlers as this one. He was dreadful. Remember the Scopes Trial!

(8) Here is one who does not like this raving against "Big Business". There are a lot of very able, very humane, very forward looking men in big business who are not to be subjected to this over-all despising. The hope of big business is the gentle consumer. The more who have the more they have. And I know, very precisely, a great many big business men, who have combined imagination, drive, all kind of special talemts which have made them successful, and who have never lost the friendly touch. Pratically every building and most of the endowment of the College where my life has been largely spent, came from "Big Business Men" who made it, and who gave it! I am sure that Bill Joyce could make a list!

(9) Now take Paul Hoffman. Do you suppose he went to France to persuade General Eisenhower to run for the Republican Party, did it, in order that the "smearers" and the really backward looking part of the party might take over? The men who seek to fix Nixon as the VP I feel sure would not cry their eyes out if President Eisenhower, — trained in the art of expendability — were to die! Paul really belongs on the Stevenson side I am of the opinion!

(10) The Democratic Party doesn't have much money, but in the writing world, and in the newspaper world, and in the broadcasting world, there are many who are on its side. I thought that it was a very unfortunate comment made by the Chairman to attack in it, CBS. Very bad.

(11) Do you know Ellsworth Bunker? He is President of the America Italy Society, and of the Red Cross. He is highly respected by all who know him and he was a very fine ambassador at Rome, as well I know. Pull him in sometime and go over the list of the Italo-Americans. They are numerous. They have gone up in this world. There is no people, to my mind, who have possessed more vision, brains, creative capacity, right across the board, than the Italians. Also recall that it was Enrico Fermi, in Chicago who made the experiment in which the Einstein formula was proved! I am a member of the Board of Directors of the America Italy Society of San Francisco, and I know whereof I write!

(12) There is a tremendous pool of power in the Exchange Students who have returned to this land and who have woven themselves into the fabric of the forward looking world understanding, peoples of the world. A catalogue of such could probably be gotten from the Institute of International Education, and at the proper time they could be informed. Remember it is in the field of World Affairs,

that we could stumble and fall! The President made a very fine address on the subject of "people with people" at Baylor University. Get a copy! Also Bill, Dorothy Fosdick did a very excellent book, "Commonsense and World Affairs" in which she put it straight on the line. I wonder what her politics are. I have no idea, but she is wise, vision-filled, and the daughter of one of the best of clergymen.

(13) Adlai E. Stevenson is a Princeton man! Lets make something of that. How many Princeton men have been in the founding and fostering and building of America? John Witherspoon, James Madison, Woodrow Wilson, are three who have done much to explain, guide and advance our Country. Lets make a list of them.

(14) We are becoming more and more conscious of history in this country. Very good. Who among the various peoples of the world have looked forward and served, this country who think as Adlai thinks! He thinks. How wonderful it was to hear his clean clear and commanding voice. (I am getting alliterate like that cliche man from Tennessee!) It would be a good job to go through the writings and sayings of the men of "pairts" through the years and pluck out words that walk and wing with the words of Mrs. R. when she gave "the keynote speech"! I could do some of that myself!

(15) Take a look at this pamphlet of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies! Note the purpose. It is incumbent upon us in this time of world responsibility to understand the Differing Civilizations and their linguistics. Here we have the Army Language School, a unique endeavor and alongside this emerging civilian institution. I wish we had something like it at strategic centers all over the land. Note the list of sponsors.

(16) There are the writers! Have we a list of them? Who among the writers for "Foreign Affairs" an egghead magazine, and who among the writers of the less egghead magazine have we. Martin Flavin, novelist, essayist, dramatist, and writer of world affairs is married to Adlai's cousin, Connie Clampett Flavin. Drop a note to Martin and get him to work. It will help him too. He will stop growling!

(17) Noel Sullivan, nephew of Senator Phelan, is one of the most humane, kind, generous and intelligent persons I know! He was here last evening for the TV picture of the Convention. He is a Catholic Christian and he practices the same. He is a loyal American and Church does not determine his political opinions. He is devoted to Governor Stevenson, and should be enlisted. The negro of the world has no [illegible]

(18) Take me, Bill! I am a kind of ~~guinea~~ guinea pig myself. I have never been active in professional politics. It has been my job to try to open the doors to youth, and to help them on their way to value for themselves and others. Its been a very good and profitable life. I can name some wonderful people, who sit on both sides of the aisle whom I respect thoroughly and count as friends. I spend about two hours daily in correspondence with them, and it is a fine job for this emeritus. But the world in which I live and have lived, is the world of "education", "ideas", the search for truth", "forward looking", as free from prejudice as about any there is.

In this world are men and women who are dedicated to the freemind, and they are, as a group, deeply concerned by the recent blistering ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ attack upon the "intellectuals" led by such men as McCarthy, and his now almost forgotten Cohn and Shine, and such cohorts as Dirksen, Jenner, and Nixon.

The opinion that most college educators spent their time trying to corrupt the youth, and lead them into communism, still obtains.

But if the searching minds of the savants are bound then the vision goes, and where there is no vision the people perish!

(19) I think it is a great mistake to yell about the country having gone to the dogs under the Republican regime. It hasn't gone to the dogs. Something needs to be done for the farmers, our foreign affairs are very inadequately led, the tremendous resources of the nation should be used to clean the transit lanes, eliminate the slums, give health care, and build schools, and do a lot else that is socially and economically sound, but this exaggeration merely brings eyebrow lifting and does harm.

I thought the speeches at the Democratic Convention, for the most part were terrible. The only comfort, possibly if you can call it that, is the ones next week at the Republican will probably be as bad.

(20) One of the best College Presidents in this country is Bill Stevenson at Oberlin. The story of Oberlin on the side of true "Americanism" is most inspiring. I have always entertained the idea that College Presidents cannot identify themselves with any political party without identifying the college they serve. But they can think. They can stand for ideals. They can seek to made others think, feel, and love their neighbors!

(21) Mr. Truman certainly made a mess of himself when he came out for Hariman, and when he said, as it is alledged, that Governor Stevenson could not win. But Governor Stevenson is free of his dominion and his reputation and his "give them hell", "lick 'em boys!" kind of inadequacy. No, that is not the appeal. I think it is a fine idea to exalt the very fact that Adlai Stevenson appeals to the brains and hearts and understanding of men in a time when such an appeal, the average person knows is absolutely necessary. The word" moderate" isn't the word! It is not moderation that Mr. Stevenson symbolizes, but intelligence, realism, practical judgment, and vision. These exaggerations, slogans, cliches, unfair attack upon good men on the other side of the aisle, are not what it takes for this tremendous time, -- if they ever were.

(22) Now I know what happened in saving and serving the world during Mr. Truman's leadership. Stopping the communists at the border of Turkey, and in Korea, and the Air-lift -- were ideas executed during his day. He is a man of courage. I had come to the mellowed opinion that this peppery old man was a pretty nice guy at heart, but his petulance, unfairness, tactlessness, almost drove me into the Republican Party, and would have if a. Nixon were not nominated and b. if certain other persons were nominated by the Democrats.

Well, that is enough for now. Look at me and my thoughts and consider that this is an item among the 167,000,000! Lets take him into account. Are his opinions of the "Zeitgeist"? Could be!

The world presses in on every side, -- no wider than the heart is wide, and he whose heart is flat, the sky will fall in on him by and by. I must look up the quotation in Renascence. Thank you Edna St. Vincent Millay.

Yes, this is the time for Vision, and for the careful estimation of how to draw from "intellectu" the vision and make it work "in re!"

God bless the Candidate, and keep him in health, and prosper him, even as his soul prospers!

Cordially

PO8502
Carmel, Cal
August 17, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

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Affectionately

TO2502
Carmel, Cal
August 17, 1956

Governor Adlai E. Stevenson
231 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Congratulations and the best of wishes from
your friends and relations, assembled to receive
the expected decision of the Democratic delegates
placing you in nomination for the Presidency for which
you are in every way providentiallly prepared!

Mary Dunbaugh

Louise Dexter, Connie Flavin, Helen Bird, Noel Sullivan,
Remsen Bird, and many others who honor you and
know your worth q

The Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies

The Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies

July 9 to August 17, 1956

A Summer Seminar for a practical and intensive study of Languages and Civilization (French, German, Italian and Spanish) and World Affairs (History of Diplomacy, Comparative Government, International Trade and so forth.)

ACCREDITED BY SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE • CALIFORNIA

The spectacle that the world presents at this moment is far from reassuring. Moral progress is by no means equal to the rapidity of material progress.

We have a shrinking world in terms of space. Along the lines of mutual understanding we are still far apart. The different branches of the great tree known, improperly, as Western Civilization, diverge more and more as they grow; yet we seem to be devoting less and less time to the study of our heritage, let alone the heritages of others.

At no time in our history was a cognizance of foreign tongues, customs and ways more necessary than it is today. We cannot afford to have a superficial knowledge, nor to cherish erroneous beliefs. Nor, as so often happens, can we look at others and see them as we see ourselves, appreciating them only when they conform to our own standards.

How may this emergency be met on our part? By a rational and unprejudiced study of civilization in general and in particular. A civilization cannot be thoroughly comprehended, in all its important ramifications, without knowledge of the language which is the expression of its spirit. Similarly, a language cannot be mastered without knowledge of the civilization which moulded its forms. Hence, the study of languages and civilizations should be combined.

This Seminar is offered as a contribution to the progressive work that has been done and is being done in academic fields, as regards the teaching both of languages and civilizations. It is designed for those who wish to perfect their knowledge of the world, especially the French and German aspects. Its approach is humanistic, functional as well as academic. It offers refresher and supplementary courses, and also courses adopted to beginners. It is designed for the teaching profession, the business world, the fields of diplomacy and journalism, for college and high school students and, in conclusion, for all those who wish to pursue knowledge for its own sake.

The Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies was founded in 1955 for the reasons and with the aims outlined above. The state of world affairs has not improved. It seems even more important this year than last that we should know and understand foreign peoples. In order to reach these ends with greater surety and rapidity, the Institute will be increasingly dedicated to those who teach and those who study, that is to say, graduate and undergraduate students.

Courses of Instruction

LANGUAGES

The methods applied to the study of languages are based on proved results. A living language should be taught as such: French in French, German in German, etc. A language is best taught by those to whom it is a native tongue, and who have had American teaching experience. By appropriate means, the students are led to think in the language, as well as constantly to speak it. Wherever necessary, ideas and forms will be conveyod through audio-visual means, methodically, yet always in a living way. Careful attention is paid to grammar, yet the rules of language are presented in relation to the order of ideas rather than to the order of signs. Language, which only exists to express thought, evolves from and varies with mental processes.

The study of texts must therefore be carried out from the point of view of language and ideas, as well as of the arcana of a given civilization. Texts are chosen with a special view to their intrinsic value and functional significance.

During every hour of these courses, students will exercise their speaking ability on selected subjects. They will ask questions, discuss, prepare and deliver talks on given topics. Special periods of conversation with different instructors are also on schedule. During these, students will be familiarized with foreign environments and every-day situations.

(Language classes are limited to 10 students.)

CIVILIZATIONS

Courses in French, German, Italian and Spanish Civilizations.

1. Geographical and historical features.
2. Religious backgrounds.
3. Moral and political causes and effects, arising out of 1. and 2. above.
4. A survey of art and literature as an interpretation of the national spirit.
5. The social structure, its elements and evolution.
6. National influences on world civilization.

These courses will be given in the respective tongues, in language within the grasp of students. Each hour will include an oral exposition limited to 30 or 35 minutes, with questions and discussion following. Twice a week, one or more students will give oral expositions on some point raised during the courses, to serve as a subject of general discussion.

Thus, these courses will be an uninterrupted exercise in aural comprehension and oral expression, in the framework of the respective civilizations. Moreover, they will give an understanding of the forms of language proper to national thought and feeling, with a constant reminder of the ties between a civilization and its language.

Finally, these courses aim to give along broad lines a knowledge of French, German, Italian and Spanish Civilizations, similar to the instruction given to students in these respective countries. This should enable Americans to interpret and even to anticipate national reactions in varying situations.

HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY

This course will be a survey of international intercourse, from the 17th Century to present times.

Students will be given the opportunity to present oral and written reports, within given limits of time for written preparation or oral delivery. The course will be given in French and repeated in English.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

This course will be a survey of the great trends in world commerce, a review of the "hard" and "soft" currency areas, and a study of the natural resources and industrial activities of leading countries, as well as of their restrictive practices. There will be a thorough study of the economic geography of a country or a specific region.

In the corresponding seminar, devoted to economic geography, each student will be asked to present an exposé on one or several aspects of the subject, after careful preparation along the lines and with the material indicated by the Instructor. Under his leadership, discussion will follow.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT (Language and World Politics)

This course will be a comparative study of the development of modern political institutions, to include those of Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and the U.S.S.R. Certain supra-national movements, such as Communism, Nationalism, World Organization and superimposed governmental forms, will be considered. Particular attention will be given throughout to the place of language in international understanding.

In the corresponding seminar, each student will select with the Instructor a topic within the field, and will prepare one or more research papers. At various stages of development, he will report to the seminar group, which will thus have an opportunity to discuss the problems presented by each student.

RELIGION IN CIVILIZATION

No pertinent study of world affairs can be made without a thorough knowledge of religious forces. Religion is at the core of civilization. For the benefit of all students, a course will be given by qualified instructors, offering:

The Holy See.

The World Council of Churches.

The Jewish Faith Groups.

The Mahommedan Faith Groups.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

As a visiting Professor, Dr. Walter S. Packard will give a series of 10 lectures dealing with Democracy on Trial, more specifically: A Consumer's Approach to Social Organization. Dr. Packard's forthcoming and long-awaited book will form the basis for his lectures.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

Lectures will be given from time to time by eminent authorities on subjects related to the general course. They will be held in the afternoon and will allow students to meet the speakers in informal discussion.

Students will be invited to attend occasional social gatherings, receptions in private homes, picnics, etc. At these functions different group languages will be spoken.

CREDITS

Students who desire credits must indicate that fact when they enroll. An official transcript will be issued upon written application to the Institute. No credits will be given for attendance, nor to students who do not take the final examinations. All courses carry graduate credit unless otherwise indicated. A graduate student must receive a grade of "B" in a course in order to obtain credit for that course. The undergraduate passing grade is "C", subject to the regulations of the student's own college. One credit is equal to one semester hour. Each summer course meeting daily grants two semester hours of credit.

CREDITS for a Six-Weeks Seminar (July 9-August 17, 1956)

Six Semester units in Language, Literature and Civilization will be granted for satisfactory work and regular attendance at:

1 Daily Language course
1 Daily Civilization (History, Social Structure, etc.)
1 Daily Civilization course (Art and Literature)
1 Weekly Religion in Civilization

96 contact (class) hours

One Semester unit will be granted for satisfactory laboratory work (phonetics and conversation) during:

1 Daily Language laboratory hour

32 laboratory hours

Six Semester units in Social Sciences will be granted for satisfactory work and regular attendance at:

1 Daily Diplomacy course
1 Daily International Trade course
1 Daily Comparative Government course
1 Weekly Religion in Civilization

96 hours

One Semester unit will be given for satisfactory work during:

1 daily Seminar in International Trade or Comparative Government.

Note: History of Diplomacy may be exchanged for one of the two Civilization courses, subject to special agreement.

Admission

Students may enter without examinations and without being candidates for degrees. No student will be admitted, however, unless his qualifications are approved by the directors, and the right is reserved to place all students in the

classes best suited to their advancement. All courses are open to auditing at any time on permission of the directors.

Fees

Fee for a six weeks' full course, as outlined in the schedule: $125.00. A fee of $5.00 will be required for the registration of credits. Students who wish to ensure acceptance should inform The Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, Box 1522, Monterey, California, not later than June 15, 1956. A deposit fee of $35.00 is required with each application. Telephone calls should be made to Monterey 2-3560.

Terms can be arranged for those wishing to audit certain lecture courses only.

The Faculty

GASPARD ETIENNE WEISS Graduate, Universities of Paris, France (Bac-es-Let.), and Lausanne, Switzerland (D.-Lic. et 3 Certif.; Psychology, Greek and Hebrew). Post-graduate work, University of Paris and Ecole des Hautes Etudes.

Born in Paris, France. Tutor, Diplomatic section, Ec. des Sci. Pol., Paris, 1937-39; courses in French lag. and civiliz., under sponsorship of American University Union, Paris, 1938-39.

Smith College, 1949-50; Univ. of Massachusetts, 1950; Mt. Holyoke Coll., 1950-51; Ohio State Univ., 1951-52; Army Language School, 1952-53.

Articles on literary, historical and sociological subjects, in La Tribune de Geneve, 1946-47.

SYBIL BOLITHO FEARNLEY Graduate, Berlin University.

Post-Graduate work at Bedford College, London, and the Sorbonne, Paris.

Born in London of Austrian parentage.

Published books (Viking Press, Macmillan Co., etc.) include "A Goddess to a God", in collaboration with John L. Balderston, author of "Berkeley Square". Fiction in Cosmopolitan, Harper's Bazaar, etc.

PETER G. GEMMA Doctor in foreign languages, literature and European institutions, University of Venice and University of Naples.

Employed by U. S. Government in France (MSA and NATO) as translator Articles in leading Italian newspapers. Associate in Italian, University of California, Berkeley.

ENRIQUE DE RIVAS Bachiller en Humanidades, Instituto Luis Vives, Mexico. B.A. in Spanish (cum laude), University of Puerto Rico. M.A. in Spanish, University of California. Ph.D. to be conferred by the University of California in June, 1956.

Born in Madrid, Mr. Rivas is the son of the famous Spanish playwright, Rivas Cherif.

Teaching Assistant, U. C. 1951-55.
Instructor Summer Sessions 1953, 1955.
Graduate Fellowship, University of California.
Research Assistantship, University of California.

LA FOREST E. PHILLIPS B.A. Stanford University, with great distinction. Two years towards LL. B., Stanford Law School with highest class standing. Graduate Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies 1955 summa cum laude.

Mr. Phillips, who was born in Palo Alto, California, received his early education at St. Ignatius High School, San Francisco, receiving an honorary classical degree with highest honors. He is on the staff of the Stanford Law Review, and a past contributor to other student publications. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

DR. WALTER S. PACKARD B.S.A. Iowa State College. M.S.U. University of California. Graduate Harvard College. Tutor of Economics, Harvard. Instructor of Economics, M.I.T.

Director of Land Reclamation Unit (ECA) in Greece, 1948-54. Award, service for human welfare, Chicago Alumni and Iowa State College.

THOMAS EWING B.A. Princeton, M.A. (History) Princeton, Graduate Theological Seminary, Princeton, D.D., Occidental College.

REV. FATHER JOHN T. CURRAN, S. J. A. M. Gonzaga University. S. T. Lic. St. Mary's, Kansas, St. Louis Univ. S. S. Lic., Pontif. Inst. Bibl. Professor, Alma College, since 1938.

RABBI ABRAHAM HASELKORN B.S., New York Univ. Rabbi, M. H. L. Jewish Inst. of Relig. Chaplain, U.S. Army, 1942-1946.

KAMIL T. SAID American University, Beirut, Lebanon. BA, Colorado State College of Education. Chairman, Arabic Language Department, Army Language School.

ERIK THORBECKE Mat. Fed., Switzerland, Dipl. prop., Univ. of Economics, Rotterdam, Assistant, Dept. of Economics, Univ. of California.

LOUISE M. WEISS Graduate, Univ. of Nancy and Bibliothéque Nationale, Paris, Postgraduate work, Ecole du Louvre. Has taught French Lang. and Civ. in Paris, before and after World War II, at Capitol Univ., Columbus, Ohio, and Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, 1955.

Locale

The Monterey Peninsula is renowned for its spectacular beauty and rich historical past. It is today a center of artistic activity and has become the home of cultivated men and women from all over the world. This international flavor, combined with an extremely agreeable summer temperature, makes the area an ideal one for study.

The Army Language School, which applies the most modern methods of teaching languages and is the largest school of its kind in the U. S., is located in Monterey, the first capital of California. Also in Monterey is the Naval Post Graduate School, as well as a new and growing Junior College. In Pacific Grove, there is the Hopkins Marine Institute, a branch of Stanford University.

The Peninsula offers a wide variety of attractions. Golf enthusiasts have three championship courses to choose from, including the well-known Pebble

Beach course. There are also several other public links. Tennis, horseback riding, bathing and deep sea fishing can be enjoyed. Active dramatic companies produce plays in Carmel and Monterey. The Bach Festival is a yearly summer feature. Movie houses show the best foreign as well as the best American pictures.

The Peninsula can be reached by air, train and bus.

Accommodations

By arrangement, a limited number of students can be accommodated in private homes, the price varying from $3.00 to $5.00 per day, including board. Rooms without board can be reserved from $30.00 up per month.

Owing to the large influx of visitors during the summer months, it is urged that students write for accommodations as early as possible.

Classes will be held in Logan Hall, Van Buren Street, Monterey, California, through the courtesy of the First Presbyterian Church of Monterey.

The following have offered their sponsorship:

Dr. Geoffroy Atkinson
E. J. C. Folger, Professor of Romance Languages, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Sally Bingham

Dr. Remsen du Bois Bird
Retired President, Occidental College, Carmel, California.

Reverend Russell Gregg Bisnett
First Presbyterian Church, Monterey, California.

Mr. Don Campbell
Director, Radio Station KXXL, Monterey, California.

Dr. Morse Cartwright
Professor Emeritus, Columbia University. Former Director of the American Association of Adult Education.

Mrs. Howard Clark
Carmel, California.

Mr. Stanley Ewig
Carmel, California.

Reverend Dr. Joseph Ewing
First Presbyterian Church, Carmel.

Mr. Peter Ferrante
Monterey, California.

President Calvin Flint
Monterey Peninsula College.

Dr. Glenn Goodwill
Superintendent of Monterey City School District, Monterey, California.

Mr. Henry Grady
Ambassador of the U. S. A. President of the World Affairs Council of Northern California, San Francisco.

Dr. James Hagerty
Professor in Philosophy and Aesthetics, St. Mary's College, California.

Dr. Lee Hamilton
Dean, Army Language School.

Mrs. George Hart
Carmel, California.

Dr. Henry S. Houghton
Retired President, Peking Union Medical College. Carmel Highlands.

Dr. Spencer V. Hoyt
Professor, Stanford School of Medicine.

Countess of Kinnoull
Carmel, California.

Mrs. H. Lowenhaupt
Carmel, California.

Mrs. Carol McKenney
Pebble Beach, California.

Mrs. Elizabeth MacBride
Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mr. Floyd B. Mansell
Member of the Board of California Teachers' Association, Monterey, California.

Mr. Stuart Mitchell
Superintendent of Schools, Carmel, California.

Professor Dwight Whitney Morrow, Jr.
New Hope, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Roudi H. Partridge
President, First National Bank of Pacific Grove.

Miss Margaret Peasley
Carmel, California.

Professor Orval H. Polk
Naval Postgraduate School.

Mrs. Helen Potter Russell
Member of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of International Education and of the United States Committee of U. N. E. S. C. O., San Francisco.

Mr. Robert U. Ricklefs
Headmaster of the Robert Louis Stevenson School for Boys, Pebble Beach, California.

Mrs. Ellis Roberts
Carmel, California.

Professor Kamil T. Said
Chairman, Arabic Language Dept., Army Language School.

Miss Ethel M. Solliday
Monterey City Librarian

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, U. S. N.
Ambassador of the United States

Mr. Noel Sullivan
Carmel Valley, California.

Dr. Mast Wolfson
Monterey, California.

Mr. Saul Weingarten
Attorney-at-Law, Pebble Beach, California.

Provisional Schedule

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9- 9:55	Fr. I Lab. Fr. II Lang. Ger. Civ. Span. Civ. Ital. Civ. Com. Govt.	Fr. I Lab. Fr. II Lang. Ger. Civ. Span. Civ. Ital. Civ. Com. Govt.	Fr. I Lab. Fr. II Lang. Ger. Civ. Span. Civ. Ital. Civ. Com. Govt.	Fr. I Lab. Fr. II Lang. Ger. Civ. Span. Civ. Ital. Civ. Com. Govt.	Fr. I Lab. Fr. II Lang. Ger. Civ. Span. Civ. Ital. Civ. Com. Govt.
10-10:55	Fr. II Lab. Fr. I Lang. Ger. Civ. Span. Civ. Ital. Civ. Int. Trade	Fr. II Lab. Fr. I Lang. Ger. Civ. Span. Civ. Ital. Civ. Int. Trade	Fr. II Lab. Fr. I Lang. Ger. Civ. Span. Civ. Ital. Civ. Int. Trade	Fr. II Lab. Fr. I Lang. Ger. Civ. Span. Civ. Ital. Civ. Int. Trade	Fr. II Lab. Fr. I Lang. Ger. Civ. Span. Civ. Ital. Civ. Int. Trade
11-11:55	Ger. I and II Lab. Fre. Civ. (Art and Lit.) Int. Trade Sem. His. Dip. (in Fre.) Span. I Lang. Ital. I Lang.	Ger. I and II Lab. Fre. Civ. (Art and Lit.) Int. Trade Sem. His. Dip. (in Fre.) Span. I Lang. Ital. I Lang.	Ger. I and II Lab. Fre. Civ. (Art and Lit.) Int. Trade Sem. His. Dip. (in Fre.) Span. I Lang. Ital. I Lang.	Ger. I and II Lab. Fre. Civ. (Art and Lit.) Int. Trade Sem. His. Dip. (in Fre.) Span. I Lang. Ital. I Lang.	Ger. I and II Lab. Fre. Civ. (Art and Lit.) Int. Trade Sem. His. Dip. (in Fre.) Span. I Lang. Ital. I Lang.
1- 1:55	Ger. Lang. II Fre. Civ. (Hist.) Span. Lab. I and II Ital. II Lang. Sem. Comp. Govt.	Ger. Lang. II Fre. Civ. (Hist.) Span. Lab. I and II Ital. II Lang. Sem. Comp. Govt.	Ger. Lang. II Fre. Civ. (Hist.) Span. Lab. I and II Ital. II Lang. Sem. Comp. Govt.	Ger. Lang. II Fre. Civ. (Hist.) Span. Lab. I and II Ital. II Lang. Sem. Comp. Govt.	Ger. Lang. II Fre. Civ. (Hist.) Span. Lab. I and II Ital. II Lang. Sem. Comp. Govt.
2- 2:55	Ger. I Lang. Hist. Dip. (in Eng.) Ital. Lab. I and II Span. Lang. II	Ger. I Lang. Hist. Dip. (in Eng.) Ital. Lab. I and II Span. Lang. II	Ger. I Lang. Hist. Dip. (in Eng.) Ital. Lab. I and II Span. Lang. II	Ger. I Lang. Hist. Dip. (in Eng.) Ital. Lab. I and II Span. Lang. II	Ger. I Lang. Hist. Dip. (in Eng.) Ital. Lab. I and II Span. Lang. II
3- 3:55		Rel. in Civ.			

All language I courses are undergraduate courses.

Bird, Renan

Admiral Tod E. Singleton,
Aguajito Rancho Rd., Monterey, Cal

My dear Admiral Singleton:-

Attached is a fine letter from Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., Under Secretary of State concerning the possible visit to American of President Magsaysay. I think it would be a good idea for you to take up this letter and the matter of a visit of President Magsaysay to the Monterey Peninsula.

As we said to one another and commented to Mr. Hoover, it is very much to be desired that these eminent visitors to America shall include a community like this one.

The situation here, for many reasons, -- including the presence of Admiral Spruance, a friend of President Magsaysay, make it just ideal, that this visitor might get an impression of a community so decidedly aware of what is going on in the world and wanting to do what might be done to add good and lessen evil.

Conspicuously the work of the World Affairs Council ofwhich you are the able President!

I am attaching som e more letters which will interest you.

Also I hope with you that Ed Murrow will find it possible to come down here and take a look, perhaps set up a "person to Person" program and when he goes back to New York realize the great potentiality of this community, composed now of people from almost every country there is.

Will you please return Mr. Hoover's letter when you are through with it, and I will, as you may indicate, do some "follow up" on my own.

With best wishes,

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
August 7, 1956

Dear Ed.
I hope you had
a good vacation!
You certainly won
have the Renedts
Here next few weeks!
I hope also you can
come down here on
a bit of Rec pitt!
Renan

Admiral Tod M. Singleton,
Aguajito Rancho Rd., Monterey, Cal

My dear Admiral Singleton:-

Attached is a fine letter from Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., Under Secretary of State concerning the possible visit to America of President Magsaysay. I think it would be a good idea for you to take up this letter and the matter of a visit of President Magsaysay to the Monterey Peninsula.

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With best wishes,

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
August 7, 1956

Mr. Albert B. Ruddock,
President Board of Trustees,
California Institute of Technology
Montecito, California

Dear Albert:-

Yesterday I was with the Commandant of the Army Language School and he gave me the attached letter from Mr. Philips Talbot.

I sincerely hope, in my zeal, to advance the Cause of this fine Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, that I did not give embarrassment to you.

The use of this file by the students of the Institute and I should imagine also by many of the Language School certainly will not be to the disadvantage of the American Universities Field Staff and its grand purpose.

But perhaps there was some kind of an understanding that the reports were not to be given out by those who received them.

If so, you let me know, and I will fish them out of the Public Library and send them back to thee!

But if it is all right to have them and so to use them, I can see where this community can implement them most satisfactorily.

This Institute certainly is getting off the ground this year. There is a fine enrollment. It has extended its studies to include Spanish and Italian. It has several instructors from the University who have joined the Faculty. It has a good representation of the teachers of the public schools. It has received the warm praise of the Superintendent of Education, Roy E. Simpson, and the readiness of acceptance of credits, on the basis of other academic qualifications, by the University of California.

It strikes me that such an institute devoted to the Study and Understanding of differing civilizations and their linguistics is something which can help, as we make "speculative projections" into the potential future for good or evil.

Raymond Spruance and Jay Hopkins have joined the sponsor group. Noel Sullivan and Countess Claude Kinnoull have underwritten the expenses for the year. No money has been sought either from the government or any of the Foundations. But we hope to see the Institute worthy of Board Subvention which will enable it to begin functioning for the entire year.

The attached letters will interest you. We keep you both nicely tucked in our hearts.

Remember Ambassador Key? He and his wife have been visiting here with Col. Mason Wright, -- The lady's brother!

We are both feeling well again, -- Thank you God! Also Dr. Wolfson!!

P02502, Carmel, August 7 Affectionately

Dr. Egbert M. Hayes,
Care of Mrs. Walter G. Kiltner (?)
6037 52nd Avenue, N. E.
Seattle, 15, Washington,

Dear Egbert:-

Thank you for your warm and approving letter! I will turn it over at once to M. Gaspard Etienne Weiss, one of the co-directors of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies.

You are now most happily, for all of us, enrolled for the Third Summer Session, in 1957. Also I will suggest to the Directors that your name be added to the expanding list of the sponsors of the Institute.

Please note what I have written to Albert Ruddock on the subject.

As to the weaving of the Colleges of California with the University of Rome, I am afraid I must personally go very slow on that. The idea exists very precisely, and with clear edges "in intellectu", but to bring it into visible reality, the force must come from the Colleges themselves, and as I told you, my intention, deeply seated, is to "keep out of the hair" of my successor!

But if the Colleges of the South, Occidental, Pomona, Redlands, and Whittier, do not find such a program practical and that is clear to me, I shall certainly want to look ~~bbb~~ elsewhere for the weaving. It is quite possible that we can work it out as one of the proper functions of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies.

I will keep in touch with you on this and many subject.

Please give me full information concerning the Committee on Religion in Community Life.

It was most refreshing to see you again and to meet your Katheryn, and to have that good talk.

I am so glad you had a visit with Gertrude Landreth. She spent the past week-end with us, and is certainly ideal for her job.

Mr. Daggett Harvey of Chicago, who is a member of the Chicago Committee of the Institute of International Studies, and Dr. Douglas Buchanan, Professor of Neurology at the University of Chicago, and John Jay Hopkins, President of General Dyhamics Corporation have joined the group of sponsors of the Institute.

Now the Difectors are trying to find a home for the Institute and to expand its operations covering the year.

They are inviting a group of understanding Europeans in Germany, Austria, Italy, France, England and Scotland to join the sponsoring group. Its going places all right!

Cordially

TO2502
Carmel, Cal. August 7

Bird, Remson

THE MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN STUDIES

P. O. BOX 1522
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE 2-3560

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SYBIL FEARNLEY
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MR. ROBERT U. RICKLEFS
HEADMASTER, RLS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
PEBBLE BEACH

MRS. ELLIS ROBERTS
CARMEL

MRS. HELEN POTTER RUSSELL
MEMBER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

MR. KAMIL SAID
CHAIRMAN, ARABIC LANGUAGE DEPT.,
ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL

MISS ETHEL SOLLIDAY
MONTEREY CITY LIBRARIAN

MR. NOEL SULLIVAN
CARMEL VALLEY

MR. SAUL WEINGARTEN
PEBBLE BEACH

DR. MAST WOLFSON
MONTEREY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

My dear Ed:-

The best to you and Janet! I am so very sorry when you came out last week you did not have time to come up here. Believe me, Ed, this fair Peninsula is alive with great possibilities for the better understanding of what is going on in the world and in helping in its direction!

I am also sorry that the schedule for "Person to Person" is filled up for the present, but I am sure if you have a free spot about February 12th of next year we could set up a wonderfully inspiring "Person to Person" program for this fine Fern Nance Pond who is responsible for the recovery of "New Salem". Its a beautiful story of Americana and if it could be done in the Store there at New Salem where Lincoln got his first job, in this "mystic" community, I think you would have something which would help the Happy Cause.

Also, Ed, that broadcast on the Cal-Tek study certainly stirred up my reins! Helen and I are going down for the first time in ten years! to the Commencement at Occidental and to have the privilege of citing David Zellerbach for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Also for the Cal Tek Comm encement when we shall do what we can to help disseminate this important study which you proclaimed.

Please take a look at the attached folder of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, which is entering its second year.

I want to keep sending you items, from time to time, but please do not answer unless something beats in you to do so.

Please thank your John A. Aaron for his thoughtful and kind letter.

We got back from Rome pretty bedraggled but are both well again and busy in the follow up on this demonstration, — a la Dorothy Fosdick — "People with people, can create an atmosphere through mutual understanding and confidence and friendliness in which the professionals are enabled to do their work wisely and well."

Best to you both.

Affectionately

RBM

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
May 25, 1956

We spend some of next week with the Ruddocks who are among the host who admire you and trust you and need you. Albert gave his uranium mines to Cal Tek!

Dr. George M. Day
5223 Maywood Avenue
Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, Cal

5

Dear George:-

Thank you for your letter of the 21st and the enclosed copy of your letter to Arthur in reference to Constantino Panunzio. I am delighted he is to be at Commencement and to witness the honoring of David Zellerbach. I am also hoping that Pierluigi Alvera, the Consul General of SF will comedown. We must, you and Constantino and I, have some occasion for conference regarding the Society of the Emeriti. If, ever there was a need of first rate teachers, in which the Emeriti, who have the health for it, could be used it is now.

I hope also we can work out some plan for the residence of the Western Colleges in Rome, with Paul and Margaret acting as hosts, and credit given, -- a la Smith in Paris.

Please note this distressing letter from Albert Croissant. He has done a magnificent work in getting the Magazines for Friendship going and keeping at it. He lacks the ability apparently to surround himself with co-workers, and proper counsellors, and that is too bad. I am sorry that he has not been elevated in the Academic household. There is absolutely nothing I can do about that, is there?

Have you seen the Cal-Tek report on the next one hundred years. That is something which should stir the whole wide wide world. It certainly has stirred me, -- but I do get stirred up easily, for as I sit in this retirement, I seem to see, with almost mystic clearness, the tremendous possibilities which are waiting for man to grasp. God give us faith, hope, clear sight, sound judgment, charity, and the proper technics for the grasping. None of these left out.

I see where Alex Johnson, is still at it, trying to get the prisoners out of Red China. The Chronicle comments this morning on his 48th conferent with the Chinese representatives. I must warm up our correspondence with Alex.

I am very eager to go back to Rome in 1957. May we be in full health to do so.

Also we much have some time together when I am South.

Note the enclosed.
PO2502
Carmel, Cal
May 26

Affectionately

Signor Pierluigi Alvera
Cònsul General, The Republic of Italy
Webster Street, San Francisco, Cal

My dear Pierluigi:-

I sincerely hope that you will accept President Arthur Coons invitation, and I can see nothing in the way of "protocol" involved. This is a personal matter and does not concern the Consul of Los Angeles!

I am very eager to talk to you about an idea which is germinating here in Monterey, stimulated by the Italo-American community and by your recent and inspiring visit.

It is this!

Would it not be a fine bit of weaving, if the Italian government, or some special group — but best the Italian Government, would present to the community of Monterey a Fountain of Freedom, which would be erected in one of the open areas of the City, and with grand ceremonies, in which the local Italo American population, with the American Institute of Italian Culture participating, on some proper occasion.

We have the fountain in mind! It is now in Venice. It represents the agony of the War time when so much was demolished. It would not cost very much! It would be a very inspiring demonstration.

We can have some good talk on the subject when we meet at Occidental and observe the honoring of the great friend of Italy, David Zellerbach!

I'll give you more on this presently.

In the meantime, I shall "hold my thumb", for your coming South.

Affectionately

Mary

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
May 26

The Hon. Allen Pattee,
The Assembly, Sacramento, Cal

Dear Allen:-

Please note the attached letters and especially the one to President Lee Du Bridge of the California Institute of Technology, with reference to the study made by the Cal-Tek scientists on the next one hundred years! This study should be read by the members of the constituted authorities as well as by the industrialists and professional educators among whom it is being distributed, according to Ed Murrow's broadcast.

You do not need to be a prophet to realize that the strengthening of our way of being and doing, depends now, as never before, on the existence among us and the training by our country, of "brain capacity" and "creative ability plus imagination".

This is no time to smear the intellectuals and to sneer at "The egg heads". If we continue to walk down that line presently we shall discover that we have become second in the race.

This is something which can be well amplified and documented, and I'd like to discuss it with you and Fred Farr when we can get together, for both of you, for the right directing of this very potent county are most essential, and we are fortunate to have the two of you thinking of the great interests rather than becoming lost in petty squabbling.

I never drive over to Salinas without being deeply stirred by the possibility of a great educational center located on the T. A, Work property. When you think of the various assets we have and the inevitable increase of population and the tremendous need for the Country to get ahead of trained scientists and along side, and sometimes in the same persons, men and women of imagination and creative talents, — it seems as if everyone in this County would get back of a great effort to build here an Educational Center.

I'll get some copies of the Cal-Tek report and let us go over it carefully and soon.

Also note what I have written to Col. Garrison of the Pentagon who was here a few days ago inspecting the Army Language School.

So many places to take hold, — Such a mighty moment to be alive.

FO2502 Affectionately
May 25, 1956
Carmel

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,
740 Park Avenue, New York, NY

Dear Martha:-

Your warm and very welcome letter arrived yesterday and greatly reassured me in my "self encouragement" in sending you copies of letters which I write to friends and neighbors over the world, with the hope that they may help in this essential work of weaving the well disposed! But, dear Martha, I know how demanding your life must be and never let me add any burdens of any sort. That is always clear, isn't it?

What you are now doing for the care and cause of music and musicians is very exciting and I am sure is giving you tremendous satisfaction. If there are documents or pamphlets or some kind of statement on how and what, I certainly would like to see them!

I am confident that we have a special power in persuasion for cooperation, through these channels of education and the creative arts and their interpretation which I have seen at work. What you are doing I am sure fits right into this need and its accomplishment.

I did not know I sent you two copies of Il Federalista. I am sorry to have given the trouble of returning one of them. I will send it back to New York to Elmo Roper, with whom I carry on an intermittent correspondence, and whose opinions of what goes on in the world give me much food for thought!

Helen and I are going down to Occidental for the Commencement, -- the first since our retirement ten years ago! Arthur has invited me to cite David Zellerbach for the degree of Doctor of Laws and as David is one of my heroes, I am delighted to do this, but a bit "emotional" about appearing on the Campus after so long absence.

Elizabeth McBride is just returning to New York from Europe and will be out here in July and we will give her your very kind words of sympathy. They were so constantly close to one another and especially in Europe. She is really a very wonderful person of which she is wholly unaware!

With affectionate regards and all that is good for you and your husband,

Sincerely

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
May 26

Col. William C. Garrison
Office of the Undersecretary of the Army
The Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

My dear Col. Garrison:-

We were most fortunate in having the opportunity to meet you and Mr, Collins of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army and to talk about the Army Language School and its very great potentiality as well as realization.

I want to keep in touch with you and give you reports, as may be proper, from time to time of the importance of this community in the essential work of world understanding and cooperation.

Attached to this letter are copies of statements which have been made on the subject and also the second brochure of The Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies. We hope very much that in this summer, this Institute, may get its roots down and prove its worth. When that is accomplished we shall make overtures to one of the great Benevolent Foundations for assistance in building a much wider base!

You are doubtless familiar with the Salzburg Seminars, which are conducted by American scholars with European students. This can be a kind of "return passage".

The possibilities in the development of this Institute are related, obviously, to the presence here of the Army Language School and the personnel gathered there from almost the entire world.

I wonder if you heard the Ed Murrow Broadcast on the Cal-Tek study of the "Next One Hundred Years". I was very excited by it, and will get some copies to go over with my colleagues of the "Society of the Emeriti" — and some others.

This Sub-Committee of the Army Advisory Committee, Dr. Henry S Houghton, who was for forty years the director of the Peking Medical College, and Dr. Morse Cartwright who was for over 25 years in charge of the American Association of Adult Education and also head of the Department of Adult Education at Columbia University, and myself, are indeed fortunate to have the opportunity to observe, counsel, and assist as may be acceptable in the work of this exceedingly important Language School.

With kindest regards and best wishes for you and Mr. Collins, I am

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
May 25

Bird, Remsen

REMSEN BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

My dear Ed:-

Thank you for your letter concerning the autograph for Fern Nance Pond! She will be sorry but will press on. She is a determined gal and she is doing such a bang up job in the effort to inspire many communities with the lives of great men, especially Abraham Lincoln, that I am equally determined to help her.

We'll stir up Sir Winston to a recognition that it is not just an autograph hunter but one who uses this device to render audiences amiable, interested, and alert.

Some day you may want to go to Petersburg, Menard County Illinois and do a "person to Person" TV of this amazing zealot.

She and her husband Judge Henry Pond, are of the very tap root of this American Society. They really are.

Perhaps you saw the TV show which she helped put on of New Salem. She is the author of the restoration of New Salem.

We now have fallen for a TV, and primarily to see you and enjoy your smile.

These "This I believe" broadcasts must still be circulating for every one in a while I receive a letter fromsome one.

Poor Ward.....

We are settled in again and its nice and cozy here. We had a very interesting demonstration from Skye to Rome, of what "persons with persons", without government aid can do — anyone can do — who applies some good will, the effort to understand, and the readiness to cooperate, in this business of a better world composition.

I wish we could talk to you about it and a lot of other matters which would be clearer for us, through your eyes.

Best to Janet.

Affectionately

Rem

P02902
Carmel, Cal
March 24, 1956

Bird, Remsen

March 9, 1956

Dear Rem:

I'm sorry that I cannot help Mrs. Pond in her desire to attain an autograph from Sir Winston Churchill.

Such correspondence as I have had with him is entirely personal and must therefore remain in my files.

Wish all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Remsen Bird
P.O. 2502
Carmel, California

fc

REMSEN BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, NY

Dear Ed:-

Perhaps you can help me in this! Fern Nance Pond is the grandniece of the wife of the man who gave Abraham Lincoln his first job at New Salem. Fern has been the vision-filled person who wrought the restoration of New Salem, and got lots of help. From my corner it is the shrine of these United States. Her husband, Judge Pond, was President of the Lincoln Society. etc.

She has made it a practice to gather the autographs of persons in public places she admires and then use them as something to render the audience, amiable and alert! She is not interested in autographs just for the same. I am now turning over to her one from you, written September 8, 1954, for example.

Please read her all to kind letter and perhaps you have in your file a holograph from Sir Winston Churchill and might like to give it to her with proper ceremony.

While in London I tried to get somewhere with the foreign officer, but was unsuccessful. I can understand his reluctance to send his autograph helter skelter, but this is special.

Mrs. Bond has really done a very special job in the counties of Illinois especially, in her ~~writing~~ writings and lectures and in counselling the people who write of Lincoln, Sandburg et al.

With best wishes,

Cordially

Remsen

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 15, 1956

Dear Fern:-

Your tender and kind letter containing the news of your husband's illness moves us very deeply and we sincerely hope that he may be able for many years to continue his gracious and just and completely self-effacing leadership and his beautiful companionship with you.

I wish I could get that signature of Mr. Churchill for you. Its about ten years that we have been working on it. Funny that we can't get that when between us we have gotten all that you have wanted. I talked to Peter Hennel in the British Foreign Office seeking his help but he said what Mr. Churchill's secretary said, "No Soap".

Well ~~its~~ its a project.

We are recently back from a half year in Europe. We went to Skye to visit the Chieftan of Helen's clan, where our much beloved "Rory" McClure's father Angus McClure, Helen's grandfather was born. From there we worked our way down to Rome for the unveiling of the first translation into Italian of the Federalist Papers. We had been invited by the University, the Foreign Office and others for this occasion. I go sick and could not go to the party and Helen, -- the shy one -- had to go and make a little speech.

Then she got sick and we are just now coming through our bedragglem ent. But it was worth it.

I am enclosing a few letters for your collection. I think letters are so much better than just cold potato autographs. In fact a letter is the most revealing document I know, generally, of the character of the writer.

Keep me informed. Helen joins in highest respect and affection for your eminent and most kind husband, and for yourself, equally possessed of graces.

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 15, 1955

HENRY E. POND
COUNTY JUDGE
MENARD COUNTY

Phone 2-2770 Petersburg, Illinois

January 11, 1956

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Remsen Bird:

Too long I have neglected you, but in spirit you have not been away from my thoughts. So sorry I missed you when you were here in 1954. Shortly after that you sent me copy of your letter to Ambassador Winthrop Aldrich, in which you wrote of our interest and devotion to New Salem and Abraham Lincoln. You have fairly poured out the very best that is in your heart in your many and continued efforts to capture for me the prize of Sir Winnie's autograph. Isn't he the old meany!

But all these letters you send me, place in my file on Churchill, which show ~~how~~ so far, no soap. And remember? You did succeed in getting and sending me the Winthrop Aldrich autograph. Oh, yes, incidentally, I like all the fine things you say about us in your letters to these top-level, important super-dupers.

Your August 30, 1954 letter presents the World Affairs Hospitality Committee idea bearing on guidance and direction for Important Foreign visitors, etc. In this letter you suggest we participate in this behalf. - - - - - - Time and anxiety intervene. - - -

Before the end of 1954 my Henry suffered a stroke, a rather light one, but devastating never-the-less! Complete bed rest for a month. Slowly, slowly moving about in the house. Much rest.

1955 showed improvement, with our hopes renewed. He is able to be about his judicial duties in the court house each day, few hours each morning and afternoon. For this we give true thanks daily to the Father of us all. He drives car only for our most urgent needs (here in town.)

Henry's energy is very limited, and he must be spared many things. With heart complications, pernicious anemia, with vicious inroads, vicious coughing spells, high blood pressure, etc., it is a narrow path. But, but-- glory be, so far so good, and so thankful <u>he has work to go to.</u> His mind is good, he likes his work and the fellowship of the lawyers. His weak spells appear without warning, and mean much strain, and-- I never, never know--

- - - - - -

Meantime, I have hit bottom quite definitely several times, pulled up again with determination and grim grit. I must keep us fed and nourished, keep our beloved home going. As best I can I keep my interests alert, and my New Salem-Lincoln work is ever beloved, creative, challenging. I was employed by the State to be hostess-guide at Ill. State Fair, for the A.L.-New Salem-Pioneer Exhibit. State provided driver for me, and I was home each night.

In the summers I am employed as historian-consultant for various T V and motion pictures made at New Salem. At present am editing manuscript by one of my writer friends. She writes lovely stories for children, in this one she weaves Lincoln in sort of fantasy--nice touch; Have published 2 historical articles . Early in 1955 I completed research-typing of new New Salem Inventory, employed by the state , huge task, and with an assistant it involved the better part of 3 years. But I loved it.

Your marvelous contribution to my autograph collection is ever timely, and with alert interest . I wrote Conrad Adenauer, and received from him his autographed photograph with autographed letter! This was a goody.

Our friend Carl Sandburg, <u>gave</u> us his 750 page 1 Volume Life of A.L.--Immense!

Would like to hear from you with an accounting of your acts and doings, health and well-being.

Recently I came across this from our old friend Ruskin:

> I wish you some new love of the lovely things,
> And some new forgetfulness of the teasing things,
> And some higher pride in the praising things,
> And some sweeter peace from the hurrying things,
> And some close fence from the worrying things.

So far, we are having quite a temperate winter, very little snow and sleet. And no bitter storms, and our oil furnace purr-rs beautifully and faithfully.

Your both are very dear to us, and we are ever grateful for the life enrichment, beauty and lasting happiness you have given us.

God bless you and keep you safely,

Ever our love and appreciation,

Fern Nance + Henry E. Pond

Ed!
Please tell him
I am "authentic"!
Rem

Mr. William Downs,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Rome, Italy

My dear Mr. Downs:-

As this year gets underway, I am grateful to many and for much, and high on the list is to my friend Edward R. Murrow and his amazing, intelligent, informed and in every respect competent henchmen who come together, at least once a year, to consider whats going on in the world. And that includes you in a very special way.

We went to Rome this year for the official unveiling of the first translation of the Federalist papers, which was accomplished by the vision of Professors Negri and Ambrosini, the cooperation of Ing. Adriano Olivetti, and the benefaction of President J. D. Zellerbach of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation. You are doubtless well informed of what has happened as a result and what may happen.

It is my impression, in this year of crisis, that the work which is done by "people as people", who are bound together in good will, who seek to understand one another, and not to misunderstand one another, and who in this fashion, without government aid, is as valuable for the cause of a world decency as anything that is done! We need economic, physical, military strength ~~in~~ to meet the world beyond the curtain, and I'm for it, but I know, from ~~new~~ considerable experience, that "people as people" possessing such characteristics can create the power in community of what Prof. Northrop calls "The Living Law" and without it, we get no place!

I want to keep in touch with you, and I would appreciate it very much if you would give Guglielmo Negri a call, and explore one another's brains and hearts. You can get him at the university or at the office of the Movimento Communita, No. 6, Via Pinciana.

We are now working on further translations of documents which show how the new nation applied its Constitution to the needs and possiblities of its changing society.

That is enough for now, but younwill get more, if you open the door!

Thank you and God bless you.

Cordially

Robert Reid

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 16, 1956

Mr. Henry FordII,
The Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

My dear Mr. Ford:-

Thank you for your very courteous and more than kind letter. I have discovered that "fan" letters are generally written by those who are disapproving or have an axe to grind, and have, in this chapter of my life, established the custom of writing in praise when I have reason to do so. So that is how it is between you and me!

Now you are on my list and will probably hear from me occasionally, and let me fix the custom, by saying that you must not let me be a nuisance. Please do not answer unless you want to follow up, and I feel sure some secretary will protect you from what I may write if it is not germane to your affairs or thoughts.

I belong to what is referred to in this editorial in the LA Times, -- the society of the emeriti, and curiously enough am really having about the best time I ever had, for free from administration duties and having fairly good health, I can apply myself to all sorts o community and other endeavors, while others, younger than myself can carry the ball".

The vision-filled man who started this effort to enlist concern for the able and the retired in academic affairs, is a wonderful man, names Constantino Panunzio, retired from the faculty of the University of California.

Sometime I want to tell you of my own experience in Europe in 1952 when I went over, to find out all I could concerning the present status of the returned students and scholars, -- for which Scott Fletcher gave me a helpful subsidy, -- and in 1955 when I went over primarily for the "unveiling" of the translation of The Federalist papers, accomplished by one of these returned students at the University of Rome, Guglielmo Negri, for which the generous and modest David Zellerbach gave me the money to start the ball a-rolling.

Please read F.S.C. Northrop's "European Union and US Foreign Policy" and Dorothy Fosdicks, "Commonsense and World Affairs", in which the thesis is presented that people as people can do much by good will and mutual understanding to advance a decent society.

God bless you and yours and thank you again for the vitamins you and your colleagues have provided the colleges of our land. My successor, Arthur Coons, at Occidental College has just been made the President of the Association of American Colleges, and believe me, I am proud of him.

Cordially

P02502, Carmel, Cal, Jan. 16

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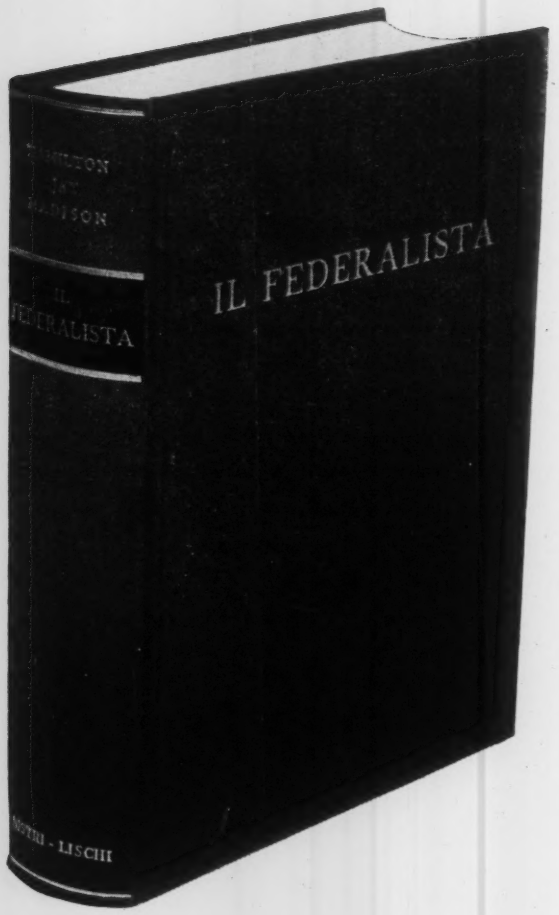

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1/30/56

Son
Remem Bird

Prof. Guglielmo Negri
The University of Rome
Via Belluno 16, Rome, Italy

My dear Guglielmo:-

Last evening I listened to the broadcast of a conversation between Edward R. Murrow and William Pepper. Pepper is one of the CBS men in Rome. I was waiting eagerly to hear them speak of the translation of the Federalist papers, but it did not come into the interview. I was terribly sorry that it was so, for I am sure we have here leaven that can leaven the lump!

I have written to Mr. Pepper, whom I do not know, -- sadly! -- as enclosed and think it a good idea that you get hold of him and show him what has been accomplished. Take him to the headquarters of the Movimento Communita, and tell him the full story of the translation and what is projected. These correspondent of CBS are a grand lot of men, schooled by one of the best. I have known Ed Murrow since he was an undergraduate and he is in every respect to be depended on for his talent, vision, practical judgment and devotion to humanity and high purposes.

I have just marked in this book of Oliver on Alexander Hamilton, these two sentences; "Jefferson believed in humanity without any reservations, and the causes of his great influence must therefore be sought in his faith and not in his acts. Hamilton dis believed in humanity unless it had the support of strong laws and the leadership of great men." "Hamilton was a master, but Jefferson men felt to be a friend."

Much in that to ponder, for after the passing of Hamilton, the application of the Constitution, for many years was in a time of the dominion of the Jefferson group.

As for me I believe, by my faith, in the responsibility on all believers to do what they can to give everyman the opportunity to reach his highest potential in the work of God in man for man and for the highest purposes. However, mankind as a whole will not function in government for such ends unless there are the written laws, and "the living law" is written in the hearts of those who are chosen in government to serve the written law for such ends!

It is made clear for me especially in the 15th Psalm which I commend to all and which, in "humbleness of spirit" I would seek to rule my life!

Let me copy it here!

"O Lord, who shall sojourn in thy tent?
Who shall dwell in thy holy hill?

He who walks blamelessly, and does what is right,
And speaks the truth from his heart.

Who does not slander with his tongue,
And does nomevil to his friend.

Nor takes up a reproach against his neighbor:

In whose eyes a reprobate is despised.
But who honors those who fear the Lord;

Who swears to his own hurt and does not change.
Who does not put his money out to interest,
And does not take a bribe against the innocent.

He who does these things shall never be moved."

I would change as fundamental to the "governors" these basic requirements somewhat! "He does no evil to anybody!" and "He does not use his money to press down others to their disadvantage!" We have a different idea of the lending of money for interest in this industrial time, of which, I feel sure, the writer of this Psalm would not disapprove.

But the idea is thoroughly sound, that they who have the responsibility of functioning in self government must be morally strong, spiritually endowed and disciplined for their job, and the people must, in the majority respect such qualifications and choose their representatives on such respect! If that does not happen "written laws" such as you have translated and circulated in what may be an emerging democracy in your wonderful country, will simply drift into mass selfishness, and it could happen with us too.

Alexander Hamilton was a man of tremendous understanding and I think the clearest thinker and doer in government of his time. Jefferson was less endowed with clarity of thought, but certainly held the faith in humanity and the will to see the great strength of the emerging nation serve all people. So it seems to me.

Be sure to hunt up this William Peppers and tell him our story!

Affectionately

P02502 Carmel, Cal, January 30, 1956

Mr. Scott Newhall,
Editor, The Chronicle,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Scottie:-

You are much in our thoughts. Make a new year's resolution and come down to see your adopted relations, for there is much to talk about and to learn of youth.

I am attaching to this letter three very important, historica pictures, which I hope you will find it appropriate to use! They could dispel some of the poison in the air from the recent Abbott horrible affair!

I was much interested in an article which appeared in this morning's Chronicle quoting Nehru as commending the "integrity" of the United States, which was something which could spread itself with inspiration and should be better known. This I am sure is true, and I have been no end moved by the elaboration of this idea by Dorothy Fosdick, in her book, "Commonsense and World Affairs", and FSC Northrop in his "European Union and US Foreign Policy". Better read them. The idea is that "people as people" finding one another over the map in good will, with understanding and working together, can create an atmosphere in which the professional diplomats can work wisely and well.

It was this idea that stirred up Orf. Guglielmo Negri to gather his associates and develop a plan for the first translation of the Federalist Papers, which doing, was financed by that generous patron of all good things of San Francisco, J. D. Zellerbach. Its considerable of a story but I won't elaborate here. Some smart reporter like the darling Ruth Newhall could do it beautifully, if she would call David Zellerbach's office and interview him.

Anyway the picture, No. 1, shows the unveiling of the book done in David Zellerbach's presence in Rome, on October 25th. The fourth from the left is Negri and the fifth is Justice Gaspare Ambrosini of the Italian Supreme Court, and the book they hold, I own! Like to see it?

Picture No. 2, is an audience of what was called "The flower of Italy" listening to Ambrosini make an important address on the Federalist papers and the US Constitution. In the second row are Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Zellerbach and the man with the poetic eyes, is Adriano Olivetti, President of "Olivetti".

Want more?

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 29, 1956

Mr. William Pepper,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Rome, Italy

My dear Mr. Pepper:-

Last night I listened to your conversation with Ed Murrow over the present condition in Italy, and when it was finished I wished very much I could get you on the telephone.

Something is going on in Italy which did not get into your estimation which I wish very much also you would investigate. It is the zeal that is at work in the universities for a better understanding of the nature of democracy as it has been established by written law in The Co nstitution and has been applied by the "living law" at work in the people.

The leaders in this endeavor who have brought about the first translation of the Federalist papers are Professor Guglielmo Negri at the University of Rome and his colleage Dr. Gaspare Ambrosini, Justice of the Supreme Court. I am sure that Negri, who was an exchange student at Harvard on a Littauer fellowship will seek you out to tell you this story. I will send him a copy of this letter.

Thisis a kind of "mustard seed" or leaven -- use your own simile! -- which is a potential for the development of the kind of people who are competent to judge themselves and function in self government.

This translation of The Federalist papers, was financed by Mr. J. D. Zellerbach of San Francisco, and everyone who participated in bringing it to fruition worked for no pay! Its a grand stoy and perhaps more important to proclaim than the charm of the young ladies who adorn the screen.

Ed is a friend of many years, since his student days, and if he stops by on his way back from the Middle East, perhaps you will see that he meets some of these scholars. Also the exchange of faculty members between the universities of Johns Hopkins and California and Bologna is something to look into.

Italy is marching and its value to the free world I am sure you know. What is going on in the Mezzo Giorno, which we have helped to bring about most encouraging! Also get in touch with Adriano Olivetti who is an industrialist, with a heart, a head, and without guile!

The best to you. The CBS correspondents over the world have my gratitude and I know they have the open mind on the open road!

P02502 Cordially
Carmel, Cal, January 30, 1956

Dr. D. A. Bullard, Public Inform ation
The Institute of International Education,
1 East 67th Street, New York, NY

My dear Mike:-

Thank you for your prompt and very welcome letter of the 24th, and for putting me straight as to who is the young lady in the picture. I have not heard of Gertrude Stevenson Hooker, but doubtless should have. I am sending a copy of this letter to Guglielmo Negri and he will presently respond. This experience in Rome stays with me and greatly refreshes my soul.

Also I am writing to Carl Munger as enclosed and he will get into correspondence with you presently or perhaps can come on to New York to see you. As a good New Englander you might find it possible to run up to the Loomis School and see this excellent chaplin in the circle of his wonderful family.

Also I am sending a copy of this letter, together with yours, to David Zellerbach and also the folder on the work of the Unione Nazionale per La Lotta Contro L'Analfabetismo in Southern Italy.

Also I am reading with much profit Frederick Scott Oliver's essay on Alexander Hamilton, and am in touch with the Alexander Hamilton BiCentennial Commission 440 H. Street, Washington, D. C.

I see where "Bill" Jackson has now been added to the President's staff to do som e counselling on Foreign Policy. That strikes me as a very good idea and ought to help!

I am glad that all goes well with IIE. O, Yes, David Zellerbach is in New York at some meetings at the Ford HQ. Why don't you give him a ring. So smart, so thoughtful, and so very generous.

Best to you. I like having you in my correspondence society!

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 29, 1956

The Rev. Carl Munger, Chaplain
The Loomis School, Windsor, Connecticut

Dear Carl:-

I have received word from Dr. D. A. Bullard of the Institute of International Education that he would be glad to see you to discuss what you have on your mind with reference to the better use of the Squam Lake venture. I have written to him on the subject as enclosed. I suggest that you get in touch with him at your early convenience, either by letter or better if you can get it in, by conference.

Please let me know what comes of it.

Your very charming mother in law thinks she will go South to-morrow much to our regret. She has been a health-giving guest for a month or so, and we both wish she would stay forever. Well, she may come back.

There is good news as she has written to you of Gordon and that helps enormously.

Helen feels almost herself again and we are now well settled in our home again and it no disposition ever to leave it, but there will be occasions....

Arthur Coons has invited me to come down for Commencement to introduce David Zellerbach for an honorary degree in June, and that I most decidedly want to do. Arthur has been made the President of thr Association of American Colleges for which he is well prepared and in which office he will do a fine work, I am sure.

May I suggest that you get in touch also with the American Friends Service Committee, which should be interested in your proposals for Squam.

Keep me posted and count on my readiness to do anything I can to cooperate with you. Love to Kathy and the children.

Affectionately

P02502
Carmel, California
January 29, 1956

Dr. Constantino Pannunzio,
The National Committee on the Emeriti, In.,
Berkeley, 4, California

My dear and most gracious Constantino:-

Thank you for your exceedingly kind letter, which I shall pin above my desk and draw fire and refreshment from it. You Latins have a way that certainly warms the heart and gives encouragement, and My heart is written all over with the names of many of Italian blood who have become deeply rooted friends.

The experience in Italy, and with the faculty of the University of Rome, was for me a perfect demonstration of what anyone who puts his mind to it can do, to establish mutual understanding, and achieve effective cooperation, — "People as people, without professional or propaganda responsibilities -- to create an atmosphere in which the diplomats can do their job wisely and well.

We are just started now with Il Federalista and now we want to go over the literature of the land showing how the Constitution has worked as the country has expanded to this day when we have become so necessary to all the world. We will talk that over when you come.

And come almost any time. Let me know a bit in advance and I will be ready for happy talk.

Also send me a raft of these folders of the Society of the Emeriti. I will send this one immediately to Mr. Henry Ford II and will attach to this letter a copy of my letter to him on the subject!

Also now that we are members together of "The Committee of Correspondence", I will make it a point to send you copies of letters which I may write germane to this theme.

I am very eager to keep my own intimate relationship with these really "wonderful" people of your native land continuously as it is now, for I have great faith in the power of Italy in the present situation an d especially the open-minded and wise of the university world.

So much for now. God bless you and this grand program which sprang from your spirit!

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, California
January 27, 1956

President Arthur G. Coons
Occidental College, Los Angeles, California

My dear Arthur:-

Thank you for your prompt answer to my inquiry concerning that charming person, Mrs. Stephen Penrose. You make it very clear that it is your opinion that the world which should open for her is in the secondary field. We shall keep busy there. It gives me great distress of soul to have such a fine person, the widow of so devoted a man as Stephen Penrose, and one so very talented, as she is, fust unused!

I will keep you informed. I'll keep at Glen Goodwill, our school superintendent who should come up with some ideas.

As to your jaunting about in Europe, I fully understand that it is a much deserved vacation, and I hope you and Edna will have lots of fun.

Gertrude is leaving us in the morning and will be in and around Pasadena for a while. She will be with Eleanor Erdman for one and other of her pals.

She is also among the specially gifted and we wish we could fix her somehow in this community. Her presence in our home while we have been coming up for air, has been a godsend.

Have a good time. We shall try to be with you for Commencement and certainly want to say a word for David, who is most worthy of your behooding. Don't bother to have a luncheon unless he is able to come to it.

With best wishes for you both and to young Arthur when you see him in Frahkfort.

So

PO2502
Carmel, California
January 29, 1956

REMSEN BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue, New York

Dear Ed:-

Commandant Walter Kraus of the Army Language School had a little conference the other day concerning the possibility that you might, in proper time, come out here with your gang and do a "See It Now" at the School.

It is a very dramatic and important place and few there be who know that it is so. I -- proudly! -- am among those who do. There is really nothing in the country like it and there is always the possibility that it may be expunged from the scene, for budget reasons or because of pure ignorance. If there is a consideration on your part of such a TV program done here, I would like very much to pour out as much information as I can and have some others such as Morse Cartwright and Henry Houghton and some other sympathetic and understanding witnesses.

Last evening we had dinner with the Omar Bradleys and the conversation turned to you and you may be assured that this unspoiled hero has as much respect and affection for you as you have for him. (Recalling a conversation with you some time ago!)

Our local newspaper owner and editor has an editorial which I will send you, in unrestrained praise of the Vice President. It reads as if some kind of directive had gone out to build him up, big and fine, -- the young Sir Galahad. Its a pure "ad hominem" and pretty nasty and the sad part is that the writer is a charming and intelligent ex-liberal. Isn't it a shame the way that a word like "liberal" -- lovely word! has come to mean all sorts of wickedness!

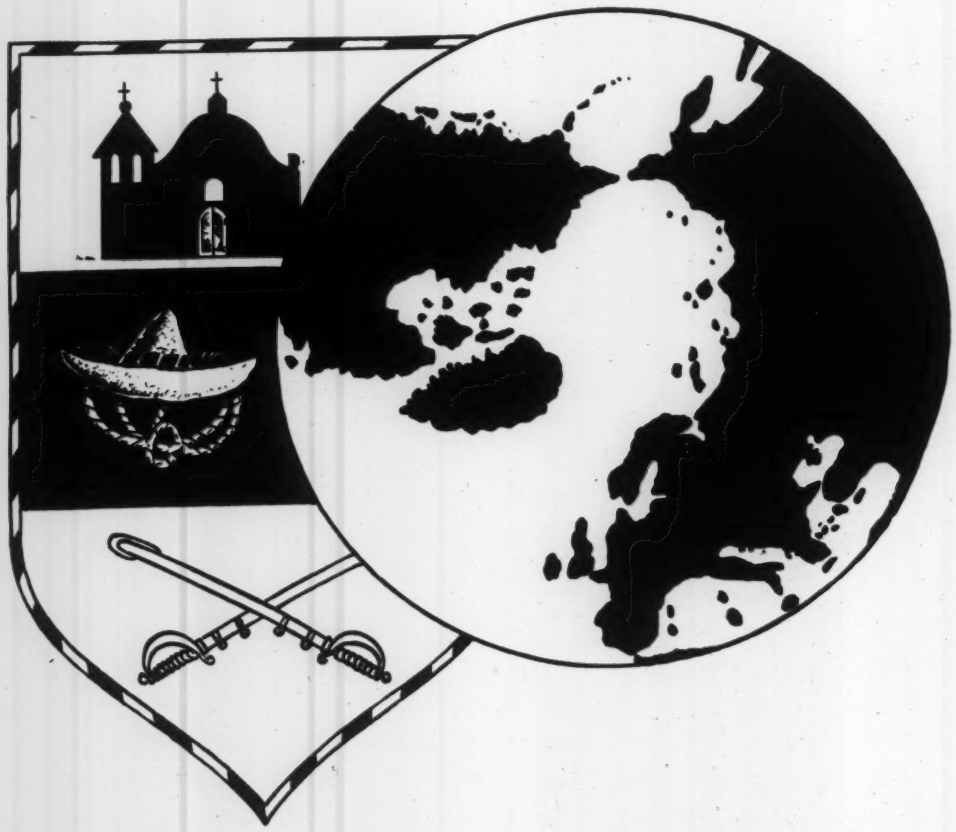
God bless you and your associates, and keep you well and strong. I wish you were the incoming President!

Affectionately

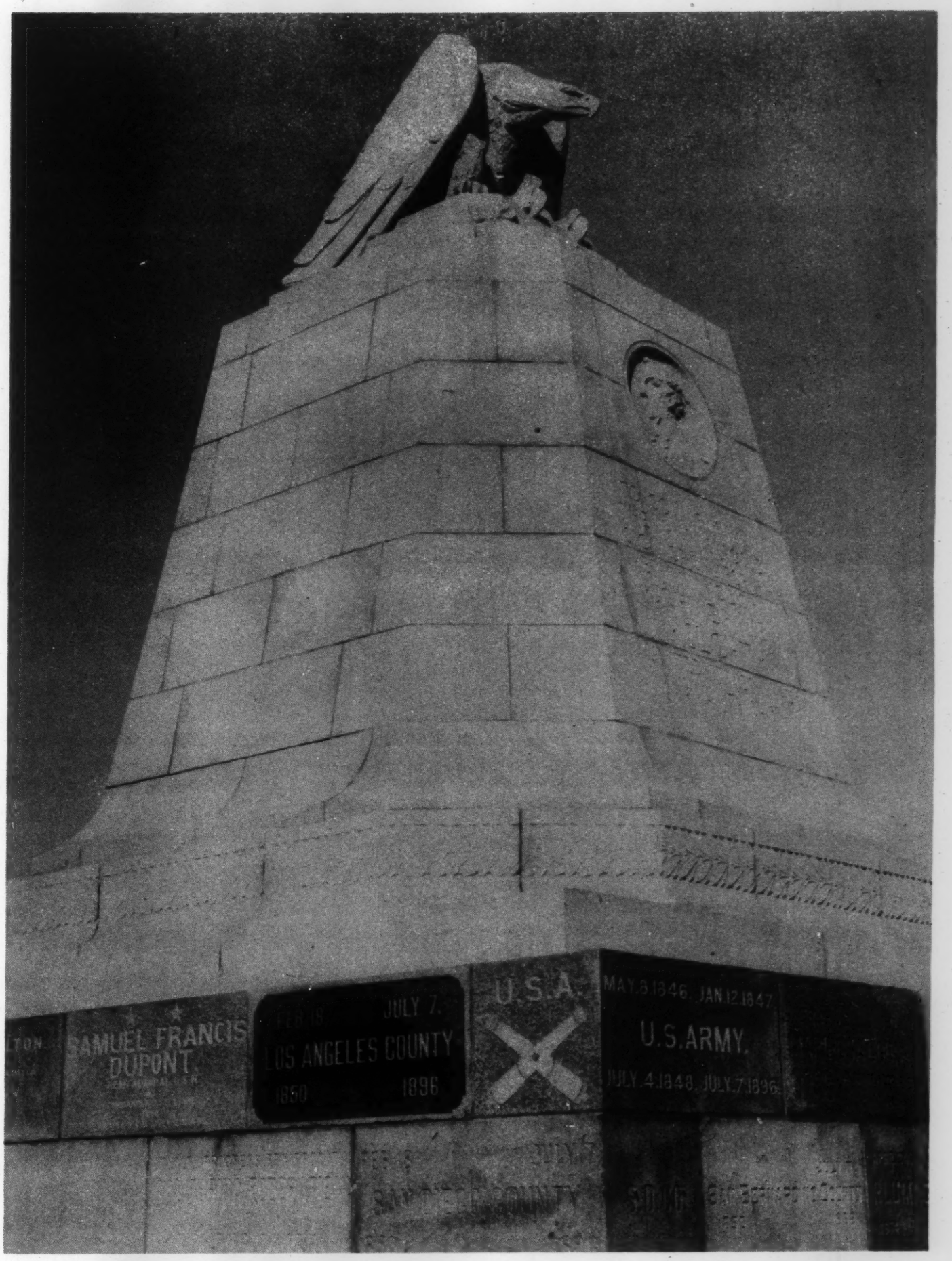
Rem

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 13, 1956

Army Language School



Presidio of Monterey


SAMUEL FRANCIS
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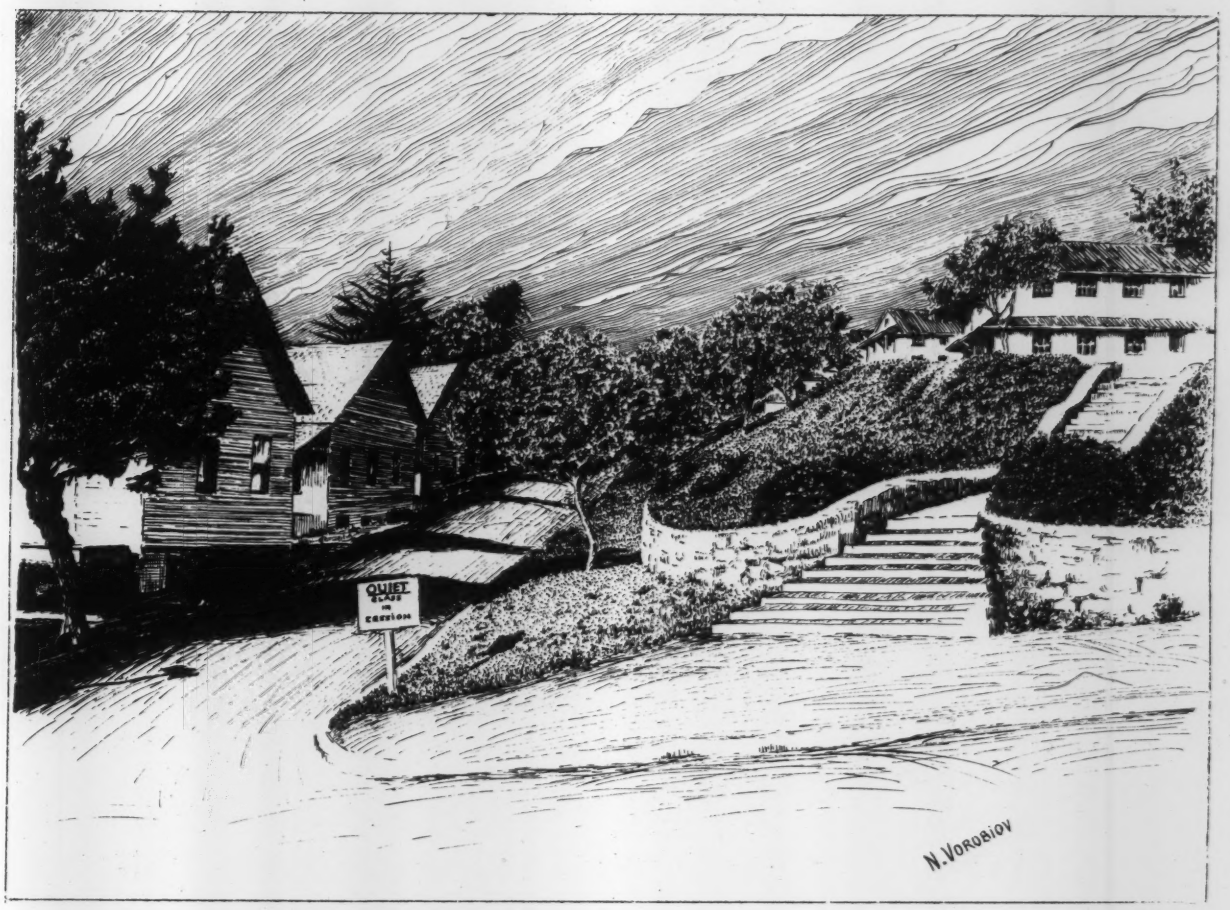
U.S.ARMY.
JULY.4.1848. JULY.7.1896.



THE ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL
(CLASSROOMS AND ENLISTED LIVING QUARTERS)

語言為世界和平之基礎

Language is the Foundation of the World's Peace

(OLD CHINESE PROVERB)

SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATION OF THE ROSETTA STONE
(KING PTOLEMY'S NAME IN THREE SCRIPTS)

THE MISSION

The Department of the Army has assigned to the Army Language School the mission of training students in such foreign languages as it may prescribe.

The minimum objectives of this training are :

First : To teach the student to understand a foreign language and to speak it with fluency and reasonable accuracy.

Second : To teach the student to read and write the foreign language to the greatest degree possible without limiting the first objective.

The Army Language School believes that in fulfilling this mission it is performing a key role in the broader mission of implementing the foreign policy of the United States. The Army Language School is a part of this country's fulfillment of its position as leader of the free world, for here the United States Army and United States Air Force prepare themselves to represent this nation more effectively in all of their foreign stations, for peace or for war.

NARA - WHERE BUDDHISM FIRST FLOWERED IN JAPAN

THE NEED FOR LANGUAGES

As means of transportation have grown blindingly swifter - the transportation of food for life or of explosives for death - the first lines of defense of the United States have been flung farther and farther from the continental homeland. Transportation has to do with moving things which have mass. Communication has to do with moving things which have little mass, if any at all. Means of communication, therefore, have always been even swifter than means of transportation. The stationing of United States military personnel in strategic outposts all over the globe has created not only enormous problems of transportation, which are fully recognized, but also manifold problems of communication, which are not so easily recognized. These are problems of public relations in strange lands, of liaison, of intelligence and of international command. In short, the new international position of the United States has forced its military services to readjust their thinking to new dimensions in communications.

One aspect of that readjustment is the fact that military training in foreign languages, begun in 1941 as an eleventh hour measure to remedy a suddenly realized deficiency, has been continued and expanded as a systematic means of meeting a continuing need. That need may be dramatized in basic terms thus: Everyone knows what strange misunderstandings regularly occur when one is forced to rely on an intermediary to deal

with another person even when only one language is involved, but when a person is forced to rely on an interpreter in order to deal with people who do not or will not speak his language, he is entirely at the mercy of the interpreter and the people to whom the interpreter speaks for him. Assuming good faith on the part of the interpreter, the person still has extreme difficulty in imparting and learning what he wishes; if even the slightest bad faith is assumed on the part of the interpreter, the person would do much better to withdraw from the conversation immediately. A man who makes use of an interpreter is like a blind man among strangers; he knows of the outside world only what people choose to tell him. More and more urgently the Army and Air Force are confronted with this problem. They are trying, therefore, to reach a position where, if their key figure in foreign negotiations is not skilled in the second language involved, at least he has at hand a person whose loyalty is above suspicion and who can either serve as interpreter or can verify the accuracy of an interpreter.

The degree of success in military liaison depends on the degree of understanding. In the case of a foreign people full understanding is based on language, but goes far beyond that. Complete knowledge of a people, the knowledge which enables one to predict with some accuracy their reactions, requires an understanding of their ways of thinking, their social structure and social habits, and their system of values. Our military services have become aware that there is a vast need for personnel who have such an understanding of foreign peoples. The need exists at all levels, from the lowest enlisted ranks to general officers. For it is not merely communication for the sake of intelligence and planning that is involved, it is communication for the sake of day to day operations.

If South Koreans are expected to cooperate with our troops in combat, in units comprising squads or regiments, their participation will be much more effective if we not only know their language but also have an understanding of their habits and psychology. If we send a hundred million dollars worth of military equipment to Turkey, it is necessary to have personnel who can explain the operation of the equipment in Turkish if we are to avoid enormous loss; but in order to gain the highest efficiency from the Turkish military and civilians involved, whether of individuals or in units, we must have American personnel on all levels who not only can get along in Turkish but also can predict Turkish reactions. In purely financial terms, it is not only conceivable, it is probable ,that one American officer who has a good understanding of a foreign people will save this country years of diplomatic negotiations and the lives of many American soldiers.

There is no aspect of military training which can illustrate better than the Army Language School that adjustment of our armed services to the global exigencies of today. This School takes pride in feeling that it is performing a service which is essential to the continued successful operations of all our far flung military establishment.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. BASIL IN MOSCOW

FACULTY

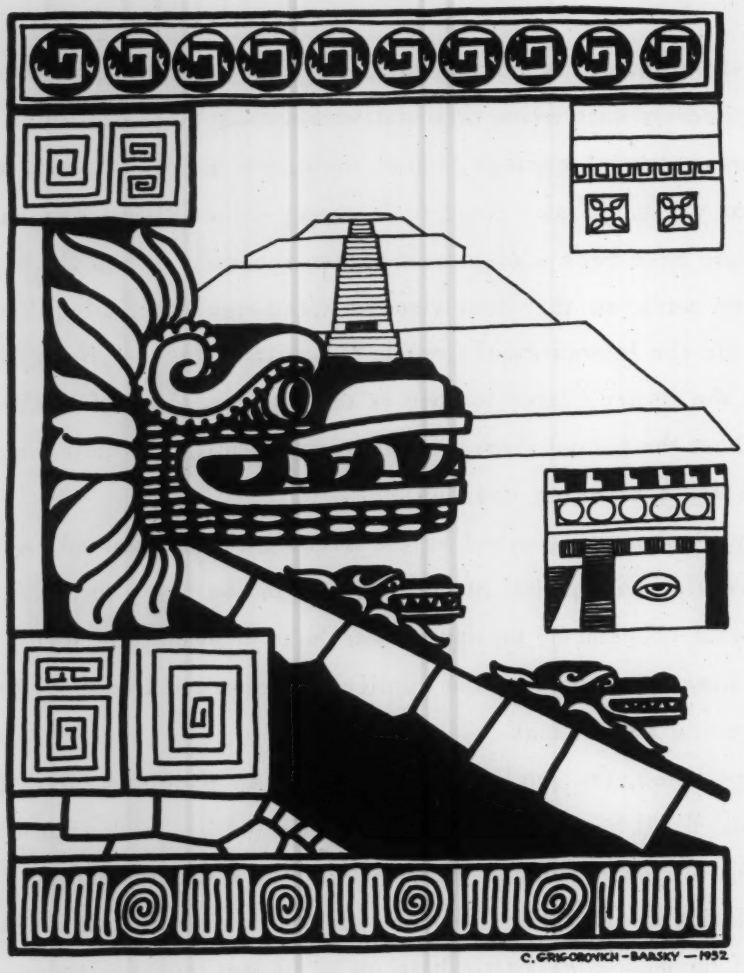
Perhaps the most interesting single feature about the Army Language School is the faculty of language experts assembled at the Presidio to teach Armed Forces personnel to speak and understand a foreign language. All teachers at the School are either natives of the country whose language they teach or, in a few cases, native-born Americans who have spent a considerable period of time in a foreign land and attended school in the country whose language they are teaching. Some are very fluent in five or six different languages, including English to the point of a highly polished Oxford accent; others are scarcely able at first to express their simplest desires in our language.

Many instructors have had extensive experience as professors in foreign schools and universities, and in institutions in this country. Others - former Army officers, lawyers, judges, doctors, engineers, writers, poets, musicians - have never taught before coming to Monterey. Nevertheless, because of the great care taken in their selection and their training and supervision, they have in a surprisingly short time developed classroom techniques and procedures that compare very favorably in effectiveness with those of their more experienced colleagues.

The constant effort of the administration is to secure well qualified teaching personnel who only recently were using their native language as part of their daily life. Accordingly the average Army Language School instructor has been away from his native land less than four years. He may come to Monterey directly from Europe, Asia, or the Middle East. He may have been a displaced person recommended to the School by a volunteer organization such as the Resettlement Campaign for Exiled Professionals, a group working within the International Rescue Committee, Inc., of New York City. Or he may have been in the United States for two or three years. Many of the instructors here, originally heard about the School through a newspaper printing in their language and made direct application for a teaching position.

Before any teacher is accepted by the School, his background and qualifications are thoroughly investigated. Special attention is of course given to his foreign language ability. Its quality is checked by an appropriate School committee, which studies a personal phonograph language recording the applicant is required to submit to the School as a sample of his voice and accent.

If found qualified, the applicant is hired on an excepted Civil Service status, subject to the usual Civil Service regulations. He begins his work with a short period of training consisting of observation of classroom work, directed reading and study, discussions, consultations, and other adequate preparation within his department. During this initial period he must also participate as a student in learning an unfamiliar language, so that he may experience as a student the effectiveness of the methods and techniques used in teaching languages at the Army Language School.



QUETZALCOATL, THE PLUMED SERPENT GOD • TEOTIHUACAN, MEXICO

TRAINING

After the outbreak of World War II, it began to become apparent that this country must, regardless of its desires, accept the continuing leadership of the free world. In consequence opinion has grown stronger that this country must have adequate means of direct, personal communication on all levels with most other countries.

Following these new principles, the training at the Army Language School is governed first by the chief aim of practical mastery of a foreign language, and second by the length and concentration of time. It is the theory in college that for each hour of class work, the student is expected to study two hours on his own. That ratio is reversed at the Army Language School. The student spends six hours in class five days a week, and is expected to study at least three hours every day. For speaking a language is a skill, a process of doing something, and not a body of facts to be memorized.

But it is self-evident that mere undirected conversation will not teach a person to speak a language. The conversation that is essential to teach a student to speak a language consists of an infinitely long series of carefully graduated steps which proceed through all the essential structure of the language *(grammar)* and which involve re-

peatedly the commonest vocabulary of the language, with special attention to military terms.

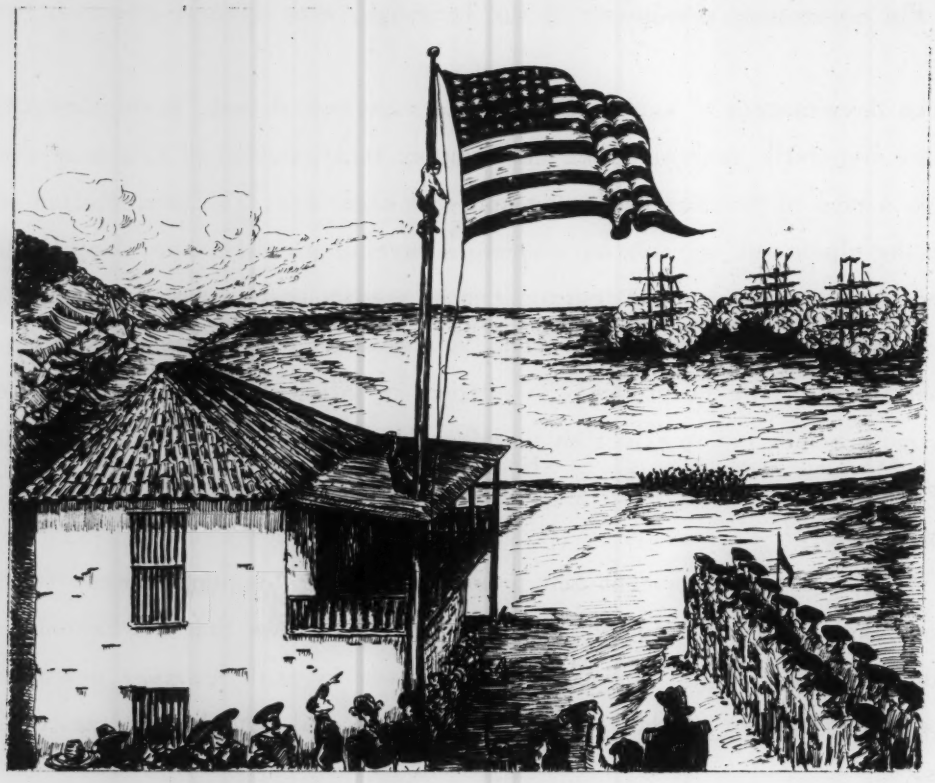
The development of such a course is a monumental task. It requires first of all an accurate linguistic analysis, then the complex incorporation of that analysis into an exhaustive series of practice dialogues and oral exercises. The presentation of such a course in the classroom requires an uncommon psychological finesse, deep linguistic insight, and long experience. The instructor must predict and control, in linguistic terms, what the student is thinking and will think. And he must control his own appearance and mannerisms to elicit in the student the attitude of informal interest, of alert relaxation which is most conducive to effective learning. For more students fail at the Army Language School on account of inhibitions and unfounded worry than on account of intellectual insufficiency.

Because the development and presentation of a language course for the Army Language School is such a complex, lengthy job, it follows that the School's chief asset is the core of skilled, experienced instructors in each language department. The continued effectiveness of this School depends primarily on the continuity of such instructors.

The Army Language School tries systematically in each department to present to its students some facets of the culture of the people whose language they are studying. For the understanding and use of a foreign language as if it were a code gives only a kind of algebraic understanding. It creates an *opportunity* to know the people, but of itself it does not confer knowledge of the people. It is the hope of this School that it can greatly increase the effectiveness of U.S. military personnel in foreign stations by first teaching them the foreign language then teaching them, *in the language,* something of the patterns of thinking and behavior of the people who speak the language. In this area, so far largely unexplored, the Army Language School hopes to make significant progress in the coming years.

This School remains always aware that its students are military and that they are learning a language for military purposes. Therefore there is heavy emphasis in each course, especially in the latter stages, on military terminology. Every student has frequent practice in acting as an interpreter, in making military reports in the foreign language, in interrogation, and even in making various types of speeches. He studies a language not in a vacum, but for definite and practical military reasons.

The commission on Accreditation of the American Council on Education recommends to all colleges which inquire concerning the work of the Army Language School, that they give credit of twenty-four semester hours for the forty-six week courses and of twelve hours for the twenty-three week courses. It is considered a worthwhile recognition of the work accomplished at this service school that colleges, even though the aims of their own language teaching are substantially different from those of this institution, regularly award such sizable academic credit for a student's work here.



RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG AT MONTEREY - 1846
(COMMODORE JOHN D. SLOAT COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF OF US NAVAL FORCES IN THE PACIFIC)

HISTORY OF THE ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL

In the closing days of 1941, practically as the Japanese fleet set sail for the attack on Pearl Harbor, the first Japanese language course was formed at the Presidio of San Francisco. It was called the *Fourth Army Intelligence School* and was organized with 58 Nisei pupils, 2 Caucasian students, and a few civilian instructors. The first commencement found 45 of the original 60 graduating, 35 of them being sent to the Pacific Theater of Operations in the Guadalcanal and Alaskan areas.

After the first class had graduated, the War Department, through proved battle experience, acknowledged the importance of a *Military Intelligence Language School* with emphasis on Japanese. Accordingly, the School was moved to camp Savage, Minnesota and placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G - 2. The first official class began on 1 June 1942 with 200 students.

The MIS School at Camp Savage expanded considerably as the war progressed and, by the Fall of 1944, contained 27 civilian and 65 enlisted instructors; had trained 1600 enlisted graduates, 142 officer candidates, and 53 officers in reading, writing and speaking Japanese.

Soon the School outgrew the facilities of the newly built Camp Savage and moved to historic Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Here the Chinese course was organized in February

1945 to teach the Mandarin dialect to military students of Cantonese background. In June of 1945, a WAC class was activated. Finally, in October 1945, a Korean language course was initiated with 7 enlisted men and 1 officer of Korean ancestry. In October 1945 the Military Intelligence Service Language School had reached its peak enrollement with 1836 students.

At the closing chapter of Fort Snelling in June 1946, the School had graduated more than 6000 men who had been placed in approximately 130 different Army, Navy and Marine Corps units and had been loaned to our Allies. They were attached to the Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Area, with headquarters in Hawaii. Teams of at least 10 linguists were selected for each of the headquarters of more than a score of infantry divisions in the Pacific. Other language teams were assigned to the Joint Intelligence Collecting Agency which later combined with British Intelligence to form the South East Asia Translator and Interrogator Center with headquarters in New Delhi. Teams were assigned to Merril's Marauders, Mar's Task Force, Far Eastern Air Forces and the China-Burma-India Theater. During the Attu and Kiska campaigns in Alaska, nearly 50 MISLS graduates were working out of the advance Alaskan Department which had its headquarters in ADAK.

In June 1946, the School was transferred from Fort Snelling to its present location, the Presidio of Monterey. In September 1947, other Army agencies desiring to send students for language training, the MISLS was placed under direct control of Army Field Forces and the name changed to *Army Language School.* Since that time the School has been further expanded qualitatively as well as quantitatively to its present strength and organization.

Today 28 ~~24~~ languages are taught and a total of 475 ~~349~~ instructors are employed. As of this writing, there are 2000 ~~1299~~ students attending classes. The School has its own reproduction plant for producing text books and training aids, and its own recording section for making phonograph records of all the languages, these records forming an integral part of each course. In short, the Army Language School has grown from a modest beginning into a large sized and well organized institution. It is unique in type and already is serving as an inspiration and guide to instructors and learners of language throughout the academic world.

FORMAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESIDIO
(FRA JUNIPERO SERRA PERFORMING MASS JUNE 3, 1770)

HISTORICAL NOTES - PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY

1542 Monterey Bay discovered by the Portuguese, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo

1602 Landing of Sebastian Viscaino in vicinity of present day Presidio Main Gate

1770 Arrival of Father Junipero Serra by sea and Captain Gaspar de Portola by land These two Spaniards formally opened the old Presidio and Mission

1818 Temporary capture of Monterey by Gen. Hypolite Bouchard of the Argentine insurgents

1822 Control of Monterey taken over by Republic of Mexico

1846 Commodore John Drake Sloat raises the Stars and Stripes at the old Customs House, and Monterey becomes part of the USA

1846 Fort Mervine, consisting of earth works and blockhouse, is constructed on site of modern Presidio

1846 Captain John C. Fremont with 160 mounted men camps in Monterey

1861 Occupied during Civil War by two companies of Infantry

1865 Presidio land left in charge of the well known Martin Doud, former Army Sergeant

1902 Presidio reoccupied due to large number of men returning from the Philippines

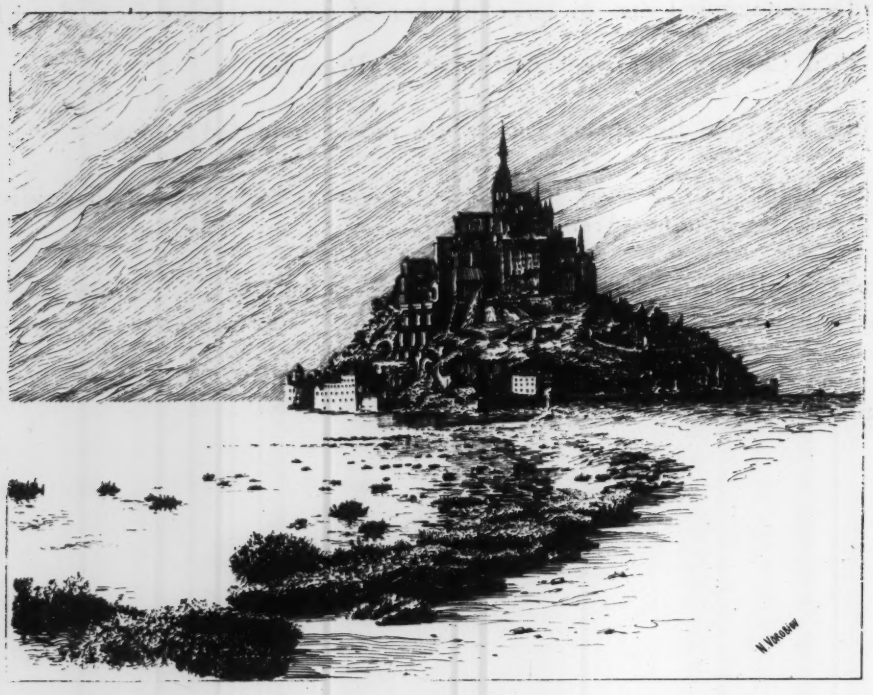
1919 11th U.S. Cavalry Regiment stationed at Presidio

1940 Presidio becomes Reception Center for newly inducted troops

1945 Japan's defeat brings need for military government personnel; Presidio becomes Civil Affairs Staging Area

1946 Military Intelligence Service Language School moves to Presidio from Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

1947 The Army Language School is created from the instructors and staff of the MIS Language School



MONT SAINT-MICHEL IN NORMANDIE, FRANCE

THE FUTURE

There seems little doubt that the teaching of foreign languages to members of the armed forces started hurriedly in 1941 by the Army, must continue. The need for men who can speak foreign languages is growing year by year. Since 1947 the Army Language School has grown from a student body of 350 to one of 1400. Estimates of the future size of the Army Language School vary withing wide limits; but we are now planning a school to meet future Department of the Army requirements, housed in suitably designed and permanently constructed buildings. It will be possible, should higher authority so decide, to include in the student body persons in other branches of the government who are selected for duty in foreign lands.

ARMY-ALS-PM-CALIF-55-3000-3088

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES
ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL

1. MISSION

TO TRAIN STUDENTS IN SUCH FOREIGN LANGUAGES AS MAY BE PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

2. OBJECTIVES

a. FIRST PRIORITY

(1) FLUENCY AND REASONABLE ACCURACY IN SPEAKING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE WITH A PRONUNCIATION APPROXIMATING THAT OF A NATIVE SPEAKER.

(2) ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND A NATIVE SPEAKER IN ORDINARY NORMAL SITUATIONS.

b. SECOND PRIORITY

AS MUCH READING ABILITY AS CAN BE GAINED WITHOUT LIMITING FIRST PRIORITY OBJECTIVE.

c. THIRD PRIORITY

ABILITY TO WRITE, VARYING WITH THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF LANGUAGES TAUGHT WITH A MAXIMUM VOCABULARY CONSISTENT WITH THE PRIORITIES SET FORTH ABOVE.

ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL ORGANIZATION CHART

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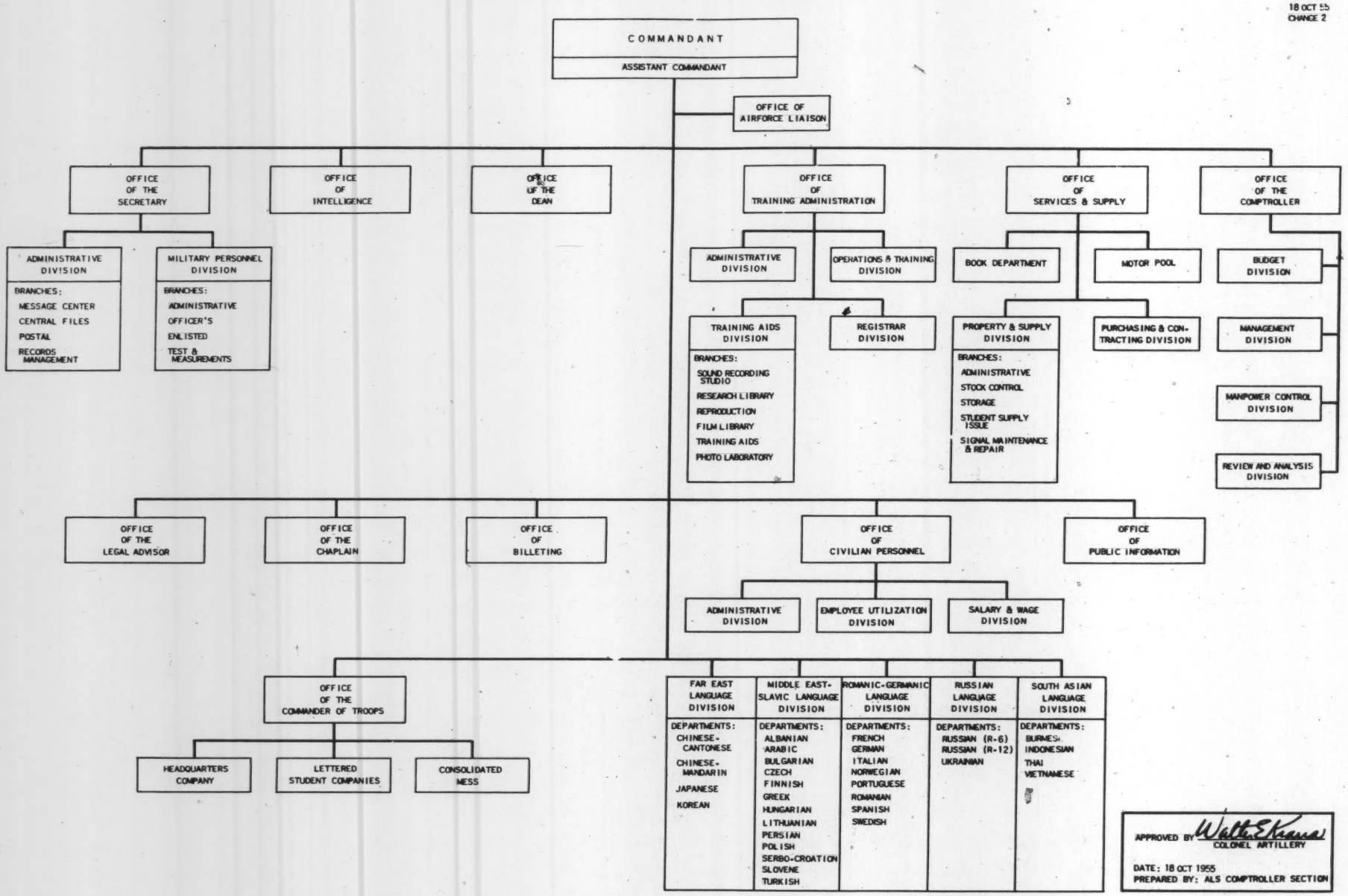
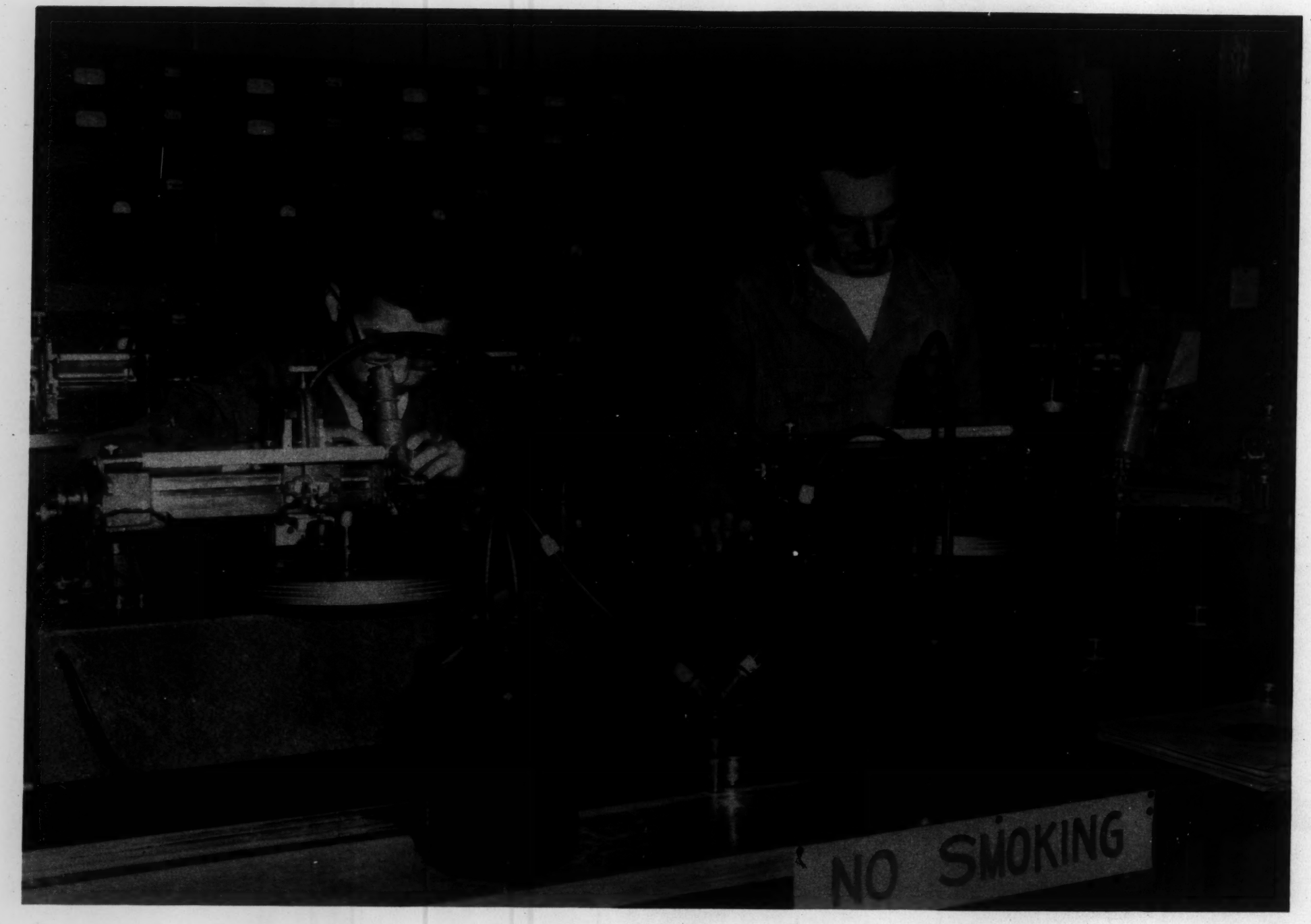
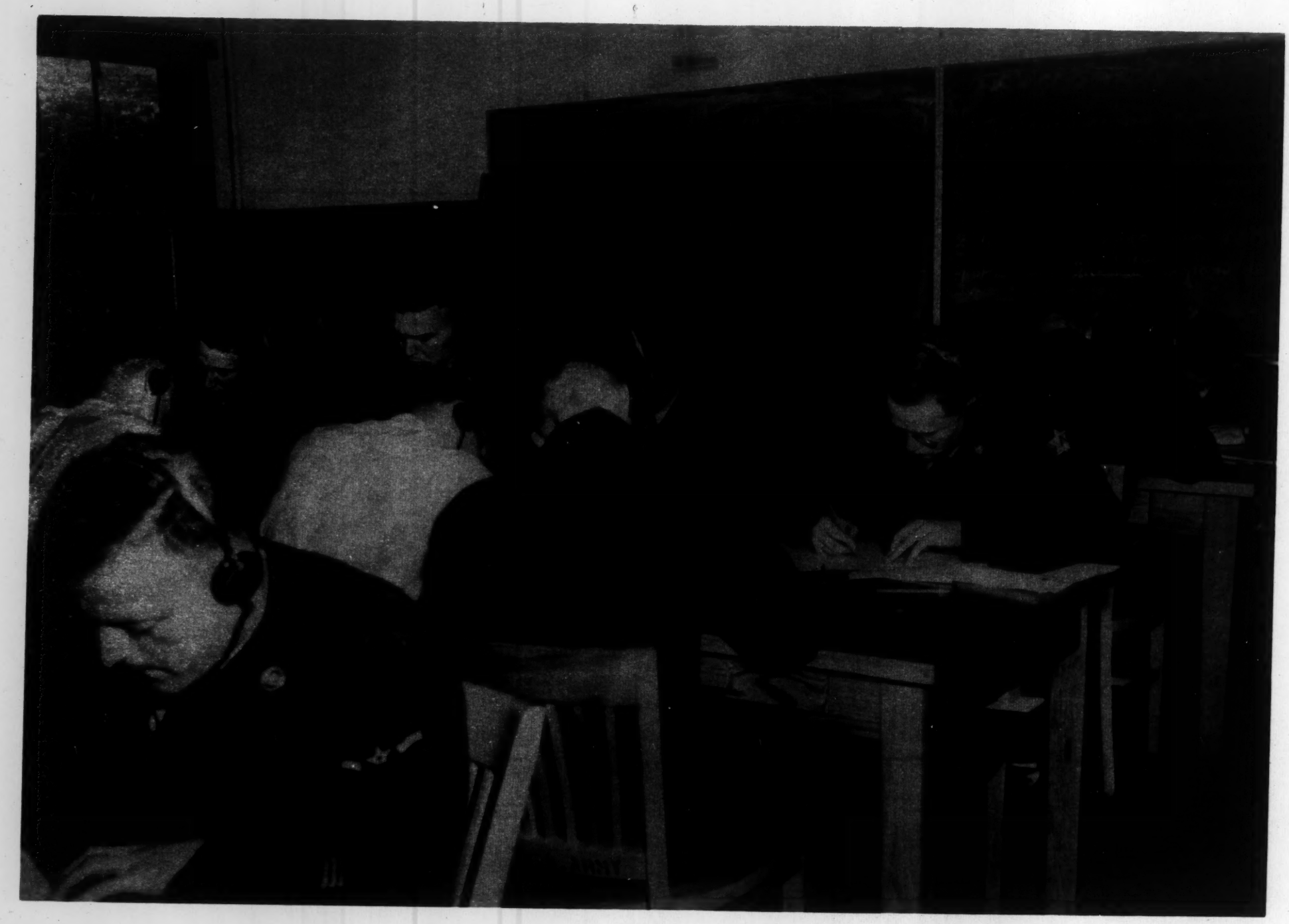


APPROVED BY Walter E Krauss
COLONEL ARTILLERY

DATE: 18 OCT 1955
PREPARED BY: ALS COMPTROLLER SECTION


NO SMOKING



KOREA
TURKEY
FRANCE
VISUAL AND AUDIO AIDS USED EITHER IN CLASS AND OR BY INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS AS TRAINING AIDS FOR LEARNING LANGUAGES AT THE ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL
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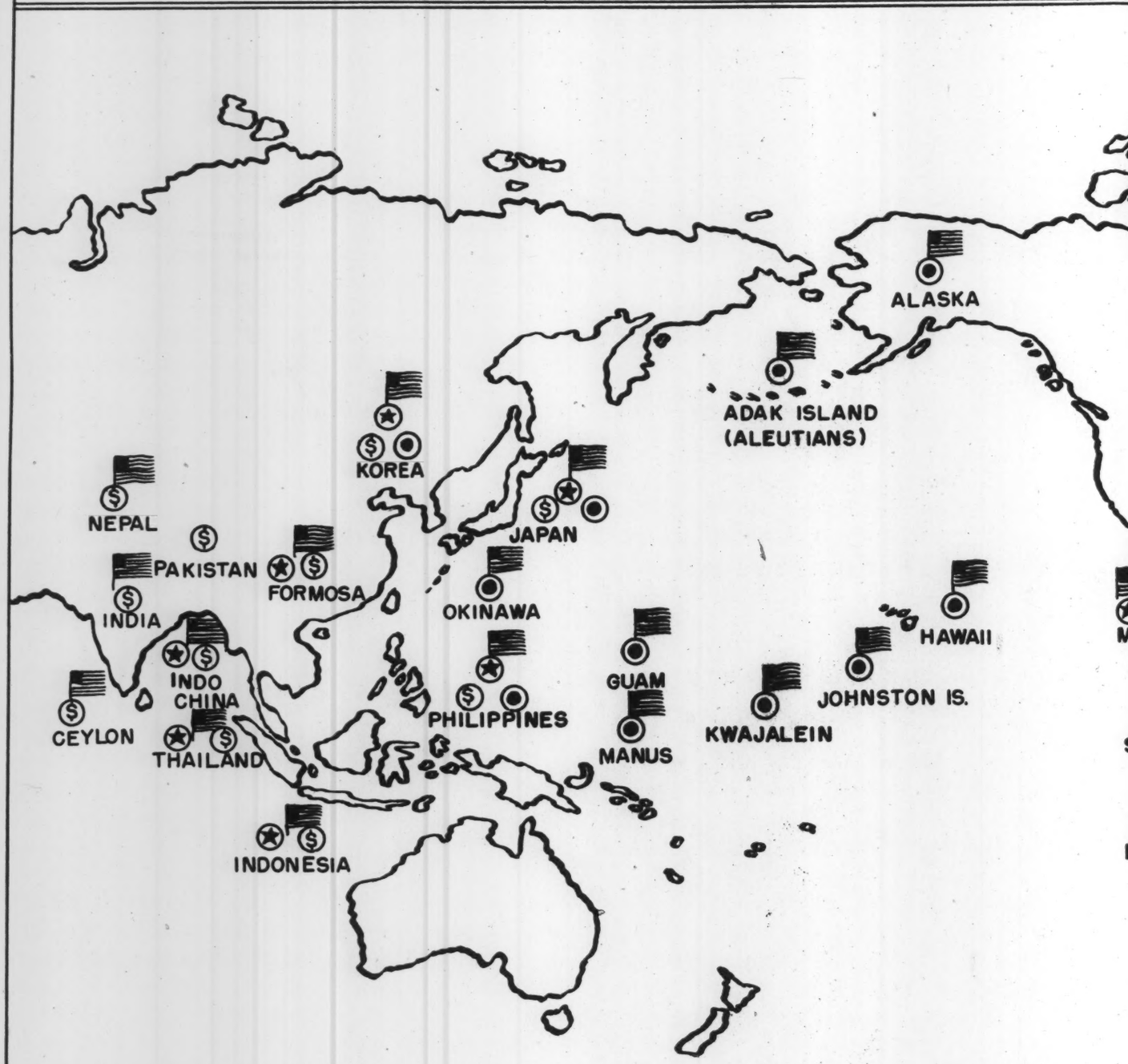

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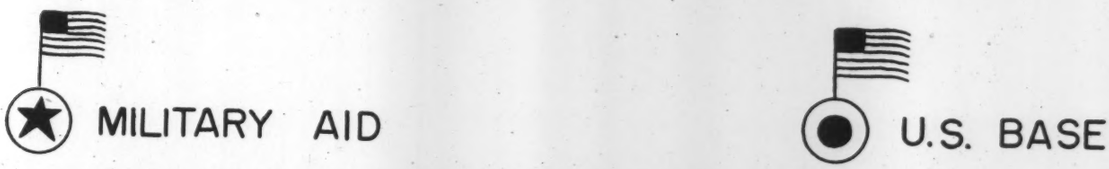
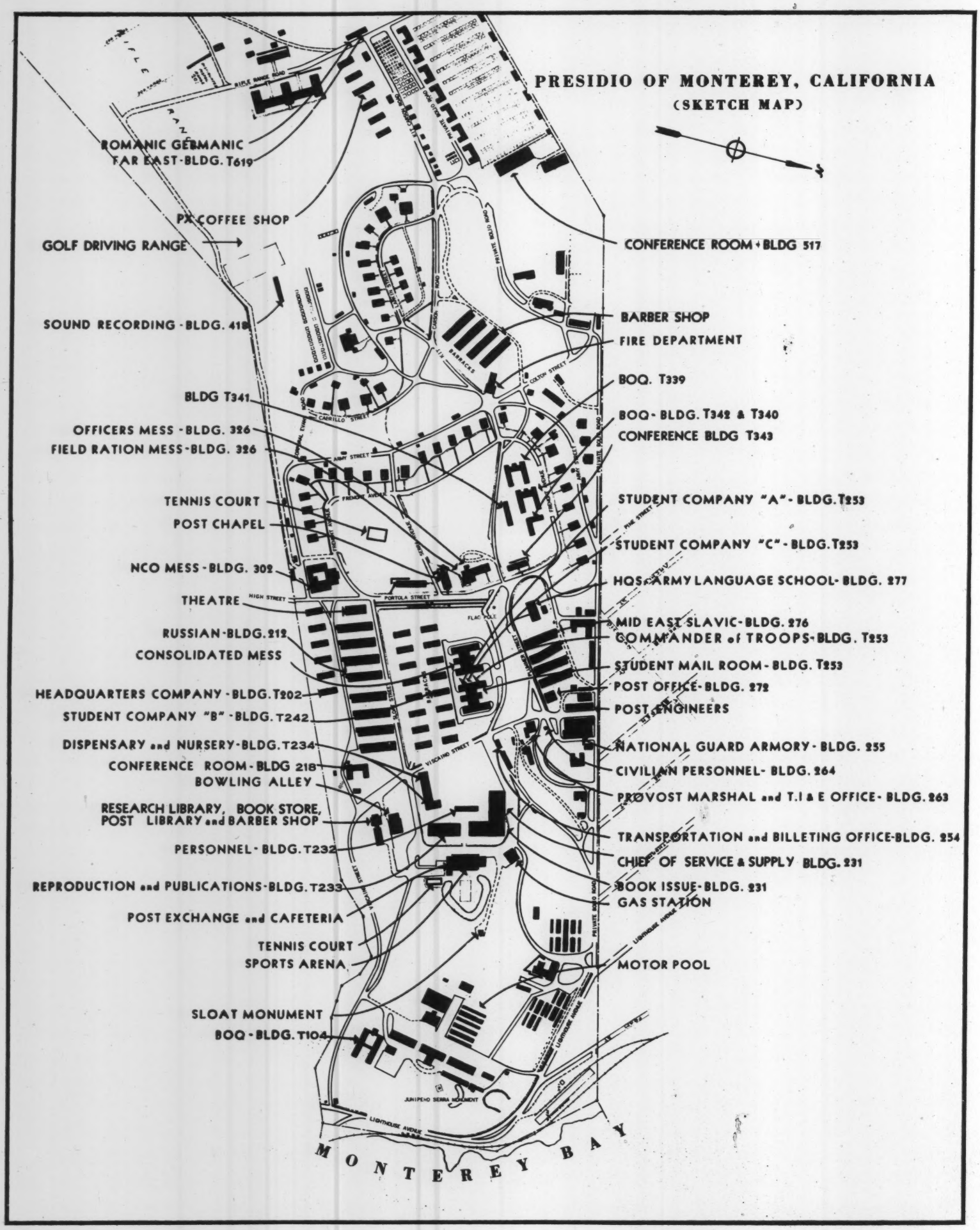
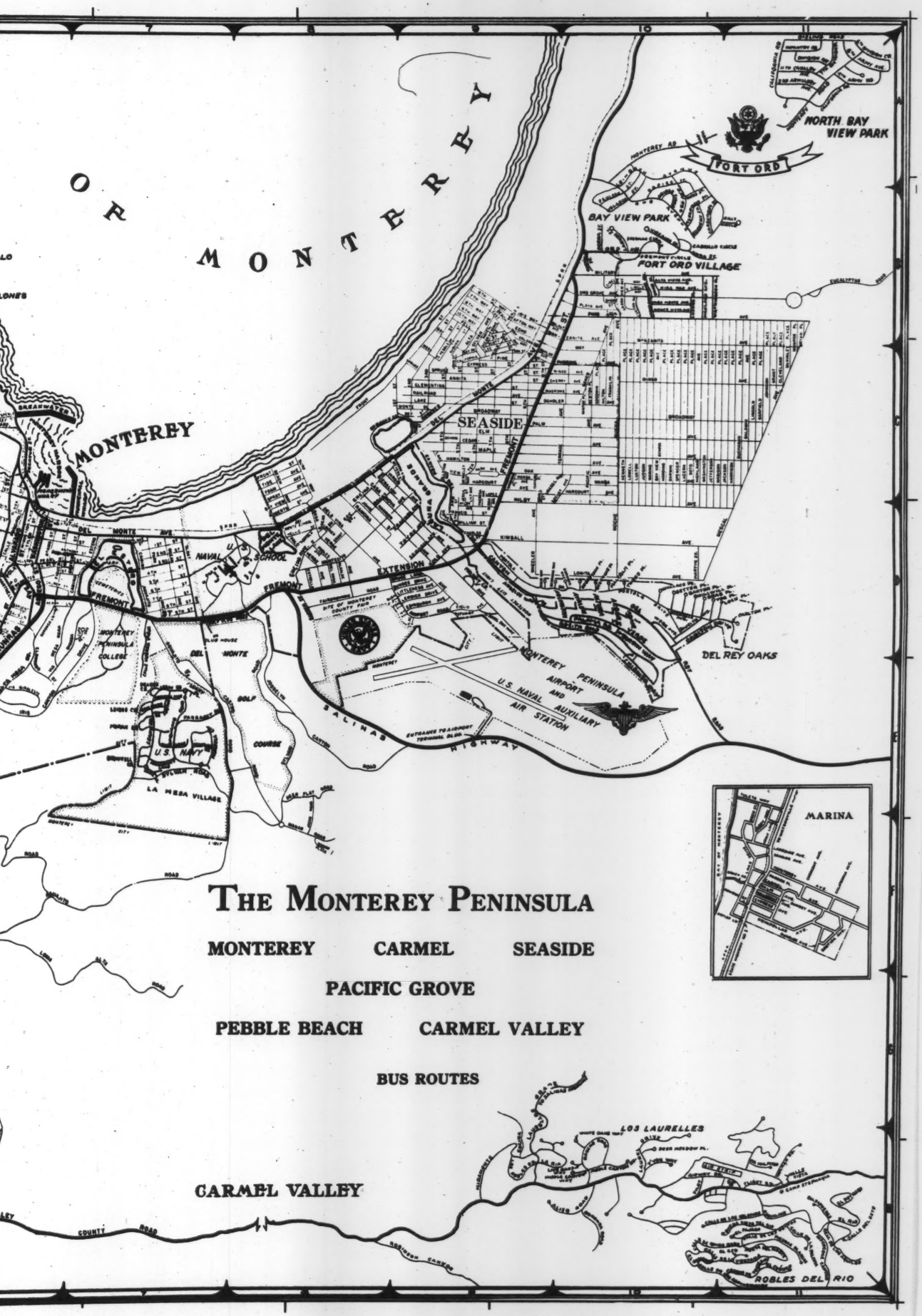


ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL

from U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT 22 Aug 52


PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA
(SKETCH MAP)
ROMANIC GERMANIC
FAR EAST-BLDG. T619
PX COFFEE SHOP
GOLF DRIVING RANGE
SOUND RECORDING - BLDG. 418
BLDG T341
OFFICERS MESS - BLDG. 326
FIELD RATION MESS-BLDG. 326
TENNIS COURT
POST CHAPEL
NCO MESS - BLDG. 302
THEATRE
RUSSIAN-BLDG. 212
CONSOLIDATED MESS
HEADQUARTERS COMPANY - BLDG. T202
STUDENT COMPANY "B" - BLDG. T242
DISPENSARY and NURSERY-BLDG. T234
CONFERENCE ROOM - BLDG 218
BOWLING ALLEY
RESEARCH LIBRARY, BOOK STORE,
POST LIBRARY and BARBER SHOP
PERSONNEL - BLDG. T232
REPRODUCTION and PUBLICATIONS-BLDG. T233
POST EXCHANGE and CAFETERIA
TENNIS COURT
SPORTS ARENA
SLOAT MONUMENT
BOQ - BLDG. T104
CONFERENCE ROOM + BLDG 517
BARBER SHOP
FIRE DEPARTMENT
BOQ. T339
BOQ - BLDG. T342 & T340
CONFERENCE BLDG T343
STUDENT COMPANY "A" - BLDG. T253
STUDENT COMPANY "C" - BLDG. T253
HQS. ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL - BLDG. 277
MID EAST SLAVIC - BLDG. 276
COMMANDER of TROOPS - BLDG. T253
STUDENT MAIL ROOM - BLDG. T253
POST OFFICE - BLDG. 272
POST ENGINEERS
NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY - BLDG. 255
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL - BLDG. 264
PROVOST MARSHAL and T.I & E OFFICE - BLDG. 263
TRANSPORTATION and BILLETING OFFICE-BLDG. 254
CHIEF OF SERVICE & SUPPLY BLDG. 231
BOOK ISSUE - BLDG. 231
GAS STATION
MOTOR POOL
MONTEREY BAY

PACIFIC OCEAN
BAY
PACIFIC GROVE
LOVERS POINT
POINT CABRILLO
POINT ALONES
POINT PINOS
ASILOMAR
LAKE MAHELLA
PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY
U.S. MILITARY RESERVATION
FOREST LAKE
BIRD ROCK
SEAL ROCK
CYPRESS POINT
SUNSET POINT
MIDWAY POINT
PEBBLE BEACH
PESCADERO POINT
ARROWHEAD
CARMEL BAY
CARMEL
CARMEL POINT
CARMEL VALLEY
STATE HIGHWAY NO. 1



THE MONTEREY PENINSULA

MONTEREY CARMEL SEASIDE

PACIFIC GROVE

PEBBLE BEACH CARMEL VALLEY

BUS ROUTES

REMSEN BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:-

Thank you and Janet for your Christmas card. We are very pleased to be on the list. The best of years for you both and for Growing Casey.

We are back home now and seem to be coming up for air. Sometime I want to write to you a report on what happened in Rome when these excellent people translated and published without material profit The Federalist Papers. Its a story well worth telling and it comes back to the Exchange Program, for the genius of it was Prof. Guglielmo Negri who had been an exchange student at Harvard!

Fred Farr gave me your letter concerning the language school. If you ever do find it something you want to tell the world about, be sure to let me write you fully about it and help as I may.

Helen says that you must not come to Carmel unless you stay with us, but I tell her that when you do this sort of thing you bring your gang and you work like fury and have little time for the amenities.

Anyway, Believe me, this Army Language School, with 18,000 graduates, an annual "in-put" of 2,500 personnel, with 500 teachers teaching some 30 languages, and all else involved is a story which should give all of us much encouragement.

But there are elements of drama, distress, difficulties, which also the powers that be should know about.

If you see Senator Alexander Smith of New Jersey he can tell you some of the problems.

When you add a few years and get ready to retire cconsult me! I have experience and ideas.

Affectionately

Remsen

PO 2502
Carmel, Cal
January 10, 1956

Senator Fred S. Farr,
Box 3305, Carmel, Cal

Dear Fred:-

Your letter with ehcmlsure of the one from Ed Murrow, and the pamphlet on California Politics by Prof. Harris arrived yesterday. I read the pamphlet last evening and am writing as enclosed to Ed on the subject of the Language School. I will put in a call for Col. Kraus this morning and see if he cannot lunch with me.

The suddenly dropped teachers are in great distress and this committee of the Army Advisory Committee, Morse Cartwright, Henry Houghton and I are trying to do what we can. Kraus told me that there was some hope through the CIA. I will keep you informed.

The School is even in its inadequate condition, a most important institution and has done, is doing and will continue to doni feel sure some of the best instruction in languages and what languages themselves exhibit! that is done in the Country. But you know alll that.

Congratualtions for you and Allen Pattee on the saving of Asilmmar. There is a trend now upward towards the things of the spirit, and Asilomar is greatly needed -- even more than it has been. I have been in and out of it for lo these forty years and I certainly know its worth.

I am no good on partisan politics as well you know, but I can see pretty clearly a good man and a capable one and you are in that category and so is Allen, -- so as you sit on the two sides of the aisle and work for what is ri ght, just and proper, you are doing a great work and God bless you both!

If Ed does come out I know I can help and will want to.

David Hulbuud did a story for the SatEvPost which was never published and Demmaree Best (Occidental) did on that was!

The best to you and Janet and the children and the kith and kin. Lets lunch one of these days and let me explain to you the arts and crafts of the retired!

PO2502 Affectionately
January 10, 1956
Carmel, Cal

My dear David:-

I have just read in The Chronicle of the blow up of the Italo American Institute. This is something much to be regretted. Is there anything we can do in the way of salvage.

Just before leaving for Europe I went up to SF and met with Muzi-Falconi and Frank de Bellis and explored with them the idea of the Institute and agreed to go on the Board. I had heard nothing since. They told me that you and Helen Russell had agreed to go on said Board, and that was enough for me.

Such an institute in San Francisco strikes me as right as right, and that it should be precisely and entirely an expression of this country and not in any way a Italy controlled affair.

Such an institute should also be completely clean of any exploitation for personal advantage and it seemed to me should prove itself before any approach to one of the benevolent foundations.

The family of Sig. Pierluigi Alvera are friends of friends of ours and Helen had tea with his fatherand mother in Rome and liked them immensely. I saw him once and liked him very much too! It would be too bad if there developed antipathies among those who seek good and not evil.

This collection that Frank de Bellis has developed is certainly special, and it was my impression that he really wanted to do something for this Cause, but he needed some wise counsel as to ways and means, and a lot else.

I wish very much that you would come down here, have lunch with me at the Old Capital Club, see how well it is going and give opportunity for conversation on many matters which mutuallyinterest us. Blessings on you for 1956 and beyond.

Affectionately

Mr. J. D. Zellerbach, President
The Crown Zellerbach Corporation,
Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal

PO2502, Carmel,
January 7, 1956

Ed. I'd like to meet your Representative in Boone. Please tell him so
R.

Bird, Remsen

Dear Ed!
These 3 things will interest you!
Rem

Bayard Hand, Esq.,
Attorney at Law
63 West River Street,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

My dear Mr. Hand:-

How very kind of you to write me this letter concerning the broadcast, "This I Believe". It is my impression that these statements of faith have been really effective for the cause of hope, and I am very grateful to the editors who invited me to participate.

I wish you knew Ed Murrow. The last thing in the world he would do is gloss over the importance of the independent college, and I am sure there was no intention -- on his part or mine -- in leaving out the fact that I am an alumnus of Lafayette.

I wholly agree with you that these colleges are part of the very essential being of our country and that we are in a time when everyone who understands -- and may there number increase -- should do all possible to add to their power.

The new Association which is headed by Wilson Compton is a step and a very important one in that direction!

You will be interested to know that our mutual friend, John G. Conner of Trenton called me a short time ago to tell me that he is spending the night here on The Peninsula. He is, I think our oldest living alumnus and must be somewhere near 90 years of age. I will see him presently.

Our life here on the bleachers is a very satisfying one and I find much to occupy my thoughts and time since retirement from the Presidency of Occidental College. As perhaps you also know it is to no small degree a child of Lafayette in that its chief founder was William Stuart Young a graduate of our Alma Mater.

Thank you again for your kind letter which I will send on to Ed.

Cordially

Remsen D. Bird

P02502
Carmel, Cal
June 26, 1955

BAYARD HAND
ATTORNEY AT LAW
~~[illegible]~~ 63 West River St
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

My dear Doctor Bird;

May I thank you for your broadcast last evening under the Ed Murrow "This I Believe" caption? It was wholly an uplift and so good for those bordering on skepticism.

There was however, one small factor that had an inclination to upset me, but it was <u>not</u> of your making.

In his introduction of you Murrow told of your place of birth, then said "he was educated at Princeton Theological Seminary" , with no reference whatsoever to Lafayette.

I am too much of an admirer of Murrow to believe that he intentionally ignored our small College, but, it would seem that he, like most cosmopolitans, can only see the BIG- the large City, the Overcrowded University, the HUGE , the Mammoth.

Lafayette has had a terrific fight to gain the least recognition, just because it is small,apparently. So, when the opportunity arises whereby it <u>can</u> be recognized by having an eminent man mentioned as an Alumnus, I resent it when a deliberate omission occurs.

If you have the opportunity and believe it might help, wont you call this to the attention of Mr Murrow? No reference to your education should have been made at all unless it included your basic training wherever it was attained.

Thank you,nwertheless,for your words of help.

Very truly,

Bayard Hand

Eagles Mere, Pennsylavnia
June 19th 1955.

Mr. Donald D. Walsh,
Associate Secretary
The Modern Language Association of American
6 Washington Square North, New York, 3, NY

My dear Mr. Walsh:-

Thank you very much for your most welcome letter of the 20th concerning the Army Language School. I think it is a matter of great importance to the country, to the association which you represent and to the best possible functioning of this important governmental agency that the work done here at the ALS shall be fully understood by your association and that the ALS shall have the benefit of your counsel.

I am enclosing an informal statement which was made to my friend H. Alexander Smith, Jr. who has inspected the school and who wholly as an interested citizen is seeking to understand its worth and add thereto!

When there was the hazard of its very existence, his father, the distinguished Senator from New Jersey, interested himself and was very helpful in explaining matters where it was important that such be done.

There are many problems. Some are greatly in need of immediate solution.

The statistics briefly are 500 teachers, 2,500 students, 30 languages. But there are possibilities of considerable change.

I am enclosing also General Wyman's recent personal letter which reveals his own great interest. He is about to move to the Continental Command where he can be even more helpful.

I am expecting to be in New York en route to Europe about the 20th of July and there is much that could be said in conversation which I would rather not elaborate in a letter. Certainly this is something UNESCO should fully understand and support!

Please return the enclosed and I think they should not receive wide circulation!

With best wishes,

Cordially

Raymond Bud

P02502
Carmel, Cal
June 26, 1955

Mr. Philips Talbot,
American Universities Field Staff
522 Fifth Avenue, New York

My dear Mr. Talbot:-

Thank you very much for your kind and helpful response to my letter concerning the reports made by you and your colleagues.

I will pass on your letter to Albert Ruddock who is, I know very sincerely interested in this program and what comes of it.

I read Mr. Bayne's reports of Sicily, Italy as a whole, -- the Vanoni plan -- and of Florence and have given them to several persons who will benefit from them.

I want very much to meet Mr. Bayne and will work out some plan whereby I shall do so.

We are to be the guests of Adriano Olivetti in Ivrea and Naples, and I am doing some informal speaking at the University of Turin and in Rome and elsewhere.

What I want to do is illustrate, as I wrote you, what anyone who gets about can accomplish in this necessary weaving, as a private non-governmental, or especially appointed citizen ~~can do~~.

While in Rome we are to have considerable of a party at the unveiling of the first Italian translation of the Federalist papers, for which David Zellerbach gave the money, and the whole affair planned by Prof. Guglielmo Negri of the Department of Political Science at the University of Rome. He is, himself, a kind of "illustration" for he was a Fulbright student at Harvard University.

I am sorry to miss you in New York, but will keep in touch with you. If you go to Karachi there is a fine young art teacher there named Nazraat Farooki, who was a year or so ago our guest.

I wish I knew precisely what the overthrow of the Scelba government means to our side!

Thank you again and with best wishes and may you have such an experience in India as you desire.

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, California
June 25, 1955

George Martin Day
5223 Maywood Avenue
Los Angeles 41, California

February 7, 1955

Dear Rem:

You will be interested in the enclosed clipping. But you probably know all about it already. Good. I will go and hear Sen. Fulbright.

Do you happen to know a Hamilton College alumnus living in Carmel by the name of John T. Bissell? In filling out the Hamilton questionnaire he writes: " I came to the West Coast after 33 years in the Army as a good place to retire. I still own a camp in the Adirondacks and have gone back each summer since coming to Calif. We like it here." His mail address is Route 1, Box 119, Carmel. His class was Hamilton '15.

Will write you a real letter in a day or two.

Last evening we listened to "This I Believe." It was Pat Frank a buddy of Ed Murrow's over in Germany. Only fair. I really think TIB has run its course. You can not keep such a good thing going indefinitely. Stop it, before it peters out. Them's my sentiments.

More again soon.

Affectionately,

George

Bud, Renser

Dear George:-

Thank you for your letter and enclosure. It is not clear which Monday. If the Monday is past then relax, but if it is this coming Monday I hope you will have a talk with Senator Fulbright.

Find out if he is coming North. If so I want very much to see him.

There is so much brewing on this Peninsula that is important in itself and can be illustrative of what any community could do in this highly potent situation.

I am enclosing some letters on the subject.

Also I sent a package of them to Raymond with the word to pass on to you!

Also I am sending your letter concerning TIB to Ed. I wholly agree.

I have not heard any final word about the loss of the Ward Wheelock yacht at sea and have asked Raymond Swing to tell me all that he knows. I am afraid it is pure tragedy.

Keep your fingers crossed. We have made reservations for Europe via the Parthia on the 13th of May and for the return via the Nieuw Amsterdam in late October. Ted Ogden has most generously given us for our use his Jaguar which he keeps parked in Paris.

We will go unless something unexpected -- all kinds of unexpectedness possible! -- happens. Also if Elizabeth wants to stay here through the summer we stay.

You must read "Something Missing". Its tremendous.

Yes I know General Bissell. His brother Leet is a very good friend. Leet also went to Hamilton as you know.

I do not know the General very well.

That is all for now. Cheers.

Too bad about Mendes France. These French are so incapable of functioning as a democracy. Many reasons; (1) Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, (2) Loss of valuable nobless oblige in the Revolution along with the deaadents, (3) Loss of some of their finest in the several wars, (4) Lack of unity -- Bonapartists, Bourbonists, revolutionists, (5) fear of enemies, -- O, many reasons.

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
February 8, 1955

Bird, Remsen

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue, New York, NY

Dear Ed:-

Thank you and Janet for your Christmas card and greeting.

I received a good letter from Ward just before he took off for distant places and his wandering in Odyssean waters. What a tour that is destined to be!

With his letter he sent me the printed statement concerning This I Believe, and the problems and the plans.

I can well appreciate his convictions, which you and Raymond share, that this broadcast should not in any way have a commercial tinge. It would not worry me, however, for there are many ways in which faith is proved!

But if it costs $100,000 for so brief a time, and it is helping, as I know it is, to turn the world from hate, malice, fear and unfaith, to good will and the results of good will, no amount of money spent on it is too much.

When I think of the vast coffers of the Ford Foundation and of such funds as the Fund for the Republic and the Fund for Adult Education, and realize how much really practical inspiration comes from what you three musketeers are doing, it seems to me that a few hundred thousand dollars could well be given to you, so that there would be no interruption in this fine endeavor.

Also now that Nelson Rockefeller has taken this new job for which he is so especially fitted, I can see where he could give his cooperation. His distinguished and mighty father, -- mighty in his generosity -- has given this State several millions to save the Sequoias, and now twenty millions for the support of theological education -- with which I am familiar, and I should not be at all surprised if he would back to the limit your broadcast -- THIS I BELIEVE -- if the great Ed Murrow were to suggest that he give it consideration.

I happen to know that he is one of your admirers, as well he should be!

Helen and I plan to go back to Rome in May, if we can work it out and we probably can, for this "unveiling" of the Italian translation of The Federalist. I wish you could do a story on it!

Some enclosures. Don't, please, bother to answer. You have enough on your mind! Affectionate regards for you all, and such strength from your strength!

So

Rem

PO2502
Carmel, Cal.
January 18, 1955

Mrs. Henry Potter Russell,
1440 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Helen:-

When Nelson Rockefeller took over his present appointment with the State Department, I wrote him telling him something of the several centers in America through which effort was made to give very much needed care and hospitality to the steady stream of visitors to this country from many lands.

I emphasized, what you of all people know to be true, that we have in these centers and what they do a most valuable agency for building world understanding and cooperation.

They illustrate what can be done, at relatively little expense all over the country. They have available, in these visiors, selected and friendly persons, in the student and in the leader categories, and through the cooperation of various community organizations, colleges and universities, etc. they are enabled to get below the surface, to know life in our homes, and to be able to return to their own lands as informed and well disposed ambassadors.

It would, therefore, seem to me that he would be very wise in giving himself every opportunity to observe what these several offices are doing. I, therefore, sent him several of Harriet's reports and have followed up with this unending letter which I am enclosing.

He has graciously opened the door for further correspondence and I certainly intend to enter the same.

I wish you and Harriet would give this letter from him, mine to him, and this to you some consideration and when I see you on Friday at ten, perhaps we can develop further possibilities!

It seems such a shame to m e that Harriet and her staff must give time and emotions and efforts to get the dollars for so important a work when they are so desperately needed in serving with their special and effective brand of hospitality these potential friends from all parts of the available world.

I know Nelson Rockefeller very slightly but he is a man, with the silver spoon, who justifies the possession of it!

So do you!

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, California
January 18, 1955

Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rockefeller:-

Thank you for your encouraging letter of the 5th, and the implied invitation to carry on the writing to you of what may be on my mind! That I shall do and with much satisfaction. But I certainly do not want to add to the excessive burdens which you have so generously assumed for the service of this country, which we would preserve, advance and defend.

For many years you have been in my thoughts, -- in fact since I met you in Los Angeles when, as a member of the local group concerned with better relations with South America, you appeared and spoke to us. Also because of my friendship for Kenneth Holland, a former student body President at Occidental, whose association with you, has been for him so great an inspiration.

Now in this reporting to you, I hope someone on your staff can be selected to whom my letters will come, and who can brief you on what in them may be regarded as proper for your desk.

Also I hope one of these days when you are passing through San Francisco, I may be able to have an opportunity for a conference, for there is much on my mind, and I carry certain convictions which I would like to consider with you!

In order that this letter may not run on forever, I will just indicate what they are briefly, and perhaps from time to time write you more in detail about them, for I feel sure, from observation and proving that they are very important for the cause to which your life is now dedicated.

(1) The International Hospitality Centers, such as the one in San Francisco presided over by Harriet Eliel, with Helen Russell's Committee.
(2) The "follow -up" on the returned exchange persons. Note letter to Negri.
(3) The "follow-up" on the "assembly of believers" of "This I Believe" done by Ward Wheelock, Ed Murrow, etc. Note one of series of letters to Ward.
(4) The fine work of "minority champions of America", Note work of Saunders Redding, Sammy Lee, Helen Matsunaga Shaw. Much on this to be written if desired!
(5) A thorough study of the Army Language School, its problems, accomplishments, possibilities. Note correspondence on the subject in files of the Secretary of the Army. Very important!

(6) Americans who have won respect, confidence and whose lives and work have held, as a wall, against false propaganda and blunders. Such as Bayard Dodge, Henry Houghton, S. M. Jordan, Sam Higginbottom, etc. What a story is to be told of the continuing influence in the tense and troubled East of Bayard Dodge! That is a story I would love to write!

(7) Careful orientation of teacher groups spending summers in foreign universities; (The plan worked out between San Jose State College and the University of Oslo, and of Long Beach College and Southeast Asia, and the work in this program of Superintendent Glen Goodwill. This is a very effective plan which will be given you, if you wish, in detail.

(8) A careful study and evaluation of the many institutions serving the cause of world understanding and cooperation. There are a great many. Do they overlap? What has been accomplished? Can their work be improved? This is a study which could well be made, mindful that they do have some relation to government support, -- and for other reasons! For example, the Institute of International Education, the World Affairs Councils, The Foreign Student Advisers, the Fulbright Scholarships Advisers, The Asia Foundation, the Rotary Club International Scholarships, etc. etc.

(9) The Seminars concerned with the study of American history, politics, etc., such as the one at Salzburg. What has come of them? How can they be improved? etc.

(10) Services rendered in the work of world understanding and assistance and cooperation by the various benevolent trusts, such as the Rockefeller, Carnegie, Ford, Commonwealth, etc. Had such a study been made, and properly publicized, the attack on the foundations by careless inquisitors would not have done the evil which has been done!

(11) Also, it looks now as if there would be a more intelligent consideration of various organizations intended to provide information on world affairs, into which, -- as is their custom -- the subversives have filered. We have "thrown out the baby with the bath water"!

(12) Recently the government has established at the various embassies what are called "Culture Attaches". What has come of this? Who has been chosen and how and why? What results? What can be done to add to the effectiveness of these officers. I am sure that Dr. Guy E. Snaveley, consultant for the United States Information Agency has some constructive ideas on this subject.

(13) Also the attaches concerned with science and scientists. How do we stand there. I hope you will seek out an opportunity to talk to Dr. Joseph Koepfli, who has been picking them, and who is, as you know, a professor at the California Institute of Technology.

(14) The past President of the National Association of Manufacturers, H. C. McClellan, is President of the Board of Trustees of Occidental College, and he is a man of vision, success in industry, and humanity. Is it not timely to make a study of all the various business, labor, educational, social, and miscellaneous organizations weaving the world? I am sure "Chad" McClellan, nowin South America is full of wisdom.

(15) That study which you made which came forth in "Partners in Progress" -- what has come of it. You write that the "International Financial Corporation" has been accepted, and that is good! But it is a document which should be brushed of any dust, and given wide circulation and study in the schools, and by the various organizations properly concerned, and circulated in foreign lands.

(16) This fine work which is being done in Italy, by Ing. Adriano Olivetti, (Movimenta Communita) See attached pamphlet! Also the cooperation of David Zellerbach, the translation of The Federalist, about to be unveiled in Rome, and the possibilities for similar cooperation in other university centers, is a story which I would love to elaborate for you! A rose for David!

(17) We are growing old in America! The average age is rising steadily. I saw the other day that we can presently expect to live to be one hundred! Well that is something. Now let us consider the great resource which is available for you in your work in the numbers of persons who have retired and made way for youth! Many of us -- for this is my category -- are well, full of experience, some wisdom, and great devotion to the adventures of truth seeking and imparting and the desire to serve our country and its institutions. Some of us are doddering. But some are not! What a rich resource there is here, for cultural attaches, special consultants, and all kinds of paid and unpaid appointments! Let Guy Snaveley, -- one of us! -- tell you about us! I have some ideas on this subject, believe me!

(18) We have a tremendous problem developing in this country due to the "baby pool", the increase of need of trained persons for the various professions, and the cost of education. We have it very forcibly indicated here in California. The Colleges State Supported, and the branches of the university of California cannot take any more students. I have been appointed on a commission to make a study of how it is and what to do. If ever we needed to assist young people of capacity to get on and get up it is now. And that is especially true of men and women in the various sciences. I can pour this on if you want me to do so!

(19) I wiwh you would talk with Ward Wheelock sometime. He is en route over the world. Please note his itinerary which I am enclosing. This broadcast "This I Believe", to which I have already referred, indicates something of his vision and drive. You have doubtless heard it, seen the book, and know of his plans for its extension. But he is one of a group of experts in the field of "advertising". It would be a very interesting conference if a lot of them could be assembled and to have them consider, the opinions held of us abroad and why and what to do.

(20) In various countries there are organizations developing on the lines of our World Affairs Councils in Cleveland and San Francisco. I would like very much to tell you especially about the "Gesellschaft fur Auslandskunde" in Germany and Frau Hildegarde Heilmann who is its energetic leader. Here is something which is to be studied and I think wisely promoted.

(21) I think we have come to a time when we can well wash up some of the soiled water spilled on great agencies working for world cooperation. For instance the curious attacks in Los Angeles on the United Nations and UNESCO. Your repute can help greatly here!

(22) Take a look at this tie-up between Stanford University and the University of Tokyo! Here is another pattern of relationship which can reap a harvest in time. Let Dr. Harold H. Fisher, director of the Hoover Institute and Library, who is just back from Tokyo, tell you how it is, what is planned, what is accomplished. Here is something which can be enlarged greatly do much good, let out much poison and cost the government nothing!

(22) Have you looked into the work of the American Field Service and perhaps talked to Stephen Gallotti, its driving power? Here is a way of building world understanding, friendship among young people, and directing lives for the common good, which has proved itself and has even greater possibilities. I have heard that the money is not coming in as needed. I know many of these young people who have lived in homes abroad and also young people who have come to live among us. When the plan receives careful consideration at every step, much good results.

(23) The organization by the great industrial corporations of an organization to assist privately supported colleges and universities to carry on their work, when so many other sources of assistance have dried up, is well worthy of your investigation, and I feel sure has had it. I believe that Wilson Compton is now its director. I think Messers Olds of US Steel and Abrams of Standard Oil of New Jersey have been its chief promoters. But our country through its entire history has received great power from the idealism, and services of these voluntary independent colleges, -- and this is something which I know precisely.

(24) I wish I might write you at considerable length on the subject of delinquency, especially juvenile, and its increase and what is being done and why. We have in this county, a typical corner of America! a commission headed by Zenas Potter which is about to make its report on the study, with recommendations. I am attaching a preliminary informal statement, which concerns this matter. Let me add this note; One of the causes of misbehavior is the misbehavior of those who are in "highplaces". I run across the track of such, constantly, in what I have been doing as a member of this committee. Strange how eminent persons, loyal, who would if necessary die for their country, fail to realize the effect of their careless behavior on young people and so called "little" people. What a story that is!

Well I could go on and on in this morning's meditation, but I will stop here. But before stopping say again what I feel strongly, and that is; You are doing a great work and because you are doing it, with intelligence, humility, and by reason of other talents, you counteract much of the effect of others who sit securely and seem to care little! And I know a multitude of people, similarly well furnished, who are in your category!

If you have an associate who would like to have me follow up in detail on any of this, I have time and inclination to do so.

In the meantime, best of good wishes for you and health and satisfaction in all that you are doing.

Sincerely

P02502
Carmel, California
January 26, 1955

Mr. Ward Wheelock
THIS I BELIEVE
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Ward:-

1. Federal Personalities
2. Follow up on believers
3. Eisenhower fellowships
4. Foreign Service League
5. Teacher training
6. American Institutes -- Rome pilot study
7. Scientists
8. Preparing the trippers
9. Committees of correspondence
10. Minority leaders -- champions of the USA
11. Missionaries! missionary education, objective evaluation. "Truth is One!"

12. Adult Education!

Let us meditate this morning on the subject of so-called "Adult Education". For a long time there have been persons stirred up to see what could be done to prolong the process of thinking independently and to promote the work of the "maturation" -- What an ugly word! -- of persons!

Now I fully realize that you are off on the high seas somewhere in your private yacht and I am sure that you are doing a lot of pondering as you sail here, there and yon.

Also, in view of the fact that you did not mention my daily outpourings in your letter just received concerning my friend David Zellerbach, the chances are you have had no time to read them. Well, I carry the sneaking hope that they may have gone along with you and one of these days you will fish them out and take a look. No harm in hoping.

But whether you do or not, the main drive, as I am sure you know, is at me rather than at you.

Now I believe in the necessity and the possibility and some of the methods of "Adult Education". Through the processes of adult education whereby we add to the number who seek knowledge and pursue it, and who estimate facts and figures and philosophies with judgment based on wisdom, we can save this troubledland in which there are many adults who think to think is pink!

So let us take a look at what is going on.

Take me.

While President of Occidental College, stimulated by some wonderful people engaged in the process, -- and all of them out here then, I became the President of the California Association for Adult Education.

They were Lyman Bryson, Lucy Wilcox Adams, Irene Heineman, Tom Adam, Ethel Richardson Allen, George Mann, George Hedley, -- O many others.

The person who was really the sparkplug for this operation was Ethel Richardson Allen. I will come back to her presently.

The aim of this organization was not to "Americanize". Such adult education, also needed, was otherwise provided for.

It was not to do what was being done in the schools in the way of course offering, although it did work in this field and sought to stimulate in communities through the schools, this sort of adult education. In fact one of the directors was George Mann, who was the State Superintendent of Adult Education.

It was not intended to offer lectures and provide exhibits and stir up clubs, -- a work well done at the time by the various club organizations, especially the women's clubs, "Friday Morning", Ebell, etc. During those years these lubs were quite fearless in listening to persons who had something to say on controversial issues. They thought it good to do.

No, this California Association of Adult Education, privately sponsored, -- all kinds of people gave money, worked differently.

The Plan was to help any group, anywhere in the State to secure the means, leader, counsel, whatever they wanted to help them study and consider whatever they wanted to study and consider. Its plan was to start with the community where it wanted to start, and then help them on their way rejoicing!

Now at that time, there were two very special patrons. Interesting when you think about it. One was Dr. and Mrs. John R. Haynes, -- regarded as among the pioneer "liberals" of California and generous to the extreme. In fact they gave their all to estanlish the Haynes Foundation, of which Ethel Allen was one of the original counsellors and I was for many years a Trustee. It still does its work and its fund is in the millions.

The other was Allen and Mrs. Balch, quite on the intelligent "conservative side". He was head of the gas company. They had no children. They gave millions to Cal Tek, Pomona, Scirpps, Cornell, and some crumbs fell on the floor which I picked up for Occidental!

So for a number of years the California Association of Adult Education waxed and prospered.

There were classes from Marysville to San Diego.
There was established a school for workers.

Let me tell you about the school for workers.

The inspired directors said to one another, "organized labor is of increasing importance, to itself and to the community and to the industries with which it is interrelated."

"It is important that its leaders and its people shall be equipped with the disciplines of thought. It is also important that they shall have the appreciation of what labor is for. Man needs bread, but he lives not by bread alone."

So a school for workers was established. For a number of years it met in the buildings of Occidental College. They were loaned without cost.

Interested students were selected from the various colleges and universities to be members of the group, who -- foolish we! --- were to help these potential labor leaders as best they could. The faculty was composed of members of the faculties of the colleges who served without compensation. The leader of this group was Tom Adam, now full professor at New York University. You may know him. He and Ed worked together in a lot of educational enterprises.

The several labor organizations sent representatives.

We raised the money.

The school in its first years was a great success. It was so despite the fact that it redeived a measure of bombardment from both extremes. The LA Times, was afraid it was on the "subversive" side. The radicals thought that it was intended to make good little bourgeoise of the pupils.

Many of the students who came were very suspicious and on the guard.

But it was fun and a success and it did something which still has its effect for the open mind and the open road!

Later it moved to the campus of the Berkeley School of Religion and to the University of California. It carried on very well for a time, and that primarily due to the fine direction and the beautiful character of George Hedley of the faculty of Mills College. That is a story by itself.

But tension rose, hate filled the air, war spread its devastation, and the school ended.

Now this California Association of Adult Education received impetus and counsel and support from the American Association of Adult Education. Know about that?

Well that came into power, I think it came originally also, from the wise counsel and generous assistance of Fred F. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation.

There was an adult if there ever was one!

He was the kind of man who backed good ideas, but in backing them he sought the person to lead, and then backed the person! A beautiful story that. Read sometime the life of Fred Keppel which was gitten out years ago by the Carnegie Corporation.

Well the man he backed for this work was a very intelligent, witty, humane, and able graduate of the University of California, by the name of Morse Cartwright! Let Tom tell you about him! I'll send a copy, by the way, of this letter to Tome. He will like it.

The American Association of Adult Education, well financed, well led, took headquarters at 60 West 42nd Street and began its operations. What a story that is. They published books on every conceivable subject within the province of adult education. They conducted conferences. They pulled in Lyman Bryson and helped him expand in accordance with his amazing talents. I'll send Lyman a copy of this letter. They drew in Tom Adam from Occidental, gathered up his ideas on "forum broadcasts", which he had worked out in Los Angeles, and which he had demonstrated in Boston, over WIXL. and presently Tom was on his way.

Only the war came along and Tom, being then a very loyal Britisher, went back and took the training at Sandhurst, and then was off the coast of Scotland and over Norway, as a Commando. Want that story? Its a beauty.

I have the history of this movement, and had all its publications which I gave to Occidental College. "This I Believe". That is what I am writing about, Ward. Faith without works is dead dead!

Back to dear Florence Nightingale. There was an adult, velieve me.

What did she say?

"REPORTS ARE NEVER SELF EXECUTIVE".

These workers in this vineyard, knew that, and they were moved by the adult method of getting on with the business of building an adult society.

How?

First get the facts.

Knowledge is hard, -- very hard.

But action without knowledge can be very harmful, especially when it is loaded with emotions, fear, propaganda and hate.

So knowledge must precede action, but it gets no place until it performs.

Got that.

Maybe I could give you abundant evidence of money spent in the millions for reports, that have gathered dust and have gotten no place. I am an authority on this subject.

Well a new group moved in on the Carnegie Corporation who did not know Joseph, or if they did were more concerned with the investments and what have you of the Corporation. There were problems. What they were, I do not know. But something went out of the Corporation. It lost, when Fred Keppel died, a -- what shall I call it? -- a quality of spirit. Yes, that is what I will call it.

The pool from which the Ammerican Association of Adult Education drank, began to go dry, and the offices were closed. Morse moved up to Columbia, and Tom joined him, and the work continued for a while. It may still be going on, but I am not sure.

But the fruit of the spirit. Let me see if I remember correctly. Yes, the fruit of the spirit, is love, joy, peace, kindness, goodness, meakness, self control! Against these there is no law!

Well, I can point out to you that from this Association there has come much fruit of the spirit.

Ask Lyman. Yes, pull in Lyman, he will tell you. Every Sunday he works at it, over "Invitation to Learning", and so much more. Thank you Lyman. I will send him a copy of this letter.

Then came fear.
Then came war.
Then came subversives.
Then came those who exploit fear and subversives for their own gain.
Then came all kinds of strange smearings.

Then came the very fear of the open mind and the open road.

"No, we cannot have him speak on that subject! That is controversial. As you know he is, well, he is a kind of pinké, if you know what I mean."

"No, I am not going to stick my neck out. I teach Political Science, and when the kids ask me what is communism. I tell them that they had better ask their parents, not me! No, not me. I have a family to support, and these kids can take home wierd interpretations of what you say."

And so on, and so on.

Keep still.
Conform.
Don't ask questions.
Sign anything, they ask you to sign.

To think is pink.

Then came along the Ford Foundation.

It got under way with great ideals.
Like any good endeavor it had its faults, in method, in persons, in program. But it had such lovely dollars.....

Among the institutions which it created and most generously fostered was and is "The Fund for Adult Education".

ThePresident of this Fund is C. Scott Fletcher.

It has now been in operation many years.

It gets out an annual report.

While the California Association had its pennies, and the American Association its dollars, the Fund for the Republic has had its hundreds of dollars, — really many millions.

Also the means of communication, of instruction, of getting at the mind and helping it to unloose itself from its prejudices, to learn the art of thinking, and to expand and mature, have been greatly added to. Radio, Record, Television, speed, s eed. You know how it is.

Here comes Ward! "This I Believe". Well that is one of them.

Now I try to keep in touch with what is going on through this well furnished agency.

They certainly are busy and they certainly have backed many fine endeavors.

I must see the last report. I'll ask Scott to send me one, so I can really give you some estimate of what they are doing.

One deed related to me.

You know about that.

I am very greatly interested in the idea, and the propgram as to the exchange of persons for general world understanding. Its a fineprogram, and the President of the Institute of International Education is a graduate of Occidental College, Kenneth Holland. You have tried to get him to make his statement, "This I Believe" but for some reason or other he hasn't done it.

We should always be ready, Kenneth, to give a reason for the faith that is in us. I'll send him a copy of this outpouring, which seems to have no end. But there will be an end.

Anyway I wanted to know how it was with all these thousands who had come to American, lived among us, and had gone back. Did they get what they came for? Did they return able to explain how it is here. Was the experience to their advantage. How is it with them now? Have they any ideas as to how we could serve them, — and our common cause! — better. Questions like that.

So I arranged with myself to go to Western Europe and try to find out. For I was eager to know, and I was a member of the Board of the World Affairs Council, — and besides it was a subject which had intrgued me for lo these many years.

Then a friend, gave me an automobile to use in Euppe.
And did other generous acts helping me on my way.
Then my friends the Larry Barrettos, — wise people, he having been a reporter on the war in Burmah, India and China, — went along.
Of course, also Helen. You don't know her. But you will.

Thanks to her I am alive, for in the latter years at the College I was in wretched health and she insisted on my resignation, and I came up here to sit permanently on the upper bleachers. But health has returned and I drop down once in a while to talk to the coach and pass a word with the team. I get a very good idea also, being able to see the whole field, who it is that slugs. But this is another matter....

Anyway, when Scott Fletcher heard that I was going to Europe, driven by this intemtion, he asked me to go also for him and to try to find out, especially, how we could do the work of adult education with reference to this exchange better and better.

We had very good talk.
He wrote a very useful letter of queries.
He gave me $2,000 to help on expenses. Very welcome gift indeed!
But most of all, as I wandered here and there, representing in some measure the fund for the Adult Education, (Ford Foundation sponsored) the doors opened wide wide, which would probably not have opened so wide or at all for that matter, if I had not had this prestige.

Now I made areport.
And I got happily entangled with many wonderful returned persons.
And I made friends, as Motjabi Minovi said "Which are written in my heart".
And I keep banging away at this typewriter, day after day,in correspondence with them.

It has become a vocation. Believe me it has become a reason for living.

And I am back home, and I am going back to follow up. for dear Ward, stimulater of the believers, REPORTS ARE NEVER SELF EXECUTIVE." That is the golden text. Ever hear of golden texts? I was brought up on them.

Story.

My brother and I were in our early years in a Sunday School Class in the Second Reformed Church of Schenectady. Our mother, whatever was wrong with us, gave us powdered rhubarb. What horrible stuff that is. Gosh how we hated it.

Now the golden text on a certain Sunday morning was "Wisdom is better than ~~riches~~". rubies

Howard Bird did not get the words very clearly.
The teacher asked, Howard what is the golden text?

Sais Howard; "Wisdom is better than Rhubarb!"

He did not know or care what wisdom was, but he knew whatever it was it was better than rhubarb. (By the way, this is a story which you could apply to the present tension filled, smear filled, situation.) Wisdom is better than a lot of other things besides rhubarb.

Coming back to Scott Fletcher, President of the Fund for Adult Education...

When I got back from Europe, I was chock full of ideas, opinions, and plans with reference to this wonderful force we have, which I had seen at work, first hand, in the exchange of persons. I had many answers to these questions. I wrote, hurriedly, a kind of report. It was multigraphed by the Fund. I sent it out with personal letters, to about 250 people. I gave it to the Institute of International Education, and it was boiled down and published in their Bulletin in 1952. And I followed up with a lot of people working in this field.

Added to my 1st were such people as Senator J. W. Fulbright, Justice Douglas, Senator Flanders, members of the various embassies, returned students now active in many fields of effectiveness, — etc. — lots of "big bonnets".

Then Kenneth Holland asked me to be a member of the Western Committee serving the constant stream of travelers, and in that office I have been concerned especially with what can be done in a typical community in seeing that the reception and care are what they should be.

The reception and care of the visitor in the community is the crux of tha matter.

But there are other cuxes. I won't go into that now, for what I am trying to meditate on in this letter is this matter of believers and their statements of faith and what they do or should do in applying the same to the Adult Mind.

I am forgetting Scott. Mustn't do that.

Here he is with a bag of gold, a very powerful driving spirit, and has the chance of a lifetime to help mature the mind, and believe me, it is my impression that the adult mind, in the USA needs to be kept open, with some kind of a lever, or it will close, for this is a day in which the trend is to keep quiet, — very quiet, or the goblins will get you if you don't watch out!

The goblins are even after the foundations which is most amazing.

Now I kept pouring out on Scott, as I pour out on you, my thoughts and emotions. I have much time. You are very busy and so is Scott. But I am very clever with a typewriter, and I have much time, and I know, O Ward, how well I know, that this is the day of all days for believers to stand up and be counted, for workers seeking to protect the adventurous mind, to keep adventuring, — for when it does not, then there is no adult education, there is merely adult crystallizing!

But Scott called a halt. And that was the end, I regret that.

But he had his reasons.

Now I bring this matter to a close. You get the drift. You know what concerns me. "Reports... no, I won't do that again!"

Now Ward, don't get the idea that I think, in all this I am so much! Don't think that I think I am the only one who has not bowed the knee to Baal. The point is simply this, that anyone of us, who has faith, and who puts his faith to work, in this critical time, wherever he can, with courage, and good will, can help in the process of being adult and helping others along the dusty road.

Every read the Bible?

Try sometime the first two chapters of a little letter that Paul wrote to the community of Colossae. "This is the secret that was hidden for ages but now it is clear!" Look up the rest of it.

A secret has been released in our time which can refresh the world, and in a twinkling destroy it.

No time to just fool around, is it?

Now I will close, but in closing let me give you a quotation for you to ponder as you wander in Mediterrenean waters....

You will see the author of it, if you will.

I will send a copy of this letter to Guglielmo Negri, Profrssor of Political Science at the University of Rome, and an adult, and an exchange students, working with a will and with faith and a merry, but concerned heart, for his counbby, -- his beautiful distressed and uncertain land....

But to come to the close.

Are you still there?

This quttation is to be found in the preface of a little pamphlet which tells the story in words and pictures of "The Italian Institute for Community Centers". It is a very inspiring little booklet.

It was sent to me by the dreamer, starry eyed deamer? Ah, Ah. By one of the most successful industrialist of Europe, who makes the best of machines and who loves his neighbor as himself. The chief backer of all movements in Italy for ADULT EDUCATION.

Here goes;

"The underlying idea of hhbb the new society is to create a common bond, both moral and material, between men whose lives are set within geographical boundaries, determined by nature and history".

The Community has pledged itself to strive to remove the sharp differences, even conflicts, which in existing conditions habitually develop, between agricultural, industrial and artisan peoples of a given area, where the social and economic life of Man is necessarily "splintered" and lacking in the element of solidarity.

"By the creation of a higher and at the same time realistic interest in the Community aims to settle such conflicts and to bring men together in brotherly friendship."

Its a New Social Experiment, Adriano Olivetti.

But not so new.

But it presses for realization with more insistence.

It takes in a larger geographical area than the Canavese, doesn't it.

Perhaps all of us.

Yes, I know you know, that it takes in all of us.

Now Ward, this letter closes....

Where do you come in? You tell me.

Do you remember, when I came back from Europe, more or less starry eyed myself, I saw you, for the first time sitting in Ed's office and you gathered me up, and we lunched, and you asked me to help pick believers, and you gave me some money for expenses. Some day I will tell you just how that money went.

Where do you fit in, and Scott Fletcher, and Negri, David, Morse, Tom, and all your stimulating ones.

You know.

I know.

And we cannot escape from what must be done.

We are part of the Communita Movimenta.

Affectionately

Pem

P02502
Carmel, California
January 15, 1955

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Spewack,
930 Fifth Avenue
New York City, NY

Dear Bella and Sam:-

Affectionate greetings for you both! May this New Year be good to you in accordance with your deep desires.

We saw Mel several times in San Francisco and he told us there is a new show in the wind.

Last evening Peggy and Andy Anderson with their relations were with us for cocktails and music and good happy talk, in which yiu two geniuses were frequently in the conversation.

They hope very much that you will, one of these days, dig yourselves out of that tohu-bohu in which you live and take off some days in fair Hawaii.

As you must know, the Andersons are much beloved by their fellow citizens and Andy's songs, which come forth with melody and enchantment, have become the folk songs of the Islands.

Now there is a point in all this;

(1) One of these days Hawaii will be a State and the awareness of these jewels of the Pacific will be widespread.

(2) It is my humble opinion that a turn has come from cacaphony to order and beauty and melody, in architecture, in music, in sculpture, in painting and in life generally. Hope springs eternal so it seems!

(3) Andy's songs, done largely by Decca when Jack was alive and warm hearted, should be gone over and an album made of the same. Any ideas?

(4) If Bella and Sam Spewack could draw from their great resources a gay, laughter filled, dramatic script for a musical comedy of the sort with which their names are inspiringly connected, then all would be in readiness for the day when the islands stand on their own feet.

(5) Also as you know bewhiskered Horace Greeley said "Go West Young Man!" and the West is now mergeing with the Far East.

We may see you one of these days for we are planning to go back to Rome, if we can work it out in May.

With warm regards. O Yes, I gave Andy our copy of "Boy Meets Girl" for them to read in the islands. What a nice friendly sentiment was written in the front of it by you and you!

Helen joins in the best wishes,

Cordially

P02502
Carmel, California

Mrs. Henry Potter Russell
1440 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco, California

My dear Helen:-

At a luncheon this morning, I was instructed by Billy Hudson, Fletcher and Larry, to add the following comments to the draft of letter which was prepared for your consideration and criticism and ultimately to be presented to the Board of Trustees of the National Trust.

The attached notes and queries remains as originally presented.

My colleagues thought that you should have the names of the proposed Board of Governors of the Monterey Club, to embody in any report which you might be making to the Trust: They are William Hudson, Frank Work, Herman Fletcher, Lloyd Tevis, John Gratiot, Allen Griffen, Paul Winslow, Harrison Godwin, Gerry Baldwin, and Remsen Bird.

They were of the opinion that the local committee of the National Trust should be responsible, as a committee and in conference with the Club officials, solely to the National Trust. It would be expected that it would have representatives on it from the Monterey Foundation and the Monterey History and Art Association, but those representatives would be chosen by the Trust and act as members of the committee of the Trust. They were of the opinion that this would give proper representation to the two organizations which have done so much for Monterey and at the same time would enable the two organizations -- the Trust and the Club -- to advise and work together without any confusion as to responsibilities.

It is certainly, as you of course are fully aware, the intention of those seeking to establish this Club, that everything done shall be with respect for the purposes of the bequest and in accordance with the judgment of the National Trust.

Such changes as might be made, in the course of time, obviously will take place after mutual consideration of the uses of the Club and the intention of the benefactor.

In all such procedure a local committee representing the Trust with representation as indicated, we fell sure, would assure the expedition of all matters mindful of the several interests involved.

Sincerely

PO2502
Carmel, California
January 16, 1955

PS Please note attached queries and notes.

Mr. A. Alan Post,
Legislative Auditor
Room 306, State Capitol
Sacramento, Cal.

Dear Alan:-

Greetings and kindest of good wishes! May this year bring you all your heart's deep desires.

I have before me a copy of your letter of January 13 addressed to my friend, Alan G. Pattee. Interesting that you both should have the same first name and spelled in the same way.

I am very greatly interested in this restudy of Higher Education which will be completed in February and I hope I may have an opportunity to discuss it with you, -- son of my household!

The Supervisors appointed me a member of the tri county committee to see what can properly be done to meet the increasing need of provisioning higher education in Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey. I am the member from the Monterey Peninsula.

Since occupying this seat up here on the bleachers I have found much to do and am so grateful to those who helped in the restoration of my health.

Now cuddle up to Alan. In a recent conversation it was said to him, that he has a very special opportunity to make himself an expert in the State Legislature on all matters pertaining to education.

As you know the need of the experts right across the field is increasingly important, and besides education becomes more and more expensive.

Alan asked me to "feed" him all the information that I could, and this is one way.

Tell me more about yourself. I keep up a steady correspondence with many of the alumni body who are my friends and who are good enough to keep writing to me. It gives me a nice warm sensation!

I'd like to add you to the list.

Cordially

Carmel, Cal
P02502
January 16, 1955

President Arthur G. Coons,
Occidental College
Los Angeles, California

My dear Arthur:

Congratulations for this well merited honor and opportunity which has been given you! Elizabeth called from Greenwich yesterday and told us that you had been elected Vice President of the Association of American Colleges which means that you will be the President in the following year. How well you deserve this honor and how very glad I am that it has been given to you. One of many, and there will be many more.

I am going up to San Francisco on Thursday for some good talk with David Zellerbach concerning this unveiling of the Italian translation of The Federalist for which he is responsible.

You should know David for he is one of the leaders in San Francisco in benefaction and services far beyond the line of duty.

I hope some day I can cite him for honors which he, also, richly deserves.

I am enclosing some copies of letters.

My pile on the top of your desk must be enormous, by now. Your very kind and considerate Miss Paule, tells me she has put them on the top. Thank you dear Miss Paule.

Please note the correspondence with Allen Pattee concerning this study of higher education in California. Here in Alan Post is another marching son of our household. Very interesting to find them everywhere more or less at the top.

Story.

Friend; Captain Dollar, you are just back from London. What do you think of the English.

Captain Dollar; Why I am sorry I did not meet any. I only had time for the heads of departments, and as you know they are all from Scotland!

Why is it do you suppose that we find these Occidental graduates far beyond the law of averages, or whatever is the yardstick you use, as "heads of the departments". I know.

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, California
January 16, 1955

Mr. Woodrow Wersig, Editor
Woman's Home Companion
640 Fifth Avenue, New York

Dear Woodrow:-

The New Year is on its way and looks a bit more shining than some of its recent predecessors! May it be a very good one for you and yours and bring to you whatever you want.

As you know I keep you in my heart and think of your character, vision, drive and competence and the instruments you have for the better devising of the world!

You know how it is with me. Something inside drives with mighty force and I have been able to prove now very clearly to myself that this weaving of persons of good will and understanding is a most potent element in getting the bitterness out of the cauldron!

As illustration, I am attaching another package of letters which I wish you would take home and read when you get a moment in that fair city of Princeton!

I am a bit worried about Gabrielle's story of Sighartstein in that she has done it in German and sent it to New York for Mrs. Westphal to put in smooth English. An essential element of Gabrielle's sensitive writing is her special kind of English, which is a sheer delight.

Please note these letters which I am writing to Ward Wheelock. There are twelve of them and they will probably go on into the hundreds from the way they flood forth.

"This I Believe" in broadcast, record, and book is his creation, and it helps, but I feel sure that more can come of what he has done by the kind of consideration indicated in these letters.

Please note especially the one about Sammy Lee, Helen Matsunaga Shaw, and Saunders Redding! That would be a very good story for your own fine publication.

Do you ever see anything of Jay Hopkins? Hunt him up sometime. I am enclosing one of his very important addresses. He is way out in front in the application of atomic power to industrial uses.

He built also the Nautilus ----------!!!!!!!!!!

Have a good year and don't work too hard.

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 14, 1955

Mr. Joseph Scott,
First and Broadway, 1151
Los Angeles, California

Dear Joe:-

You are powerful good for me!

Thank you for your letter concerning the film of St. Francis, which will be made, at the proper time. We are very patient about that.

Also for the clipping which you have excerpted from the LA Times with its comment on you by Bill Henry.

You cannot be 87. Something is wrong.

Well maybe you are, but youth is not in years, it is in the open mind and the open road, the willingnness to sit and listen, and to speak out when it is appropriate, and it is in the inner stirrings which take place because of the spirit, -- the Spirit in which we move and have our Being.

We find ourselves in its control in various ways, and it is very evident that you have done just that.

I am so sorry that Mr. Breen has not been very well. We must look into that.

I wish this man Menotti, who seems to be so able and so really great a creator could get entahgled with this idea of the picture of this beloved one.

There are persons who appear from time to time who seem to take the bitterness out of the waters.

One of them to-day is certainly Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who approaches you in years and stands along side in humility, patience and faith.

So it is.

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, California
January 15, 1955

My first letter to you in 1955.

Take good care of the year and let the year take good care of you.

Dr. Guy E. Snavely
Consultant,
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Guy:-

Thank you very much for yout thoughtful letter concerning Superintendent Glen T. Goodwill of Monterey. As soon as your letter arrived I called his house and discovered Mrs. Mrs. Goodwill that he was in Washington.

She got in touch with him by telephone and I imagine that he will probably see you on Monday and you and he will work out something which will be appropriate to his interests and capacities. I hope so anyway.

Are you picking all the culture attaches? I hope so. Could not be a better.

I am a kind of unofficial one of those myself and find ways and means of assisting at least.

Before Frank Snowden was appointed the idea of going to Rome, with the connections which I enjoy there, seemed like a good idea and I would have gone.

I am completely at home in German and get along fairly well in Italian and stumble along in French, but I could put anyone of them in good order if I put my mind to it.

I have sometimes thought I would like to be a culture attache in Austria, because as you know I had this very good time in weaving into the fabric of that country in 1952.

It sounds as if I were seeking something, but I am not, but the idea is somewhat alluring at that. Fulton Freeman's endorsement when he thought there was this vacancy in Rome I am enclosing, in case you have some thoughts on the subject. What's the matter with me anyway. I am so happy here, comfortable, finding lots for idle hands to do, and living already in God&s special paradise. But I have this "vocation" that upsets one's satisfaction with comfort.

Take good care of Glen Goodwill. He is able, experienced and could do a very fine job, if asked.

This letter to Nelson Rockefeller, will interest you.

Affectionately

Noble

P02502
Carmel, California
January 16, 1955

Mr. Ward Wheelock,
Lincoln Liberty Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa

My dear Ward:-

Last evening the Winslows and the Robert Andersons of Hawaii were with us for cocktails and good talk, and your name was among those mentioned with friendliness and much conversation on many matters in which we are all interested!

Andy said that he had seen you some time in the not too distant past.

I gave him a copy of "This I Believe" and told him something of the weaving that has gone on between you and me. Also I gave him a copy of "Boy Meets Girl" for I hope that Andy and Bella and Sam Spewack will work out something together one of these days.

You are, by the itinerary off for two years or so and probably are not allowing yourself to get enmeshed in any new endeavors, but put in your mind someplace the thought, that we must see that these fine songs of this melodious persons get the best consideration for this world of increasing believers.

I gave Andy the copy of your itinerary which you sent me and I hereby ask Mrs. Colgan to send me another, so I can keep watch over you.

I am going up on Thursday to be with David Zellerbach and to talk with Filipo Muzi-Falconi, the Italian Consul, about the "unveiling" of the Italian translation of the Federalist, which will be done in late September.

What you are doing with your yacht, -- with the masts down, from Le Havre to Marseilles is just what Sam and Maurine Morse did two years ago with theirs. Sam made a book of his log, with illustrations which you would enjoy seeing. I'll send it to you if you want to see it, and go and do likewise.

I am sending a copy of my letters written to you on the application of belief to the problems of the day, to N elson Rockefeller. There is a man who is now in a very important positionto help bring reports to execution.

I hope you and your Clay have a wonderful time. I wish we could be with you, especially in Aegean and Adriatic waters. During the first world war, I was on the island of Corfou.

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 16, 1955

Bird, Remsen
No Answer

REMSEN BIRD

The Leland
Springfield Ill

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the script of the Howard K. Smith important broadcast. I had a letter from Carrie Evans, Adlai's Secretary, saying she wished to get a copy - If she doesn't I shall have some copies of this one made!

There was a letter here from Adlai saying he was getting along very nicely. Thank God for that!

This noxious affair in Washington is tearing the country into little bits! Is it? Maybe the naive no - Doctor Lewis bad, will see and understand!

He should be here until the 30th then home.

Best to you both -

However wish you were up there helping to run things and that is the truth!

Ram

Swisher knew what you meant. Remember K. C. Wu?

Bird, Remsen

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Cooperative News Service

CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

December 6, 1954

Doctor Remsen D. Bird
P.O. Box 2502
Carmel, California

Dear Remsen:

I am deeply grateful to you for sending me a copy of your very timely letter to Helen Douglas.

Needless to say, I agree with every word of it, and I feel that now more and more people are beginning to have the same concern about the ambitions of the man about whom you wrote. I find it almost impossible to understand why President Eisenhower should have picked him as a running mate, but I think this must have been due to the President's political inexperience at that point.

I appreciate more than I can tell you the kind references that you made to Dad and me in your letter.

Those of us who see the dangers of our time have a tremendous job to do, and I want to thank you for doing so well your part of that job.

Sincerely,

Jerry

Jerry Voorhis
Executive Director

JV/bb

Ed!
Why not a "See or Now" With Jerry?
RB

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AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT-[redacted]

JOEL H. HILDEBRAND
PRESIDENT-[redacted]

GILMAN HALL
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

January 4, 1954

Dr. Remsen D. Bird
P. O. Box 2502
Carmel, California

Dear Dr. Bird:

Thank you for your friendly letter. I am interested to know of your early association with Carl Swartz. His son, David, called upon my wife and me in New York in November.

I take the liberty of sending several reprints that I believe will accord with your interests.

Cordially,

Joel H. Hildebrand

Joel H. Hildebrand

JHH:ww

I am president of the American Chemical Society, not the A.A.A.S.

September 1954

Dr. Samuel J. Mills,
Save the Children Federation
200 East 66th Street, New York

Dear Sam:-

Your note asking me what I am doing these days, has just come to han d. Helen and I have been in San Francisco celebrating her birthday and attending some meetings and find your card on our return. You stimulate me to a negthy statement, which I hope you will have time to read!

lengthy

One of these days I want to write for the Lafayette Alumnus an article on "How to sit effectively on a shelf!" Or what to do when you make room for youth!

I am having, really, the most satisfying chapter of my life! Every morning, almost, now I get up with the chickens and spend two hours -- sometimes more -- at this typewriter and I correspond with friends in whom I rejoice, or with persons who are doing the work of the world, -- in almost every country into which my letters can go!

This I do especially with the alumni of Occidental College, who are now, in positions of responsibility testing and applying the ideals and instruction of the College. They include management of great corporations, leading educators, artists and poets, diplomats, broadcasters, writers, scientists, politicians, -- in fact every calling you can think of -- lots of ministers, lots of persons in important social agencies, and friends and classmates like you, Bill Ross, and others who become to me more precious as the number dwindles and the days of our student life become even more vivid!

What do I do?

(1) I am on the 6th Army Advisory Committee and especially concerned with the Army Language School. Very important that!

(2) I am on the Board of the recently organized Robert Louis Stevenson School for Boys at Pebble Beach.

(3) The Board of Trustees of the World Affairs Council of Northern California, and the Executive Committee of the Monterey Branch.

(4) The Coast Committee on the care and reception of Foreign Students and Scholars of the Institute of International Education.

(5) The Board of Trustees of the Carmel Foundation for the care of the aged. Important that, believe me.

(6) Supervisor Jacobson of Monterey County appointed me recently vice chairman of the Steering Committee of the County to concern itself with the problems, the cause and possible cure, of crime, and especially juvenile delinquency in this beautiful area of our Republic! We have much. Much needs to be done.

(7) My friend, Prof. Guglielmo Negri, Professor of Political Science at the University of Rome, a returned student from Harvard, is giving courses in American History, — especially the US Critical Period from the end of the Revolution through the adoption of the Constit tion. David Zellerbach gave me some money to give him for the translation of The Federalist. This effort of Negri to build an informed, trained "Middle Class", in this country, from which the waters of true culture have fertilized the world, — and in this time when what happens in Italy is so important to all freedom loving peoples — is something which keeps me imaginative, and with which I intend to work, — from here out!

(8) Just sitting here I enjoy the coming of young people who honor me seeking advice for their further education.

Maybe this sounds immodest or boasting or the reassurance of the aging! But it is not that! What I am driving at, is that anyone of us, alive when the world totters, who has faith, hope, experience, — and who has made way for the younger, can fill his life to the very full with all kinds of ways and means of helping with the show!

If you retire and suck your thumb, you go down very fast into unconscious deterioration and innocuous desuetude! If you just putter in the garden or work at a hobby, it helps, — but not enough. But if you take hold, any place, if you keep your association with the younger, if you use your faith in whatever work comes to hand, — then for you Old Ben Ezra had the right idea!

But why tell you. You are a prime illustration!

Affectionately

P02502
Carmel, California
September 19, 1954

Grafin Gabrielle Palffy,
Schloss Sighartstein,
Neumarkt-bei-Salzburg
Austria

Dear Gabrielle:-

Helen and I are just returned from a little visit to San Francisco where we have been attending some meetings and celebrating her birthday. Your very welcome letter was here on our return and we have read it, held by wamm and vivid memories! -- all four of us -- to the Barrettos.

There is much to write about and to catch up for quite a few days have passed since the last exchange of letters. You have been very busy and I have restrained myself knowing that it was so, and wanting not to add to your burdens!

Now firstly! As to the visitation of the group with Jean Wolfram. You put your finger precisely on a problem and a need! I am so strongly convinced that a lot of this jaunting about ends in jaunting about, gripping, rushing here there and yon, and does not get done what is intended.

When care is exercised in selection. When care is exercised in preparation for the experience. When care is exercised in preparing the people in the several communities to which these seekers come. When care is exercised in not planning to cover the whole world in one pele mele swoop, -- then something happens that is good, constructive and carries on.

What you wrote is practically the same story as came from Hildegarde Heilmann in Munich.

We spend now about nine million lovely dollars a year as a nation to promote this exchange. All kinds of institutions colleges, American Field Service, Foundations, Departments of Government, Clubs, and generous patrons, pour gold into this weaving of peoples. And I thouroughly believe in it. But I am constantly made aware of the distressing limitation which out of your experience you emphasize. So many wander also over the world "lonely as a cloud".

While in San Francisco I had several visits with Kenneth Holland, President of the Institute of International Education, and it is through his office that much of this coming and going functions. He knows the problem. For him it is also a problem of getting the right people to serve the cause and getting the necessary dollars for the community offices to care for these travelers.

But there are a lot of people I know, literally in almost every country available for correspondence, who are like you, more than ready to do what you can to build information, mesh the persons of good will, and establish effective means of cooperation, -- and who will do this for no expense at all!

What I wish very much we could work out is places like Sighartstein, to which these travelers could come, and stay a while, and let the roots of friendship and faith, go down and then we would have the real fruit coming from such nourishment!

For example!

One of the areas of real significance in this country is its true "culture". We are well known for our accomplishments in the fields of manufacture, "know-how", tall buildings, mass production, and wide spread prosperity. We are frightening and reassuring by the presence of our soldiers all over Western Europe. All kinds of ideas about us, favorable and unfavorable, are afloat over the world.

But that there is a true, rich, real individual dignity and American authentic culture, -- is not so well known.

That it may be known, and that there may be a proper appreciation of the culture of other peoples, we now have what is called "Culture Attaches" in most of the embassies of the world. I know many. Some are very able. Some are not so able.

One of the great problems of this land is that there is not an adequate educational program nor the fundamental consecration, for the production of the ~~needs~~ persons to serve in the various fields of enterprise beyond our borders. Its very difficult to get first class, trained, consecrated people to serve in other lands. There are many reasons which I do not need to develop here, but it is true.

Now this exchange program, these traveling groups, like the one exhibited to you, and also the appearance of American artists in other lands, offer just what is needed to reveal -- the one to the other! -- that throughout the world there are wise, kind, able, worthy people who seek -- in this time so fraught with peril, so full of opportunity -- to save and serve the Blessed Society of which many have dreamed and for which many have nobly died!

You and I are items in this great opportunity. We have faith, unconquerable good will, and we, in our places, can do much effective in what we do and in illustration for others, for we are not unique. We just are awake!

For example.

My friends, Roland Hayes, Zlatko Balocowic, and Eloise Polk are to appear in concert in most of the countries of Western Europe. One is a singer, one a violinist and one a pianist. They are worthy, able and understanding.

In every city in which they are to appear the way should be made smooth. The friends of man and God should be informed! The returned students and scholars, the American students and scholars, the embassies, the culture attaches, dear understanding people, like you, and all else that can be marshalled for the inspiration, power of the occasion should be effectively marshalled.

It should be a matter of prime concern of the Culture Attaches, and I should think not a very difficult job to do.

At any rate, I am getting from the three of them their programs and schedules and I intend -- so help me! -- to illustrate how we can through just these three people, present, the United States, -- not shoving, not imperialistic, not just full of sound and bombast -- we have that too! -- but the United States, of talent, sound and significant culture!

Roland is, as you know, a negro. Zlatko is a born Croat but a lover of freedom and married to a friend of almost her entire life. Eloise is 22, charming, very talented and fully comprehending the importance of what I am writing.

Also I have before me a letter from Bing Crosby, who is going in the other direction! He will be in Southeast Asia, and there is no one in the picture field, whose influence has been so constantly on the "Hollywood" group. I am to be with him this next week, for some good talk on the subject.

I am attaching some letters which will show you what goes on in my mind. The one to Sam Mills is to the permanent secretary of my college class.

Also I am sending you a copy of Adlai Stevenson's book, "The Call to Greatness". It helps!

Love from us both. God bless you and your family and take good care of Katrein and Martin!

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel
September 19, 1954

Why don't you do a "See It Now" at the Army Language School!!! R

REMSEN DUBOIS BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York

My dear Ed:-

Please! Please! do not feel ever the necessity of answering all my letters in praise of you! This one which I have just received much appreciated, distresses me, for I know that your time must be devoted to the exceedingly important work which you are doing in this touch-and-go time! We hang by our little fingers on the edge of an abyss, when, if we could turn around, or would turn around, we could see, there behind us, the vista of ever increasing opportunities for the saving and serving of the Good Society. And you are, way up there, on a pinnacle, calling attention to this other view!

But I have learned in this wonderful chapter of my so-called "retirement", the technics of the use of my free time. I sit on the upper bleachers and I cheer the team, and I call down to the quarterback, and occasionally step down to discuss matters with the coach!

In other words, free from similes, I carry on a correspondence now, with hundreds of persons whose names are written in my heart, and especially with the alumni of Occidental who now, all over the world, are applying, in various fields of enterprise, the ideas and instruction to which they were exposed in the days of their presence on the college campus.

I like sending occasionally copies of this correspondence to you, and certainly enjoy tremendously, having you on my list, but don't add to your problems the burden of answering. You answer me well enough over the air! That last broadcast on the schools and the need of teachers, and the respect for real learning, and the adventure of free minds, was one most inspiring answer.

I am just back from San Francisco where I had several good talks with Kenneth Holland -- alumnus of the college! -- on the whole matter of the exchange of persons, and the need of training for the various new and demanding responsibilities of leaders and experts, over the whole world. If we are going to save and serve The Republic, we hav e,got to have something like consecrated trained wise and informed "missionaries", for the jobs which must be filled almost everywhere -- or else.... Ken will tell you of the conversation. Here is something I can certainly work at!

I'll keep writing to you, but have your secretary pass on only what seems important to her!

Best to you and Janet, always from both

God bless you!
PO2502
Carmel, Sept 19, 1954

Cordially

Remsen

J Rocca

Mr. Zenas Potter, Chairman
Steering Committee on Delinquency
PO Box, Carmel, Cal.

Dear Zenas:-

Thank you for your fine letter in defense of procedure and in answer to my statement concerning our readiness for action! That sort of exchange, as we both agreed, was a good idea!

Also the conversation we had yesterday over the telephone concerning the Ramirez Family and the number in it who were delinquents and repeaters, is something which I wish we had done with a tape recording. Perhaps you will pull it together for some kind of a document which we can use.

I am enclosing a letter from Hallock Hoffman in which he sums up the purposes of The Fund for the Republic and comments with reference to his personal interest in the problems of "The wetbacks".

I have just received from him a book, entitled "Diary of a Self-made Convict", Henry Regnery Co., 1954, by Alfred Hassler, a Conscientious Objector. In it is a paragraph on the subject of crime from some writing of John Ruskin. (Strange source for he could have stood a bit of heart softening himself!)

"Crime cannot be hindered by punishment; it will always find some shape and outlet, unpunishable or unclosed. Crime cannot be truly hindered by letting man grow up a criminal — by taking away the will to commit sin; nor by mere punishment of its commission. Crime small and great, cannot truly be stayed by education of the intellect only; which is on some men wasted and for others mischievous; but education of the heart which is alike good and necessary for all."

The attached article from the New York Times, September 13, on the subject of parental responsibility is somethingto give consideration.

You will agree that the environment, physical and mental, which surrounds so many who go wrong has so much to do with misbehavior. When hate is the "principality of the air", when homes are filled with wrangling or both parents employed and children return from school to nothingness, or when children are born, as with the Ramires family, into homes of criminal repeaters, or when men in high places by their behavior make cynics of the young, or when race prejudice creates frustration and fear, or when the prisons are "bull pens" for tutoring in crime, — there is — in one or all — the cause of delinquency, which spreads its corruption through this Republic.

I'll see you to-morrow and am sorry to have missed the last meeting.

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
September 19, 1954

Mr. Roger Mastrudo
The Foreign Policy Association
421 Powell Street,
San Francisco, California

My dear Mr? Mastrudo:-

Enclosed is a self explanatory letter from Dr. George G. Fox and a copy of my answer to him.

I am of course more than delighted to work with you in making the best use of Dr. Fox's time and giving him every opportunity that can be given to know the West, say his piece and help in this pressing cause of better world understanding and cooperation, and especially with Italy.

I will be up again presently and will plan and plot with you.

As it stands now, the following;

(1) He will give the Remsen Bird lectures at Occidental College, during the week ofthe 17-24 of April. All engagements in the region of Occidental prior to that week and during that week are in the care of Dr. Coons.

(2) Prior to that time, arrangements are being made for him to be at the Lewis and Clark College in Portland. President Morgan Odell is in correspondence with him for that time.

(3) Helen Russell and David Zellerbach and Baron Filippo Munzi-Falconi should be consulted as to the appearances in San Francisco. They all want to do what they can.

(4) President Lynn White of Mills College plans to have him at Mills.

(5) He will be invited to speak when it is convenient for him at Carmel under the auspices of the World Affairs Council, Monterey branch.

(6) I have written to Norton Clapp, Exchange Bldg., Seattle, benevolen t trustee of the College of Puget Sound to concern himself with this program for Washington, which he will do. I want him, especially to see that Dr. Fox gets about in the world of Weyerhaueser Timber Co., ofwhich Norton Clapp is a Director.

(7) I am personally very much interested in a project in Rome in connection with the University of Rome, and the studies now given there in American History, for which David Zellerbach provided some money.

I went up to SF this week for a meeting of the board of the World Affairs Council, a visit with Helen Russell and Harriet Eliel, with reference to the problems of financing of the local committee on hospitality, etc. for the Institute of International Education and for some conversations with President Kenneth Holland.

I want very much to talk out the whole subject of the exchange of persons, -- problems and possibilities -- with you, and to air some ideas which you may be good enough to scrutinize.

One thing is the very great need, -- in matters which must concern the Foreign Policy Association -- of the training of persons for all kinds of services for the country in foreign lands.

We are in increasing need of trained persons in government, in business, in the professions, in the various voluntary services, in the work of the benevolent boards, in education, etc. the world around, -- one place especially in Africa! and it is very evident to me, and must be even more to you and Mr. Morley, that such training and the need of it, are not matters of efficient planning on the part of the institutions which should be concerned with the same.

Take for instance, this Army Language School, -- Here is something going on which has very great significance for the College world. It needs to be understood, evaluated, opinions formed, constructive criticism given, and what is espedially important for the College world known in the College world.

Arthur Coons, President of Occidental College is coming up this week for an inspection and I sincerely hope one of the results will be the visitation to the school of the executive committee of the Western College Association. I will keep you informed.

There are 500 teachers teaching 20 languages to 2,000 Army personnel. The graduates annually are about 1,000. They go forth in many fields. What happens to them? How effective is the training? What sifts back into civilian life? What continues to serve the nation? Does the instruction stick? etc.

So there is much to talk about. I am delighted that you are going to busy yourself for Dr. Fox. You take over and what I do henceforth will be in consultation with you!

Cordially

Robert Gordon Sproul

PO2502
Carmel, California
September 19, 1954

Dr. George G. Fox,
Hancock Point, Maine

Dear George;-

Thank you for your letter just received. And thank you God for not doing any damage in Hancock Point to the residence and other possessions of the Foxes! Isn't it odd that there are those who really believe that such a visitation is the work of a divine being, for some reason good enough for him? Very odd!

I am glad that the Foreign Policy Association has been stirred up and is so ready and I am sure most competent to perform. I have written to Roger Mastrudo as enclosed.

B fore me is a very lengthy document entitled, "Annual Program Proposal", -- American Commission for Cultural Exchange with Italy, (P.L.584, 79th Congress, The Fulbright Act), and on it the USIA office has penned this bit "See page 21 for project on Center of American Studies".

I shall make a careful exploration of this document and will be writing you presently about it.

Helen Russell, with whom we have been this last week, leaves to-morrow for Venice, and Jugo Slavia, and will have a yacht of some kind which she will take down the Illyrian Coast. The Cabot Browns are going with her. She will be back in November. Her address will be care of Morgan and Co., Paris. But you may have gotten to her already. If not she will stop by the office of the Institute of International Education, on her way through New York.

I wish very much that you could see the family Balocowic in Camden. Zlatko will be leaving in March for an extended world wide concert tour and he and Joycie are dear life long friends. They have great zeal, great devotion, and can greatly help the cause.

I am working up a little project for myself and that is demonstrating what can be done in the development of a proper appreciation of our common cultural interests by preparing the ground in various communities for three of my friends who are giving concerts abroad, and in many lands. They are Roland Hayes, Eloise Polk and Zlatko Balocowic. These people and what they do and who they are and how they perform should certainly be something that should greatly concern the Cultural Attachos we have sprinkled over the globe. Yes?

The enclosed letters will interest you. Best to Mrs. Fox.

PO2502 Cordially
Carmel, Cal
September 18, 1954

Dr. George M. Day
5223 Maywood Avenue
Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear George:-

Helen and I are just returned from San Francisco, where we were busy in many matters and also very happily celebrating her birthday! The enclosed package of letters will entertain you, I feel sure, and you will have some helpful ideas.

Ken tells me that there has been an overhauling of the Committee of Los Angeles and Jason Joy has taken over the direction. Make a point of knowing him. I have been on the edge of his life for many years and he was heralded in Hollywood, and expecially at Twentieth Century Fox, as the great intellectual! He is a nice person. How deep his interest is in this exchange business and how well qualified he is for the job, I would like very much to know. The very word "international" is a fight word in LA, as you very well know, and it is most important that those who seek to produce wise and humane and informed people the world around, who are woven together in the proper kind of a fabric is important everywhere, but certainly most importan t where you live!

That the committee has been jammed by a lot of personality problems is something that is very sad indeed. I wish that they had chosen long ago someone who had what it takes!

Well no use crying over the milk that is spilled.

I had a nice note from Paul Webb. There are problems. Apparently Principal Foley has already been considered and he thought he had it sewed up and Paul would not, of course, want to compete with his friend. Well we shall see what Tony finds out when he gets back to Rome.

No, I don't thinkwe can go with the Family Baplocowic, as much as we would like to do it, but we can help by letters and in various other ways. When I get a chance I want to write you at considerable length on the matter of the encouragement of the talented in world appearance and what can be done to help.

I have three on my list who are personal friends who go abroad at this time, Roland Hayes, Zlatko Balocowic, and Eloise Polk. Watch what happens about them!

Adele Buckner, General Buckner's widow, asked us the other day if we knew of any group going to Europe -- such as the kind you used to take. We don't. Do you?

More later.

Always

PO2502
Carmel, Cal. September 18

President Ralph Cooper Hutchison
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa

Dear Hutch:-

Greetings and best wishes for a very successful college year for Lafayette, and for all who love learning and human being, and would be wise and kind!

An idea occurred to me the other day when talking with my friend, Tim Durant. Tim is a friend of John Huston who did the picture "The Red Badge of Courage", and he played in the said picture a leading part. He was also recently married at the Ireland home of the Hustons.

I know that the Stephen Crane collection at Lafayette must be high in your interest and that it must be a quickening affair for the college on the side of "Culture".

Cute story about Culture;;;

Years ago we had a great big mighty football full back from Georgia named "Bud" Collier. He had come out to go to USC and for some reason could not take it and came over to Occidental and more or less fell in love with the place.

He became a great hero on the campus, and his mighty heaves of the ball and his stentorian voice and his other qualities were much appreciated.

But after a very successful season he returned from town emotionally and spiritually stirred up and like some old Greek, divested himself of his raiment and danced on the green in front of one of the sorority houses!

Dean Cleland called him in and suggested gently that he leave the college for a semester and think it over, -- which he did.

On his return he visited the Dean and in substance this is what he said;

"Dean Cleland, I have learned my lesson! When I was here before my suspension, I was just one other young man on the make. It was money that I wanted and I was sure that the college educationwould help me to make money. Now I am back with a much better understanding and I know what the college will do for me. It will give me culture. It is culture that I want, and I know when I get culture the money will flow in!"

But coming back to the "Red Badge of Courage". If you have not done so, why don't youwrite to Dore Schary, President of MGM, and see if you cannot get a copy of that fine film for the college archives. You probably have done this, but if you haven't it should add to the importance and stimulus of this Society of Stephen Craneana! Yes?

I keep aware and concerned about a lot of things and sometimes try to run in all directions at once! The times are so fraught with peril and possibilities for the Good Society here, there and yon! I have time, and wonder, and zeal and some experience, and I try to draw all that I have together to help the Great Cause.

What particularly concerns me is the whole matter of the weaving of leaders and experts, students and scholars through the exchange program, — and when this is well done it certainly is fruitful. But it needs scrutiny, care, and follow-up from the time of choosing to the time of returning!

Arthur Coons is coming up here next week to meet with the faculty and officers of the Army Language School. That is something that should engage the attention of all who seek to prepare the youth for the world into which they will -- we hope -- enter and save and serve!

I hope that he will give an address sometime before the Association of American Colleges on the subject, for believe me, is going to see something that will startle him!

I am on the Citizens Advisory Committee of the 6th Army and this school is my special field of interest.

So much for now! Best to your charming lady.

I am so glad that you have stirred up the college to honor this creative genius, and I hope that chapter of Delta Upsilon of which he was a member has such an intellectual and cultural interest. It would do them good toooooo, — I imagine!

Cordially

Ram

P02502
Carmel, California
September 18, 1954

Mr. Web Jones, Editor
Western Family
1300 North Wilton Place,
Los Angeles, 28, Cal

My dear Mr. Jones:-

Thank you very much for your nice warm letter and for the copy of the "face lifted" "Western Family! It bears very obviously Merle's fine touch and I am sure will add much not only to the grace of the magazine but to its acceptability here, there and yon! And may you prosper accordingly.

But I would like to "stick to my last" and continue to explore the use of your magazine for a cause which is very dear to my heart and concerning which I am sure I can, through you, and it, and Merle make a contribution.

This is a very "touch and go" time and the world may toss in a cauldron of trouble and the same blow up in out face or, with some thought, wisdom, faith, courage, and planning we may be able to establish over the world the lovely Good Society of which the Utopians have dreamed and for which occasionally someone dares to die!

Now I take a Gallup Poll.

The interests of the Western Family are not centered in bread, fun, know-how, do it yourself, raiment, refreshments, Cleansing powders, ALONE!

They are interested also in how to get on and get up and have a better life for themselves and their children and their children's children.

There never was a time in all time when so much is being said and written and done, concerning the work of education. What to do about it? Where to go to school? How to pay the bills? How to get the best training for this or that profession? What shall we do with Bill who is determined to be a scientist and we have so little money? How shall one get training for government service and where? What about this exchange business? Cpuld I be eligible for it? Would you prefer the small college or the great university, and what are the virtues of both? etc. etc.

I get asked questions like that constantly and -- forgive the immodesty -- no it is not immodesty -- if after a life on a campus I couldn't answer them, I would be a sad sack indeed.

Now what I would like very much to do, in some magazine, and I sound you out first, is conduct a column on "Education". I would like to do it very much down to earth, and I would like to open myself to questions on the subject and to answer them directly and through the pages of said magazine.

Why me?

(1) All my life practically in educational institutions, and my forefathers before me.

(2) President of Occidental College for 25 years, on its Board and still as retired deeply interested and active in its affairs.

(3) One of the organizers and past presidents of the Western College Association, in which are all the colleges and universities of the West.

(4) Member for many years and President of the Association of American Colleges, which takes in all reputable instititions of higher learning.

(5) Member of the Board during the past thirty years of a half dozen private schools, and at present on the list of advisors for a great many such instititions, also one of the 6rganizers of the Robert Louis Stevenson School for Boys at Pebble Beach.

(6) Consultant in the organization of the community supported Monterey Peninsula College.

(7) Consultant for some time on audio visual education of Decca Records, and other organizations.

(8) Member of several boards, including the LA Symphony, concerned with art, music, and music education.

nnh. As I look at myself I think I am well qualified to do this job, and knowing so many who are bewildered as to what to do, where to go, how to get money etc. I would like to be answering these questions which concern so many, through the pages of some magazine.

Also I am on the SF Committee of the Institute of International Education and I have made a world wide study ofthis very important interest -- the exchange of students, scholars, experts and leaders, -- and believe me this is important. as a government we put nine millions in it in 1954-55!

O Yes, to pour on some more....

I am a member of the Citizens ~~[illegible]~~ Advisory Committee of the 6th Army, and especially concerned with the functioning of the Army Language School. Many yuung people write me for information concerning the Army plan for the training in language. Very important. Very great opportunity. "I am about to take my turn in the Army? I am very much interested in the Army Language School? I plan when I get through my training to go to College and then I wan t to get into the State Department and be ready and competent for assignment to Southeast Asia. How would you suggest I go about it?"

Want an answer.

"My daughter is a bright girl, but she simplycannot learn to read. Are there institutions in the USA where they specialize in training such a girl, that she may be released from this inhibition?" Yes there are. This is what you should do, etc.

"I am a Korean American and I want to train myself for public health and go back to Korean and serve the land of my fathers as a physician and one especially trained in public health? Where will I go? Are there funds to help me? What do you suggest?" Can I help such a person? Why, of course, and hav e!

"I am a pianist. I want to make the playing of the piano my life career. I want in addition to training in the field of my special interest, also a broader culture, for I think that is important? Where shall I go? Are there committees where I can be given an audition, in Los Angeles? Are there schools where there are scholarships?"

Easy questions for me, but often tormenting for the young and eager and uninformed.

We have come to a time in this country when there is little place for the untutored, the day laborer, ~~the pbbbbbbbb~~ those who are not precisely trained for some field of useful and profitable endeavor. That it is so is the concern of almost every young person in this country and the elders who want and should help them.

I wish very much you would explore what I have written and if it interests you, good! If not I intend to take it up — Merle note! — with Paul Smith and Woodrow Wersig at the Colliers-Crowell menage.

Enough for now. But you must, I am sure, get the beat of my heart, — and imagination!

Cordially

Raymond Bell

PO2502 Carmel, Sept 18

President Robert Blum,
Committee for Free Asia,
105 Market Street
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Bob:-

These various documents telling the story of the Committee for Free Asia are spread about me this morning. As I wrote you I want to make, concerning them, such observations as come to my mind. I shall probably tell you nothing you do not know and add but little, but it gives me a good way to study them with the intention of sending you, as you kindly asked, this report. So.

(1) Background Information.

It is obvious that the program, practical methods of doing what is intended prestige and character of leadership, extent of support, etc. are what they should be. The following thoughts may have some value.

a. Mrs. Lena Ulrich Ewing, Country Women's Council, USA, (The Associated Country Women of the World, should be on your list. She lives at 131 Forest Street, Oberlin, Ohio. She is related to President William Stevenson's wife, by marriage to Adlai Stevenson, and is inspired in her interest, especially in the Country Women of India. The enclosed statement which she sent me on the occasion of the visit here of the experts from the Middle East, indicates that interest. I hope you will be in touch with her and what she seeks to do.

b. The use of the audio visual devices for the cause of general education is something that can well be explored and evidently has been and is applied by you. There are many in this country who can help greatly. Doubtless you know Commander Francis Noel, Director of Audio Visual Education for the State Department in Sacramento. He could be very helpful.

c. The whole matter of scholarships, exchange programs, visitors from other countries, visitors from this country to other countries, etc. is so important. But care must be exercised in the reception, and in the preparation for reception. Please note the attached letter to the chairman of our local hospitality committee.

d. As you of course know, Scott Fletcher, President of the Fund for Adult Education is especially quick on the trigger as to audio visual devices, and had his special experience in this field with the Encyclopaedia Britannica Films. I am enclosing also an old letter from G. H. Griffith of the organization. There is a long story of how they helped me in getting films into the Volksschule of Austria.

e. These documents when I have properly digested them I will pass on to the President of the World Affairs Council, Monterey Branch! I can see where they might be made the subject of special study, -- perhaps there could be a conference of the Council, with you present, to discuss them. After all it is, like salvation, -- the awakening informing and directing of individuals. I hold to the theory that you have to go at it, not only in big ways, mass ways, worlds ways but at "The grass roots". This is fine experimental ground. We have here a constant flow of people, the Language School, alert people, and the wind blows through their minds!

(2) CFA Book Program

a. Who could add anything to what has been so well considered?

b. I wish I could talk to you on the subject of the Institute of American Studies which Prof. Guglielmo Negri is working out at the University of Rome. It was envisioned by him, with the counsel of our Culture Attache, George G. Fox, and the financial support in getting it under way by your trustee, J. D. Zellerbach. His idea, Negri's, was to give a course in "The US Critical Period", showing how the United States out of great travail got under way. The translation of The Federalist and the study of it, point up this endeavor. When I see you I will tell you more.

c. Magazines, books, professional journals, etc. are so much more effective when they go from person to person or institution, in the armosphere of personal acquaintanceship.

d. I have been muchimpressed by the reports of some of our great industrial and manufacturing organizations, and have, myself, sent many of these reports abroad to persons well known to me. For example I have sent the reports, the little notices, the various documents that come to me from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. I have pointed out the number of Stockholders, the interesting conversation going on between stockholders and management, the fine printing, the light touch, the evidence that in this great and successful organization there is a broad sweep of American people. Also I have drawn attention to the relationship between this company and the Rockefeller benefactions, and have circulated the History of the Rockefeller Foundation which was written by Raymond Fosdick, its one time President.

(3) General Committee Report (July 1954)

a. This is I am sure a very reassuring report for those who have worked at the matter for these four years. Much that is encouraging.

b. I should think somewhere there would exist a list of all the students and other visitors who have been in this country and have returned and who can be counted on to be cooperative. I think of one as an illustration, Mrs. Nazrat Farooki, at the University of Karachi, Art Department, who was out guest and with whom I keep in touch. I would like to tell you what happened here to us and to her, by reason of her visit.

c. Right now the US Government is spending millions to transport the Vietnamese from the communist controlled area. A tragic situation as well you know, is that of the displaced Chinese intellegentsia in Hong Kong. Trying to help them by private benefaction is by no means enough! We should give thought, as a national policy, to these impoverished, unwanted, deteriorating Chinese. There must be some place to which they can be transported, for they are so important, and so distressingly tragic.

d. This new University at Nanyang. What of it What is being done in cooperation with you by the Western College Association, by the Association of American Colleges, by student organizations, by for example fraternities and sororities. These last might be stirred up to some value for the academic world, for outside of room and board, and a curious sense of superiority, they are not of much use to the cause of sound learning and good living. But they could be!

e. Croissants "Magazines for Friendship" strikes me as a good idea, but he needs a board, a wider spread of direction, and not to rush around killing himself in his good zeal! I return the correspondence on this subject, and the report which you received.

(4) CFA Programs in Higher Education

a. The existence, training, sense of moral responsibility, and all else that concerns a "Middle Class" is the focus of the strength of any nation The ins itutions of higher education are vitally important for the building of the strength of the "middle class". Note what is said on the subject in reference to Italy.

b. I am in touch with the officers of the German Gesellschaft fur Auslands kunde. Such an organization, inspired into existence by the Cleveland World Affairs Council, should, suited to the local circumstances exist in every country. How this one got under way by the visit of Hildegarde Heilman, in the US by the invitation of the Department of Labor is well worth exploring.

c. I am very familiar with the workings of the institutions which tie together our colleges and universities, and would be very glad to discuss ways and means of more effective cooperation.

d. I have before me some documents of the Presbyterian Church in reference to its missionary enterprise. The schools and colleges of the various churches can be helpful. I know of a very fine woman, Mrs. Langdon Cheves McCord Smythe who carries on her husbands work in Nagoya. There are some very wise people among these educational missionaries. Dr. Henry S. Houghton in charge of the Peking Medical Union College, now living on this peninsula should certainly be on your list.

e. On the campuses of most colleges there are now these Foreign Student Advisers. They are a group who probably are enlisted to cooperate with CFA. It might be a good idea for them to be especially gathered to confer with you. That would not be difficult to do as to the FSA in our Western Colleges.

f. I know, myself, some key people in almost every college community who have the understanding, the friendly spirit, and the readiness to cooperate in such an important endeavor.

g. You are, of course, expert yourself on the subject of the field of benevolent interest in this endeavor of the various foundations. Just what Ford, Rockefeller, Carnegie, and the others large and small really have established as the area of their interest is something very important, and I am sure needs no counsel from me!

h. I have long held the idea that the noon day clubs can be more significant in this program. They give us a cross section of any community. They tie in with the rest of the world, especially Rotary. Rotary has a plan developed in the name of its founder for student aid. They can be very helpful in the exhibition of American hospitality. They can immediately provide opportunity to become familiar in any field of individual professional interest. They can let out lots of poison. They have power in a community to make clear that we can no longer draw our skirts about us, and move through the muck and mud of the world, and go home to our tea!

(5) Report on Lecture Tour of Japan, by Dr. Jerzy Lerski

a. This is a very important document and wisely distributed and studied I should think would help a lot of our fellow citizens to really understand and seek to help.

b. I wish that you would give me permission to turn over all these documents to the World Affairs Council, Monterey Branch, committee on study groups. This one could be made the subject of a seminar study. These classes will be under way presently and if you think it wise, I will take up the matter with the committee in charge.

c. There are so many ways of revealing the worth of America, which are to be done, quietly, by the sowing of good seed, which come from mutual confidence. I would like very much to go over this document point by point with persons who are in positions to really help.

d. Did Allen Griffin tell you what his sister, Mrs. Paul Webb has been doing with discarded nylon stockings That is a story which illustrates the "good seed department".

e. This paper of Lerski's should be studied by those "higher up".

f. Please let me know as soon as possible if I may use it.

g. We have some very wonderful Japanese-American people, who are in the mood and the position to help. Let me talk to you about that!

h. The local representatives of the various world-aware organizations I am sure are well informed by you. The World Affairs Council of Northern California, the Institute of International Education, the Foreign Policy Association, the United Nations, the International House Organization, The Fulbright Scholarship Counsellors etc.

i. I wonder if a study has been made of the course offering in international affairs, especially with reference to Asia, in the various schools and colleges of the Coast. We have some most outstanding and widely influential college executives on this Coast who are probably aware of what you are doing. When I name to myself such persons as Condliffe, Young, Fisher, Deutsch, White, Coons, Day, Houghton, Odell, Leonard, DuBridge, etc. I am well aware that there are stars in this galaxy!

(6) Civic Consciousness in Non-Governmental Organizations in Asia

a. This paper based on the work of Mr. James Dalton, is just the sort that should be gone over, point by point, by those who are in a position to do something about it. What has happened since it was written and digested.

b. Much is said on the subject of the Philippines. I would like very much to have had it to talk over with these journalists from the Philippines recently our guests and with Admiral-Ambassador Spruance.

c. We have a great many Philippines in various jobs on this Peninsula. They are pretty much outsiders to the life among us. It is by no means easy to live in peace and quiet and be a ~~[illegible]~~ Filipino in the USA. What they have to say as they write hom about life here is something one would like to know.

d. All peoples who have been in a colony relationship to those who have ruled over them, are certainly vulnerable to the propaganda of these enemies who pretend to be the liberators. It takes patience, real friendliness, absence of a "Lady Bountiful" attitude, or those subtle qualities which so often the "good doers" unconsciously exhibit that make the lesser people striving to advance themselves, sore. You cannot fake real spontaneous friendliness and that real spontaneous friendliness and understanding are the base on which a good world for all concerned can be erected.

(7) The use of radio as an instrument for creating better understanding of Asia in America.

a. It would be interesting, important, to take a typical American community and attempt to discover just what is known in the schools, among the merchants, professional men, churches, etc. -- a kind of Gallop poll on the knowledge of Asia and the opinions about it and its leaders and its people. I have done it slightly and have been astounded!

b. The conclusions in the "summary" certainly are reassuring. I hope you are not "kidding yourself".

c. The Foreign Policy Association certainly has now had a long experience and should be the guiding force over the country. I imagine most Americans are as confused as I am, as to just what is our foreign policy at any given time. The President says one thing and the Generals, Clark and van Fleet say something else. Nixon speaks and Knowland denies. The Secretary of State says if you do this there shall be mass retaliation, etc. If you are just a casual reader or for that matter a real student you will wonder just what to think yourself, and you can well imagine what the stranger among us thinks.

d. The Institute of Pacific Relations has been pretty much discredited in the public mind. It is one of the great tragedies that honest efforts made to get at the facts and to consider them mindful of our national ideals, becomes entangled with the infiltrators seeking to discredit, and then along comes McCarthy, or someone like him, and throws out the baby with the bath water.

e. Asians, as you very well know, want to say what they think you want them to say! It is not by any means easy to know exactly what goes on behind the masks. But when you have established through mutual understanding, real friendship, and all of that takes great patience, you do get at what is thought. This sort of understanding needs the atmosphere of "mutuality" and the evidences of cooperation, but to get on with the business of working together, much has to be dones, one by one!

f. And that is where the exchange program can help. But if you have been around a college community, or especially a great big university sprawl, and you see the scene as an Asian, looking different, dark skinned and different in every way, pehaps a devoted Buddhist, and with the accumulated bitterness due to colonial maltreatment, -- even fairly just treatment, a lot goes on inside, which doesn't get mentioned! But you know this is true much better than I do!

(8) Report from Dacca. A CFA Representative explores a program for East Pakistan.

a. I have nothing to add here. This is a careful statement and I am sure the observer was able to observe.

b. I am interested that the alumni association of American returned students was "fanatically" pro American. It would be interesting to examine the record. From what schools in America? What is said that is pro America etc. What opinions for improving the services and treatment? How about college as over against university/ dormitory as over against international house, etc. What do these friends say in defense of the USA when the comments are made to our disfavor, etc. I'd like very much to talk to Mr. Johnson,

(9) Committee's Cultural Program in the Republic of Korea

a. This is very interesting. I wish that you would sometime draw in Dolly Lee, Secretary to Scott Newhall, Editor of the Chronicle. Her brother, the famous diver, has been separated from the army, of which he is a major in the medical corps, to tour Southeast Asia for better understanding and friendliness for the USA. Sammy Lee is ideally fitted for this work, and as an Occidental graduate, he and I have been in steady correspondence since his graduation. Sammy's father was at Occidental, coming to us after the invasion of Korea by the Japanese. This family alone can be very helpful.

b. Please note the enclosed letter from David Gill, an attorney in Pacific Grove. Here is a man who is stirred up to help the Koreans.

c. After the visit of the President Rhee, there has taken place over the country a lot of approving and disapproving talk. This visit and the estimate of it certainly should be a subject for the Committee for Free Asia to go into for a long time.

d. I correspond with several soldiers who have been and who are now in Korea. It is something which should be studied. What have the returned soldiers to say of this land and its people and its future and our connections. I know what some of them say and it isn't pleasant to hear!

(10) "The Invisible University"
The Mencius Educational Assistance Program in Hong Kong

a. This is something concerning which General McClure and Dr. Houghton have strong opinions. I am supposed to meet with them this afternoon to talk over a communication from Mr. Judd. I am quite sure that no one in this country is closer to the situation of the displaced Chinese intellectuals and their tragic situation that Henry Houghton. He has much to say and its specific.

Well that is the last of the papers and above my running comment.

Its touch and go, touch and go, and such confusion of opinion, and such a tremendous opportunity for this country, and blessings on you and your associates. If you approve I will have these reports gone over by a seminar, and by some people who are much more precisely informed than I am.

Thank you for the opportunity to look them over.

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, California
August 15, 1954

Mr. William McCormick Blair
Executive Secretary to Mr. Adlai Stevenson
11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Bill:-

Thank you for your letter. I wish Adlai could spend a night or two here catching up on some sleep and getting some real rest, but I understand. God guard him that he may be fully restored to health and be ready for the great day of greatest responsibility which is coming, sure and soon!

I smile to myself when I look at his letter to me written now quite long ago when he said that what he most wanted was to be left alonsto be a good Governor, in which office he was exceedingly happy. Well, they did not leave him alone and he now must carry the torch and give the "Call to Greatness".

One of the inescapable problems of any devoted leader like Adlai is to discover others to share the responsibilities who are competent, morally firm, and consecrated for public service. Both great parties are let down by the time-serving ones who cluster about and distress the leaders. Right now General Eisenhower has a plenty of them.

I wish that some great Foundation -- Rockefeller for instance -- would make a special study of this matter. I wish it would come up with a plan for the colleges and universities to train men and women for the special services which must be done now, all over the world.

My impression, from what I have seen, here, there and yon, is that a great many who are employed by our government and by industry and by the foundations themselves, are pretty much there for the ride.

Adlai will be out here presently in San Francisco and in Los Angeles, and I want him, and you, to be sure in LA to take a good look at Raymond McKelvey, and in SF at Fred Farr. I have written to you about them.

Please glance over the enclosed letters which will show you my emotions.

Our best to Adlai, Carol, et al...

PO2502
Carmel, California
September 19, 1954

Cordially

Reuben

Ed! Do you ever see anything of Dyke Brown, Vice President of the Ford Foundation? He is just down your street at 477 Madison Avenue. Give him a ring sometime and have him for luncheon or something... He is of your generation at college, a Rhodes Scholar, Lawyer, and smart — very smart.

Bixel, Remm
9/7/54

Aff
Rem

Mr. Ward Wheelock
THIS I BELIEVE
Lincoln Liberty Bldg.,
Pahiladelphia, 7, Pa

Dear Ward:-

Thank you very much for your kind letter of the 3rd which I have just received. Your words of appreciation of what I did, is oil on the wick! I did not feel that I was by any means as helpful as I wanted to be, and I want you to know that I am with you in this endeavor, to the hilt, and will do anything I can to further this most important and proved effort to turn the tide from evil to faith!

It is especially interesting to me to see you, so smart in advertising wares, turn your talent — thus consecrated — to this cause!

I will get in touch with the various bookstores, as indicated in the enclosed, and will do anything I can to proclaim this book and this offer. Just send me a package of the "Certificates".

Helen and I are hoping very much that we can work things out so we can go back to Europe and follow up on what happened when we made this study for the Fund for Adult Education.

I have, because of that study, and by reason of my activity in the World Affairs Council and the Institute of International Education, established, really over the world!, friends who are deep rooted. I would like, if we do go, to follow up for you in reference to this book, and this broadcast, and if we do, I will seek out an opportunity to talk with you before we go.

I am enclosing a self explanatory letter to my friend, Zlatko Baloccwic, the very talented violinist who seeks most earnestly to advance the cause of true democracy and who also is a man possessed by a great faith.

Please note also what I have written to Albert Ruddock who has just taken over the Presidency of the Board of Trustees of the California Institute of Technology. Albert is also a great friend of Ed's and a believer in him!

Larry Barretto, who was asked to do a broadcast TIB, has never escaped from the doing, and after making the recording he sat down and wrote himself out on the subject in a manuscript which is at the moment in the hands of his agent in New York. By the way I think Larry's statement was a very beautiful one, — not too well recorded — but I have never received word of its being used!

What I suggested to Larry is that he should have his agent take the MSS to Simon and Schuster, and if that strikes you as a good idea I will urge him to do just this. Books of this sort, that reveal how someone, just someone like the rest of us, has found what they can live by, and very much needed in this Tohu-Bohu, where we hang by our finger tips on the edge of the abyss!

George Fox, who has been our Cultural Attache at Rome, is to be our guest during late March and April. He will deliver the Remsen Bird lectures at Occidental, and will speak in all the sities of any size, u and down the coast. I have charge of the arrangements.

I wish very much that he could have some good exploring talking with you concerning TIB, the book, and the story of the USA as it should be told abroad, and especially in Italy.

These Cultural Attaches, in every embassy, should be alerted with reference to this book, and also the officers of the United States Information Administration. Dr. Guy Snavely, for many years executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges, is now a consultant with the USIA. Ed also knows him very well.

If you would like to have m e do it, I will make a careful report for you of well placed friends, I know, to whom I could write, and perhaps see, to assist in getting this book and all that it means — here there and YON!

At this moment I am interrupted by Henry Houghton who calls to tell me of the classes which have been set up by the World Affairs Council on "The Middle East". Now Henry Houghton and General McClure — both TIBs! — are as well informed as anybody on the people and problems and possibilities of the Far East. I will enlist their interest in this book, and in getting from them bright ideas!

Most of the suggestions which I might make, I am sure have already occurred to you and progress is being made in furtherance of the same, -- but I could go at this with a bang, if you wanted me to do it.

Among other counsellors, there could be none better than President Emeritus of the American University of Beirut, Bayard Dodge. Bayard is living in Princeton, 19 Alexander Place, and is responsible for the coming to this country of the leaders and experts of the Middle East some months ago. We had the pleasure of entertaining many of them here. Bayard should certainly be one of your TIBs, for there is no one who is more respected in all of the USA than this wonderful kind and able man.

I keep thinking of many I know to whom I could write and who would immediately respond, -- and that I will do.

Take these journalists we had here a short time ago from Southeast Asia. One of them was Amadeo Dacanay, editor of the leading newspaper of the Philippines. Allen Griffin was the host and he let us share that privilege. One of the occasions was the jaunt over the 17 Mile Drive. In my car were the Dacanays. As we past Bing's house I called attention to it, and they made me stop the car while they took a picture.

Says, Priscilla Dacanay, "Do you think you would get for me a picture from Bing Crosby with a personal greeting? He is such a fine ambassador of America in the Southeast Asia. Never anything we must apologize for, -- we who are friends of the USA."

I got that picture and Bing wrote her a letter, and you should read the reply. I'll send it to you. I could, I think marshal many of these journalists through this region of so much tension and fear and misguidance.

O, but I must stop!! How you did open wide this faucet.

Affectionately

FO2502
Carmel, California
September 7, 1954

Mr. Albert Billings Ruddock,
Chairman Board of Trustees
California Institute of Technology,
Pasadena, California

Dear Albert:-

First of all our congratulations to all concerned in your acceptance of the chairmanship of this most important Board and we are sure in this office you are destined to have the very greatest satisfaction.

The Poniatowskis are here and they tell us that you and Margaret are scooting off in every direction most of the time, but principally to Moab where you now have a house. We have not heard recently just how matters Uranium-wise are proceeding, but there is no one in the entire wide wide world, known to us, who has more understanding of what money is for than you and Maragret, and may the uranium concentrate itself in your mines!

We have been here steadily all summer and it will take a lot of dynamite to get us out. There are so many affairs of this locale into which we dip, that the time goes gaily by, — but believe me, — a little too too fast.

One of these days I want to explore with you, — in your new job! — the problems and possibilities with reference to the coming and going, over the face of the globe, of leaders and experts, students an d scholars. The number so doing is now in the tens of thousands — 30, 000 in colleges and universities this year! and the exchange costs lots of money! As I have written to you — you a bit critical of the whole business! — it is very much worth doing if care is exercised all along the line — picking and sorting, orienting, receiving, and serving and then the return. This has become a kind of "vocation" for me, and I intend to work at it the best way I can, from here out.

There are a great many of these students at Cal Tek. Winch has ideas which you might like to explore.

Enough for now. Yes, read this letter to Ward Wheelock!
Love to both. Give us a call sometime when you pass by your house!
PO2502 Affectionately
September 7

Bonnie

Mr. John Alexander,
Book Department
Holman's Store
Pacific Grove, Cal.

Dear Jack:-

Please read this material which I have just received from Ward Wheelock and also his letter on the subject of this new edition of "This I Believe". You are well aware of my interest in this fine endeavor to clean up the waters of the world!

I want very much to have your counsel and your assistance in helping him.

(1) I will get at the college world when Arthur Coons, my able successor comes up here presently.

(2) Also I will get at the churches, which will be easy enough.

(3) I should think that all who have aprticipated in this broadcast, wherever they are, would be a committee of most effective cooperation.

(4) We have now spread all over the world thousands and thousands of returned students, experts, leaders etc. whose names are immediately available through the Institute of International Education. As chairman of the hospitality committee for the World Affairs Council, I have my own list, and I correspondmm regularly with many of them.

(5) Also I think Allen will help me give it a boost through the Monterey Peninsula Herald, and Scottie an d Joe Jackson through the Cmronicle. etc.

(6) But you come in for guidance with reference to those who sell and buy books! See?

(7) Then I have these connections which I made when Helen and I wandered over the face of Western Europe seeking to find out how it was with the returned ones....

I speak for your help.

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, California
September 7, 1954

WARDS ADDRESS IS Lincoln Liberty Bldg

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake,
Permanent and Stated Clerk
Presbyterian Church of the USA
Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia

Dear Gene:-

Kindest greetings and warm good wishes! Its a long time!

But you are very frequently in our minds and always in our hearts. And may you find the greatest satisfaction in this work for which you are so admirably furnished.

I have been reading all that comes my way on the great gathering at Evanston and I presume one of these days there will be a full report, something like the one that came out many decades ago, of the Edinburgh conference. Remember? All those pink bound books!

But I am writing at this time to make a suggestion. In your city is a friend, Ward Wheelock. He has been the fire which has produced the broadcast This I Believe, and the books, and the records, and the result has been certainly good for turning the tide from evil to good, from fear to faith, from misguidance as to what we are really like to a more fair consideration.

Ward is a very high-powered advertising concern, and in this broadcast, his talent has been harnessed to this cause of the Spirit.

What I would like very much to see happen is for you to give him a call on the telephone, and invite him to luncheon and then to have the two of you dip inside, and then let me know what happens, because, I know much will happen. You are both pretty high powered.

I am on the air over CBS, on This I Believe, on the 28th of this month. If you have time listen. Also I have another friend in this broadcasting business in Philadelphia, Donald Thornburg. Ask him to eat with you toooo!

Tony and Phylis Freeman were with us during their vacation from Rome. What worthy children of worthy parents!

Affectionately

Norman

PO2502
Carmel, California
September 7, 1954

A Ω

PEACE PRAYER

"Lord make me an instrument of Thy peace; where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy.

"O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood, as to understand; to be loved, as to love: for it is in giving that we receive, it is in pardoning that we are pardoned, and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life."

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI

Bird, R

REMSEN BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue, New York

My dear Ed:-

Helen and I have just heard this clear, forthright analysis of the present situation, and we have never heard anything clearer or more forthright or more timely -- which Howard K. Smith, has just made from Geneva.

It is very important to us that we have a copy of this statement. He certainly put it on the line!

I wish I could have a tape recording, but I presume that it impossible. But please have your secretary give me as soon as possible the script.

Sent 5/7 RM

We are leaving here on the 10th and will be in Illinois for about two weeks. We are going by automobile and will arrive in Springfield, and will be at The Leland, about the 18th.

Also let me express our enthusiastic endorsement of this program which Lyman is directing. When the man said that we had no friends in the Arab countries -- or words to that effect -- he certainly said something that is not true.

We entertained a while back in cooperation with the Middle East Institute and our very good friend, the wise and informed Bayard Dodge, representatives of most of the Near East countries and I know that we have many friends in all these countries.

I do not like the idea of a "chosen" race, be it German, Jewish or Swiss!

Sometime ago I had occasion to read -- objectively -- for Charlie Laughton the Old Testament to find passages for his Bible reading, and what is said therein of God and his people and what is to happen and should happen to the poor Goim, made me tremble tremble. Take a look sometime at Ezra and Nehemiah, and even some passages in Isaiah.

No the idea of the Jews being God's people, underlies this whole tension. The idea of a Holyland that is theirs is wrong wrong. They should never have gone into a country where these Arabs as Canaanites were before they took over and where they have been since the colapse of the Roman Empire. But they are there and God of the Jews and the Gentiles, please help us to work it out with the spirit of St. Francis, as indicated in the enclosed.

Please send me at your earliest convenience this magnificent statement of your colleague, Howard K. Smith.

So

Remsen

P02502 Carmel, Cal.
May 2, 1954

Emerson

Dr. Lyman Bryson,
Care of the Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue, New York

Dear Lyman:-

We have just listened to your program on the tensions in the Middle East and then the magnificent clean forthright and true statement of Howard K. Smith! What a morning!

I have just written to Ed on the subject and am enclosing a copy for you.

You probably are in touch with the Middle East Institute and Bayard Dodge and Stephen Penrose and a lot of others who know how it is in that potential Armageddon.

As to our not having friends in the Arab countries that is a very unfair and untrue statement. We have plenty.

It was a grave mistake for the State of Israeli to have been established in the first place, and the pressure for it came to a large degree from the Zionists, as you very well know. And for them the "Chosen" race, with God's intentions for them made clear, is something different and special and much more important than the rest of us.

When my Jewish friend, Monroe Deutsch has spoken for the cause of humanity, for Jewry as a religion and not a second nationalism, he has been pretty badly manhandled.

I had occasion to express my own views on this subject to the organization in New York promoting the Israeli cause and didn't I get called anti-semitic!

I cannot see any solution, myself, to this world tohu-bohu by the increase of nationalism. In fact I, who am as you know generally full of affirmations and optimism, find myself looking into the skies for some kind of being to come from there to show us the way. But I know that will not happen.

All this hate hate, smear smear, all this use of "myths" to discredit the party not in control, — and all this careless inquisition that this strange guy from Wisconsin has promoted has robbed this country of wise critics and has softened us for just what is happening at this moment in Geneva.

I must pause and weep a little.

God bless you and your kind.

PS

By the way what did J. Edgar Hoover mean by "spendo-liberals?

Affectionately

Emerson

PO2502 Carmel, Cal. May 2

Miss Florence M. Worrell,
Program Administrator, International Division
US Department of Labor, Women's Bureau
Washington, 25, D. C.

My dear Miss Worrell:-

Thank you for your most thoughtful and courteous letter of the 22nd, concerning the visit of Dr. Brommenschenkel to the Monterey Peninsula. Her gracious comments are very much appreciated and I am sorry to say, not as well deserved as we could wish.

We were not as well prepared for her coming as we should have been and the arrangements got a bit entangled. But her comments show her fine spirit, and we found her a most delightful person and she has left a good impression here, and we hope that her visit to this country has proved for her, and that much more for you, the value of this kind of visitation.

It is my very strong conviction, out of now considerable experience, that these visitors, students, scholars, leaders and experts, when carefully selected, properly oriented, and well cared for in the place of visitation and residence, can be among the most useful friends, for their own countries and for the proper understanding of the true character of our beloved land.

There is so much going on that is distressing and in the present concern that careless inquisitors may tear the country to pieces, it is not infrequently the case, that visitors coming to our America, return with wierd ideas of just what are the main currents of thought and action.

But when there is opportunity to bring such visitors into the homes, and to care for their interests as they make them known, then the result can be most valuable, that I am sure, and having spent a half year in Europe checking up, I can give many illustrations.

Enough for now.

The best to you and if there is anything we can do in this fair spot, you let us know.

Cordially

PO2502
May 1, L954
Carmel, Cal

Mr. David Kapp,
Kapp Records Inc.,
119 West 57th Street, New York, NY

Dear David:-

Thank you for your letter of the 26th which has just arrived and which I am pleased to answer immediately. When the records come I shall certainly listen with care and will comment as best I can.

I wish very much I could talk with you, for I think I have some bright ideas which might be helpful.

You should know, by now, that I never let a friend escape me, and Jack was my friend, and because of that, as well as my interest in your project and an awareness of its value, I want to know everything I can about what you are doing and how you are coming along.

During the past year, Ward Wheelock asked me to help pick persons to broadcast in the program "This I Believe" and I have enjoyed this assignment very much.

Wherever and whenever it is possible to say "YES", it helps for we are living in a time of tremendous peril to the cause of well founded affirmation.

It the days of fear, tension, enemies, misguidance, and a lot else we are in great danger of getting off the track and in the well founded fear of a real enemy we can take on his methods and in taking on his methods form ourselves into his very likeness.

So the problem is to some degree the harnessing of all the forces that make for education, enlightenment, public opinion, entertainment, and whatever else there be, to protect and prove the value of the open mind, the hearty laugh, the faith in our way of life, and the value of youth thinking anything they darn please, that through their young, daring and objective thought we may get on with the business of better living.

Now I am sure that the record business fits into this matter, and I think I can be helpful to you, which I most decidedly want to be, and with no obligations on your part whatever! So cheers!

Cordially

Ronald

PO2502
Carmel, California
May 1, 1954

REMSEN BIRD

Dear Ed:-

Now McCarthy will attack the networks. We shall watch to see if they knuckle under! Public schools, churches, universities and colleges, departments of government, the army, various liberal institutions with honest intentions, certain distinguished individuals, etc. etc. How he does follow the proved pattern which the demagogues have employed through the ages.

During the pre-reformation days there was a group of gay souls who thought that the best way to break down the claimants to infallibility over state and church was to spoof them.

They wrote imaginary letters to a man named Ortius Gladius under the title of "Letters of Obscure Men". For a time they were regarded as authentic and commended and then the truth came out. They helped a lot in extricating the New Learning from the powers that would destroy the same.

Its an idea; but it would be I think profitable for the saving of those who were born free, to collect letters of such a sort addressed to this strange creature who is, whatever he thinks are his motives, is softening us for an American brand of a pusher around!

Yes.

Anyway if you have a moment you might read the enclosed.

It could be done better, but it helped me on a certain day to release some pent up emotions.

What we really need is someone like the little Saint of the Umbrian Valley. I am enclosing one of his prayers. I am not easily moved to satire for this that is going on moves me rather to tears and prayers than to scoffing and such.

Thank God for you, Elmer Davis, Cecil Brown, -- even Kaltenborn!

Best to Janet

Cordially

Rem

PO2502
Carmel, California
March 9, 1954

The Honorable, Joseph McCarthy
The Senate of the United States
Washington, D. C. (Top Secret!)

Dear Joe:-

We certainly have them on the run now! Now we must be exceedingly careful, for some of these birds may see what is really going on, and it is important that they do not see! My counsel is that we begin at once, and very very quietly to organize the Purple Shorts and I suggest that we call them, when the time comes for us to get the power of such organization into the open, "The Sons of Freedom". I am enclosing a picture of the uniform, insignia, etc. which you will want to look over.

What I would like to see worked out at once, is groups of ten in every community, in every organization, in every school, among the politicos, the business men, even in organized labor if we can get in, and in the churches, who can be absolutely counted on to report, to propagate, and to spread into the larger groups when the time is ready.

You can always learn from those who have sought to get control in other lands and in other days. The organization that Togliatti has produced in Italy is an example, also Hitler, also Lenin, and there are as you well know many other illustrations in the past.

The country is now thoroughly softened. These frightened pigeons are ready to fly in any direction to save the land from the communists and the fellow travelers, they see everywhere. They now distrust everybody except you!

The year 1956 is not far off and we must be ready! By the time it comes around we must be thoroughly organized and whatever these poor saps who back Eisenhower may plan, we shall be smarter. You will be one of the candidates, the Dewey Forces will swing to you. You will be the candidate, and then the President, and all so legal, and all so hunky dory. Remember how Hitler worked it out. You can learn even from the devil. Poor Hindenberg. Poor Ike!

Where are we now. As your specialist in propaganda, let me give you a kind of reassuring summary;

(1) We have liquidated the egg-heads! Harvard University, that refuge of the sissies and the subversives. Its President you have thoroughly slapped down as well he deserved, for as I recall he was pretty nasty when he was in Lawrence. You failed in getting Conant, but don't worry about that. We'll catch up with him presently. The whole crazy loyalty oath business has well fogged the mind of the Californians and most of the more conservative still think that's a hot bed of communism. And as for the Middle West, good old Red Grange has now liquidated Stoddard, who has been a real power in this effort to keep America in the World understanding groove!

As to the rest of the colleges and universities, we have some pretty powerful trustees and regents and benefactors who are thoroughly suspicious of anyone who present controversial issues!, and fewer and fewer of these so-called scholars want to stick their necks out. Economic necessity is a powerful weapon on our side.

(2) As to Public Education, thanks to Zoll and his campaign against progressive education, and frills and furbelows, and for the three rs, and all that Hearst did in paving the way, and the work of the various sappy patriotic societies over the country, who slap down anybody who has anything to say that isn't right in the groove, and with the little guys needing the money in the monthly check to pay for the new baby, over the country from the superintendents down to the janitors public education is thoroughly intimidated, and soft as butter.

(3) Let us take a look at the Protestant Clergy and the Protestant Churches. There was a time when these were very powerful in this country. They have stiff necks and believe that no one should push them around, and they seem to think that the teachings of this Jesus on love and such guff can be applied to meet the problems which people face in town and country and business and government. They are starry eyed in this but they have been pretty tough when it comes to standing up for the -- what they call, the freedom of the conscience. But we have them now getting soft. There are so many of the trustees and elders of churches who are afraid of all this socialism, which they mix up with what these preachers say, that thousands of them are talking more about theology, pie in the sky and what happens after death and less about politics and what is going on in the world.

These churches are made up for the most part of frightened bourgeois who want to hang on to their investments, who have observed what is wrong in the world and who blame it all on the democrats and among the democrats on the pinkos who are in their minds fellow travelers and as such Fifth Amendment communists, and are not to be trusted. That is the screwy way their minds run, but you old screwer have helped to make them so! Very naughty, Hey what?

The Velde attack built on absolutely nothing threw about a lot of sand and there are some ministers of great power who are completely on our side and who can be counted on to work against us. But watch watch very carefully, this John Mackay, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church who got out a letter to the 8,000 Presbyterian Churches against you and your method, and watch Bromley Oxnam, the top bishop of the Methodist church going over the country shooting his face, and the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, this man Sherrill. He sits with the rich and mighty and a lot of the rich and mighty are very much more concerned with Christian principles than they are with their accumulated gain. They are very very dangerous.

(4) As to the government, the poor sappy government! There is where you have had your greatest success. The people who are in the State Department are thoroughly cowed. You even had Acheson cowed, and in this liquidation business and in bringing up opinions expressed long ago, you have something on nearly everybody of any importance in that arm of the government. No one in the State Department now would really dare come out against you.

And who in any other branch of the Federal Government will dare come out flat foot against you. Its all ready for you there, believe me.

(4) Hitler was so smart in getting the patriotic organizations back of him. His technic was superb. The Jews are against our chosen people! The enemy is rings around. Look out for the subversives within. We want our Saar and our Ruhr, and we want to get rid of this Weimar crowd who don't know their right hands from their left. The Sons of the Revolution, give you their plaques! The Daughters of the Revolution swear by you. The Veterans of Foriegn Wars, by and large are on your side, and want everybody every year or thereabouts to take the oath. And there are the Liberty Belles, and the Pro Americas, and the Christian Economists, and the American Legiona chapters — not all of them — we must look into this.

But wherever you go if the conversation turns to you and your method, always someone stands up and says, "Well he's got the communists on the run. What more do you want!" Very good.

(5) Let us report on the Roman Catholics. We've got to silence the Jesuitical "America" and this Catholic pinko sheet, "The Commonweal". They can do us a lot of damage. But Cardinal Spellman is out and out for you and he is the most powerful priest in the USA and he may be the Pope. It could be. It could be! Talk to any group in any town in America now, that is right of center, and someone will say, "Well, the Catholics are against the communists, and the protestants are wishy washy, so I am for the catholics!" Good, I say, very very good.

(6) Now the writers and the painters and the musicians and all these other dreamers who get easily cockeyed ideas. I am making for you a catalogue of them. I will list those that are reds, and those that write like reds and those that we can count on. There are writers who have tried out the communist line and have swung over, but they have the same kind of psychology, in whatever category you find them. They who once fall for the guy that tells them what to think are your meat. We need some good writers, commentators, radio announcers, and makers of songs! By the way, we need a good song? I must find you someone to write it, a real bang up song like Giovenezza, or the Horst Wessel thing or the International. Nothing like a song. Think what the Marsellaise did for the revolutionaries in France? Very important that I find you a good song.

(7) Now the Army and the Navy. The Navy will be easy. Those guuys don't know much of what is going on, and they are picked pretty carefully by those who want to be sure that they will be easy on the ship. They can for the most part be counted on. There are stiff necked ones in the Army, but you have them on the run. It got a bit dangerous there for a bit, but very soon the Zwicker affair will be forgotten and the fact that you found a communist promoted and honorably discharged will not be forgotten. When we get this special Purple Shirt organization well oiled, we will filter into the army and they will behave, they will behave. The conflict between the Westpointers, who also don't know much outside the military and the Reserve officers is right down your alley. "There's not to reason why. There's but to do and die!" Well we can use them, living or dying.

(8) The Press! That is easy, easy. There is no real democratic press. The pink sheets, the New Republic for example are struggling to exist. Most of the newspapers of the little towns are republican and on our side. The New York Times, the Herald Tribune, the Washington Post, and a few others we have to watch, but give us time, give us time. As to the Periodicals few read the slicks, Henry Luce has an Achilles heel, and Raymond Moley has a grudge against the New Dealers, his heel! When we take over we will have a list and we will have local leaders who will know when and how to turn the newspapers to shout for you. No difficult job, that!

(9) Commentators, columnists, Radio broadcasters, TV shows and comments, all this sound and fury that goes over the air. The sponsors are shrewd enough to know whose voice wins soap buyers and whose doesn't. Little by little we get rid of the ones that speak out. Fulton Lewis is superb and I should imagine he would be the one we would want to give the whole plan when it seems a proper time to you. Ed Murrow, Cecil Brown, Elmer Davis, even Kaltenborn we must discredit. We haven't been able to get anything on Murrow, but we will.

(10) Nixon, Dirksen and Jenner have what it takes. They are tough, ruthless, and are on your side. They should know that there are top places in the New Government. Nixon certainly grows in Savvy, and he is becoming very popular over the country with the old ladies and the frightened pigeons. I would pull him in close pretty soon.

(11) The Democrats are more and more divided. We can play them against one another. The bogey of the negro is all we need in the South. In the North the New Dealers and the Anti New Dealers are at one another's throats now. Adlai Stevenson is the most powerful force they have, but whenever he speaks we have immediatelythe power of Winchell and Lewis and the Press to show him up as the one who is causing the hatred and bitterness and division of our times. Nixon did a good job in the Campaign in tying Hiss to his tail! But he is smart. We have to watch him.

So much for now.

I have been making a careful study of just how Lenin, Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, and Mao got the countries softened and then took over. I am also making a very very careful study of how it was that Hitler and Mussolini lost out!

Keep at it big boss! Don't bother to answer. Just go on to the next attack. Attack! That is the motto! Throw sand in their eyes and mud in their faces. and in 1956 we take over.

Yours for Freedom!

Dr. George M. Day
5223 Maywood Avenue
Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear George:-

Thank you for your letter from San Francisco and the note concerning Harold Fisher and Dr. Timoshenko. You will presently tell me what this is all about! Harold will be down here to-morrow for a Stanford Conference and Helen has invited a few friends in to talk with him. We are at the moment especially interested in the location of the Ford founded, Institute of Human Behavioral Studies. Monterey is an ideal place for it!

The other after noon I met the widow of Walter Lyman Brown, a distinguished mining engineer, associated with Mr. Hoover, William Honnold and others in Belgian relief, friend of the Various famous mining engineers, Harvey Mudd, etd.

They lived in Russia in connection with the work of mining explorations and helping Mr. Hoover in the work of relief he undertook there during the famine time! Remember?

She talked to me with great interest and precision concerning the Russian people and she shares completely your ideas. This cruel fearful government will pass. It is the product of some strange philosophy, opportunism, and the accumulated evil that blew up the top.

The Russian people are possessed by and large of great talents and have a tremendous future. The land is rich beyond all compare in minerals and other resources. It is, as she says, as the USA was in the days of Lewis and Clark.

We must be ready to cooperate and to work with these people when the day arrives that it will be possible. That day will come!

This point of view interests me intensely, and especially when I realize that over the hill there are 200 Russians teachings hundreds of Army personnel the Slavic Language and there are Slavic students, especially under your care, spread across the land.

Cruelty, evil, malice, bitterness, mal treatment of various sorts pass in time, but faith, hope and love are eternal!

PO2502 Affectionately
Carmel, California
March 5, 1954

Ramie

Bird, Remcor

Telephone 2-5861

WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF THE MONTEREY PENINSULA
POSTOFFICE BOX 1448
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

file

no ans

Dear Ed:-

I have to write you a "fan letter" once in a while, for I find doing the same is good for me, and I know that I represent millions who think as I do and who are not so quick on the doing of this sort of thing!

So.

Thank you for that magnificent broadcast on the resources of the country. It just could not have been more convincing, informing exciting and effective. If only formal education, — frequently so dull dullcould learn of you!

Thank you for the daily summing up of the news. Knowing you the shades of your voice help us to know what you really think, keeping yourself properly so scrupulously objective!

Thank you and Janet for the Christmas card with the picture of the smart and growing Casey.

We read the profile, not completely pleased with what Charles Wertenbaker did to you!

Please note the letter to George Fox.

I think I have informed you about this fine thing that Guglielmo Negri and George Fox are doing at the University of Rome. Negri was an exchange student at Harvard. He went back to Rome to teach Politcal Science. He developed the idea of giving a course in the US Critical Period, — from the Revolution through the adoption of the Constitution. He needed some money for the translation of the Federalist and for some other help. David Zellerbach, President of the Zellerbach Corporation gave him the money. Now the idea expands and the plan is to build at the University of Rome and through it, hopefully, elsewhere, an Institute of American Studies. In this George Fox is giving the prime advice.

David as you know was in charge of the effort to help Italy get on its feet, under Paul Hoffman's supervision. He worked hard!

Your henchman at Rome might like to explore this effort and give you first hand comments.

It lures me!

Cordially

Tom

Would you please!

PO2502
Carmel, California
January 12, 1954

Mr. Ward Wheelock
THIS I BELIEVE,
The Lincoln Liberty Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Ward:-

Your letter, the record, newspaper clipping etc. have just arrived and you must know how relieved I am to hear from you, and that twister done in your own hand! Really how it does show the pressure, the intense interest and the imagination!

Please don't feel concerned about not writing. My distress was due to the long silence and the wonder if all was proceeding, between you and me, as you wished. Now I know, so you can relax on that one.

I must see you soon, for this business of promoting a better society by the interweaving of peoples, by the statement of faith, and by the power of such organizations as The World Affairs Council, The Institute of International Education, and the various other groups at work on the selection and serving of the right people to come and go, — is something with which I am precisely familiar. Also I know I can continue to help efficiently this cause.

Please note AND READ the enclosed column from the Monterey Peninsula Herald. I have made by this visitation of the Muslim leaders some well rooted friendships and I want to talk to you about the proper exploiting of your records among the Arabs. Please note the enclosed on that subject.

I have had some very pleasant correspondence with Mr. Frank Abrams and Mr. Minton of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and will see them when I go to NewYork. As you know Mr. Abrams is a trustee of Syracuse, the leader in this effort to draw together the schools and the benefaction of the corporations — with no pushing around! My successor at Occidental, a very brilliant and exceedingly able man, is in New York with Mr. Abrams now in the organization of this Council. You should be a member!

I want to go back to Europe next April and I want to talk to you about that.

You sound overwhelmed with the pressure of many ideas. Don't let me add to any burden, but at least leaf over the enclosed. Please have Mrs. Colgan send me some stationery!

We'll be seeing you soon.

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, California
October 17, 1953

n

Dr. George Fox,
Culture Attache,
The US Embassy, Rome, Italy

My dear Dr. Fox:-

Enclosed is a note from Ward Wheelock, Secretary of the Eisenhower Fellowship Committee about to take off for a very quick look-see around the world. He is doing so in the interest of the Fellowship Program -- of which I am enclosing a folder, and in spreading the sunshine of his amazingly effective program THIS I BELIEVE.

I have urged him to see certain people as he goes along that I know, but he has many other, and I am sure better informed sources of recommendation.

But I have stressed the value of a conference with you and I certainly hope you will be alerted to his coming and will have time for some good long uninterrupted talk.

Ward is a powerhouse! He has tremendous drive, so strong that I wonder that he can contain it!

He is in the advertising business and is one of Ed Murrow's chief supporters.

I want very much to have him understand exactly what you are doing, with Monaco and Negri and others in this proving of the value of The Institute of American Studies at Rome. It is that sort of assistance that really grows the roots!

Our plans are still chaotic. We are so comfortable here, and have so many happy experiences as "bleacher coaches", that it will take a lot of "nobility" to dig us out, but the possibility of a "follow up" on what happened in 52, at Rome, Strasbourg, Munich and Salzburg especially, has its lure.

I want very much to keep in touch with you and one of these days to do ~~[illegible]~~ some efficient plotting!

In the meantime, keep your eyes out for Wheelock, and with kindest regards from Helen and your great admirer,

Sincerely

Laurence Kent

PO2502
Carmel, California
January 12, 1954

Dr. Harold Fisher, Director
The Hoover Library,
Stanford, California

My dear Dr. Fisher:-

Thank you for your immediate interest and understanding of the project, -- with reference to Mr. Saligram Chaturvedi, President of the Teacher Training School at Dewas, India.

You will be glad to know that Superintendent Glen T. Goodwill has arranged to provide him with the textbooks covering the over-all course of study in the public schools of Monterey!! Very good start.

As he did his work while in this country on the Fulbright subvention at the University of Syracuse, I have written to President Tolley and I am sure he will take up the matter with Dr. Eurich. I hope that the Ford people will see in this man, his ideas, and his project, and the means available to him, a way to promote the good cause!

Sometime when it is convenient I should like to talk to you concerning the proper advice for a young friend in whom we are both interested, -- Miss Jean McClure.

Bob is -- and Eve is -- good friends and I want to help Jean do what she wants to do, which is to spend some months in Europe.

It is good for her to do this. She has a real interest in the better understanding and cooperation among the nations and she wants to fit herself to be more useful with reference thereto.

The question immediately needing decision is, shall she go this summer, between junior and senior years or wait until she has finished and then perhaps take on a job!

I keep in touch with several of the offices concerned with such matters, but I am well aware that your connections are much widerand deeper.

Incidentally -- and not so incidentally the young lady makes "A" in every subject.

I am planning to see Carl Spaeth, at his convenience either here or at Palo Alto in the near future.

I want very much to go back to Europe and follow up on what has happened to these returned students, a subject which has for a long time engaged my attention!! Also while in Italy I became greatly interested in the effort that Guglielmo Negri, Professor of Political Science, is doing to build an Institute of American studies, at the University of Rome. My correspondence is in David Zellerbach's office. He gave me a generous gift to help this cause. I have a few letters for you to look over.

With best wishes,

Cordially

Edward Budd

P02502
Carmel, Calif. January 10, 1954

Achievements of Democracy

Steve Mather and Parks

By REMSEN BIRD

This morning I received a letter from a friend of many years, who lives in Cloverdale, Calif. In the letter was this paragraph:

"Then I must go and mail copies of a telegram we sent yesterday to the President, copies to Messrs. Knowland, Kuchel, Scudder and Nixon. Said telegram saying in effect, Mr. President, please save the tracks of Dinosaurs made in the Dinosaur National Monument and don't let a damn dam go there!"

Well informed about this matter, by my neighbor, C. Edward Graves, Western representative of one of the leading conservation groups, the National Park Association, I have done about the same, though what I have written has not been so cleverly couched!

* * *

The story of our National Parks and Monuments is a grand and glorious one. Many have labored hard, especially in the last fifty years that they should be established, protected, and serve the people. Many have envisioned clearly their importance, have fought off the marauders, planned the roads, camps, hotels, ease of access, and persuaded their fellow countrymen to enjoy the privileges thus provided. Some have given with unstinted generosity, their time, talents, and money that these places, beautiful, historic, and otherwise significant might be unspoiled, might be made available for the enjoyment of all.

Many who have so served our nation might be named—these especially: Theodore Roosevelt, John Muir, Franklin K. Lane, John D. Rockefeller Jr., and Stephen Mather — above all others, Stephen Mather.

Stephen Mather was a man I knew through many years. America never produced a more devoted servant! God bless his memory. God guard, especially now, what he wrought for the good of his country!

At this moment, when it is touch and go, whether the Dinosaur National Monument shall be, or shall not be, covered with the waters of a dam, we do well to think of him and what he, above all people in the establishment of the National Parks, accomplished.

Readers of this column would find it well worth while to read the story of his life, told by Robert Shankland, in a book, published by Alfred Knopf, in 1951. This book is in all our Peninsula libraries.

They would also find it well worth while to be informed concerning the possibilities now to be faced, after 16 years protection by laws, of the invasion of these national parks and monuments by those who would use them for other than our common good.

* * *

Stephen T. Mather was a Chicago industrialist, who made many millions by the mining and sale of borax. He was a great lover of the out-of-doors. He was a member of the Sierra Club and with fellow members climbed the California mountains, and tramped over the neglected and exploited parks as they were now many years ago.

Through these experiences he became aware of their condition. They were badly managed. They were poorly financed. They were without decent roads. The accommodations were extremely poor. They were a disgrace to the nation! Something should be done about it! So he wrote a strong letter of criticism to the Department of the Interior and got this answer:

"If you don't like the way the parks are being run, come down to Washington, and run them yourself!"

This he did through 14 years. As a result, we have, through this entire country and the Hawaiian Islands, a magnificent system of public parks.

Out of his own pocket he gave with unrestrained generosity. By his character, enthusiasm, understanding, he persuaded others to do as he had done. He wrote the necessary laws for the protection of the parks and monuments and stood by them until they were enacted.

* * *

In St. Paul's Cathedral in London is a tablet to Sir Christopher Wren, which reads, "If you seek his monument, look about you!"

In many of the parks there are bronze tablets blazoning the name of Steve Mather, which read:

"He laid the foundation of the National Park Service, defining and establishing the policies under which its areas shall be developed and conserved, unimpaired for future generations, There will never come an end to the good he has done."

Beautiful, isn't it?

May I commend to the readers of this column, again, the story of the life of Stephen Mather, and may I urge us all to be wary in the presence of those who would undo what he has done.

Let us be on guard that these parks and monuments may not be lost to us and the future generations by greed, carelessness, misguidance and indifference.

The tablet reads, "There will never come an end to the good he has done!"

No?

Bird, Remsen
Jan 8, 1954

Mr. Ward Wheelock
THIS I BELIEVE
Philadelphia, Pa

Dear Ward:-

Dear Ed: Glance at please Remsen

1. Federal personalities
2. Follow up on believers
3. Eisenhower fellowships
4. Foreign Service League
5. Teacher training for world understanding
6. American institutes in other lands, - Rome experience
7. The training of scientists and their readiness for government service.

8. This one concerns the American tourists!

Yesterday I spent several hours with my friend Bob Blum, President of the Asia Foundation. How I wish you and he could get together and sparkle for the causes in which, I am sure, you are both interested!

I read to him my letter to you, (No. 7) and that became the beginning of our talk, which ran from eight o'clock to eleven! A very fine opportunity for me.

He had just come back from another inspection trip ~~to~~ in Southeast Asia. He spoke to a full house here at Monterey-Carmel under the auspices of the World Affairs Council. I wish you could have heard him.

In our conversation we also discussed this book, which Martin Flavin, who knows India pretty well, said is a MUST -- An American in India, by Saunders Redding. It relates also to the subject of this eighth letter to you. This book is a report on the Indian dilemma and the nature of her conflicts.

What I now have to say is abundantly illustrated with precise comment by Robert Blum and Saunders Redding and Martin Flavin. And I should imagine by you also from your own wanderings in foreign places.

We are not very smart in dealing with other nations on the personal level. The peoples of other nations have to a very large degree a predisposition to question our motives, our manners, and our methods. When that is said it is said with a profound appreciation on my part of the real worth of this land we respect and of which we are part and parcel.

Much of the caustic criticism of us, is curiously made by people who wish desperately that we were, in all such matters, worthy of their confidence for deep down inside, many of those who seem to despise us, really do not, but like the best of teachers, they criticise us severely because they want us to be worthy of our talents and our philosophy and our great opportunity.

As you very well know in the tensions and difficulties of the times we have not been on the side of the struggle for freedom on the part of the millions who have not enjoyed the freedom that is ours. We are identified as part of the "imperialisms" that have held the less privileged world in a kind of subjection, and we who are the "Western" peoples are for these who seek the advantages of the modern technical world, are also, in their minds always "The White".

This opinion has been brought home to me very forcibly by the statements in Redding's book and also in the correspondence with Sammy Lee, the famous diver, who has been touring, under the direction of the State Department Southeast Asia. Sammy, as you know is, along with all his family, a dear friend, and a graduate of Occidental College. When his father died I assumed a kind of responsibility for the family and in all his accomplishments, Sammy has been good enough to keep me informed.

His record in the Army, -- Major Sammy Lee, M. D., Medical Corps -- is a fine one. His love of America is perfect. He is a Korean American.

When he has appeared any place he has always called himself an Oriental from Occidental. He has a bubbling, charming personality and he makes friends wherever he has gone. In both Olympics, in Berlin and in Helsingfors, he was famous for his courtesy and kindnesss to all with whom he was associated.

He wrote to me and told me of an occasion when he was in one of the Southeast Asia countries where he gave exhibition diving. A young woman came up to him and said. "Are you an American -- really? " "Why yes, " said Sammy. "Well, said she, you are the funniest looking American Inever saw!"

Well so it was also for Saunders Redding, a member of the faculty of Hampton Institute.

Here are two priceless ambassadors, who see us as we are, who are of us, who are of the minority groups, and who recognize that the difficulties of the citizens of our country of other than white faces, are being faced and are being solved.

Now coming back to the tourists generally.

Also to the representatives of our country generally.

There are some wonderful exceptions and the matter I bring to you is that there may be a general characteristic of our travellers which is that of these wise, kind, sensitive, decently modest representatives such as Sammy and Saunders Redding.

Where do you come in.

(1) Your great company of the believers. Let them grapple with this problem.

(2) Some one of your advertisers might prepare a well worded pamphlet, perhaps written by Ed, or Saunders, or someone else to be placed in the hands of all who receive a passport, calling attention to the ways in which they can properly interpret us in their casual contacts, and such.

(3) Perhaps some of the scholars well informed could prepare special pamphlets for pre-orientation for those who plan to visit countries where the tension is great. Americans should know that from every land we have received into the flow of world civilization cultural creative forces which reveal our mutual indebtedness.

This from "An American in India".

(He writes of a conversation with an American student with whom he road from Vombay to Poona)

"The American girl giggled and remarked that at first it was funny having to remember to wash your teeth in Seltzer water, but after a while it got to be a bother and then you grew impatient with India's total disregard of even elementary sanitation. She said she tried to remember that India was a backward country and to make allowances, but this was hard too when the Indians themselves would not admit that their country was backward, and when they were always finding fault with America".

There is much in that little comment, -- to ponder.

(4) You might get into correspondence with Bob Blum and work out a plan for the preparation of travelers who, now in the thousands, trip about through these recently emancipated countries, and thereby bring about a better mf weaving of those who seek good and not evil.

Note; Bob Blum is sending me a list of the representatives of Free Asia, (Now the Asia Foundation) who are located in these various countries.

(4) Would it be possible to have a series of experimental broadcasts in which people like Bob Blum and Martin Flavin, and you, and a host of other thoughtful and informed persons could say something in praise of the various counbbies of their visitation. I believe in Austria — Why? - Not done with any unction, or a kind of inverted superiority, but with the evidences of real mutual respect.

At this moment I am interrupted in writing to you by the barking of Jeanie. There is a couple at my door. Ernst Huber and Frau Huber of Wagrain, Salzburg, Austria! They appear with a letter of introduction from Rosario von Warten of San Francisco. I will enclose her note for it relates so definitely to what I am writing you on this matter.

I am also enclosing the folder telling of the Ernst Huber Exhibition at the Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco. They will spend a few weeks in Los Angeles, some days in Santa Barbara and then return to Austria. They will take our greetings to Sighartstein.

Such good talk....

They speak no English and I am so glad that I am at home in German.

Note:

Bob Blum told me that when the Soviet Embassy was opened in Jakkarta, that the people of Indonesia were astounded and delighted for the entire

group arrived completely at home in the Indonesian language!

How is it with our representatives who are stationed in foreign lands? "Few take the trouble to be familiar with the language of the land in which they are so stationed."

That is too bad. Perhaps you can do something about that.

(5) Ed gathers from time to time the experts in his broadcasting family from the ends of the earth. Severeid, Lasseur, Smith, Hottelet, Schonbrun, etc. And they confer and comment on how it is in the various countries. I wish they would sometime do a broadcast, a See it Now or some kind of a program before the summer season sets in, directed to the consideration of the travelers about to take off to other lands. That might help.

(6) I wish very much when you are in Rome you would see that Tony Freeman at the Embassy takes you to see the Overseas School. There is a gathering there of the children of Americans who are in the various government and industrial positions in that country. So much can be done through the children.....

That is enough for now. Your mind works with such keen imagination and I am well aware that this matter of the hundreds of thousands of trippers and what comes of their tripping must be something with which you are also grappling.

With best wishes,

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, California
January 8, 1954

PS Mrs. Gribbel is about to take off for another visit to Europe. There is an American who leaves a trail of good will and understanding wherever she goes.

Mr. Fulton Freeman,
The United States Embassy,
Rome, Italy

Dear Tony:-

New Years Greetings for you and Phylis and the family and may the year be bright and gay and full of love, mercy, intelligence, and the meshing of the minds and hearts. Might as well wish as much as you can!

I am writing to you at this time to bring to your attention to coming visit to Rome, for about ten days of Perter and Mrs. Ferrante of Monterey. You will enjoy them very much and you will see that they also meet Guglielmo Negri and I feel sure that he will want to show them the University.

Peter is a member of our leading legal firm (Hudson, Martin, Ferrante and Street), and has been active in the Music Society and in other ways in this fair spot. As you know we have a very large Italo-American population and Petter is their friend and always wise counsellor.

The Ferrantes are making their first visit to Italy. The family come from Sicily. I have an idea that Peter has been sending a lot of money to the relations on that island in Palermo and vicinity.

Also Peter is a very good friend of Allen Griffin and I want him to be sure to see the Overseas School and to know the full story of it, for as you know I intend to do anything I can to add to its strength and value, for it is one of the links in the chain of a very good endeavor.

Peter will be at the Hotel Mediterreano -- however you spell it!

I will send a copy of this letter to him and he will send you when he has it worked out his itinerary.

I am reading a very important book, "An American in India", by Saunders Redding. Martin Flavin wrote to me from London and said that he regarded it as a "must" for all who seek to know, understanding and cooperate in bringing the world to decent composition. I do not know Redding but I certainly intend to know him.

This is my first letter to you for the New Year. But there will be more. I am even thinking of spending some money and getting an electric typewriter for I could certainly use one.

I hope we can get to Europe and be with you during September and October. Ted ~~Ebb~~ Ogden, a friend of the Hudson Valley, has most generously offered us the use of his Jaguar which he keeps in Paris, and that would help. But if we come it must be with some kind of proper sponsorship, and I wish that the idea would occur to some of the agencies responsible for this world weaving. That is all for now. Take good care of my friend Peter.

Affectionately

Kenneth

PO2502
Carmel, Cal
January 8, 1954

Jan 6, 1954

Dear Ed!
This may help!
Thanks for your
amazing and effective
Series - Best to
Mary -
Ken

Mr. Ward Wheelock
THIS I BELIEVE
Philadelphia, Pa

Dear Ward:-

1. Federal personalities
2. Follow-up on the believers
3. Eisenhower fellowships
4. Foreign Service League
5. Teacher training
6. American Institutes -- Rome pilot study

No. 7. Scientists!

I have just listened to the President's speech, "The State of the Nation". Very impressive. Stirs me up. Among others comments he said in part, that the preserving, protecting and advancing of the nation was something for which, "everyone must do his part".

So!

You and I, in our several stations, using what we have in the napkin, seek to do our part.

I bombard you, -- you the man of great influence, imagination, belief, drive and experience, word wide, -- and dollars!

This morning I want to direct your attention to the very grave situation with reference to the supply for our government and our economy of the men of science, in all the sciences, right across the board!

Recently there has been a meeting of the various learned groups in Berkeley and I have read what has been said and have had some correspondence with the members up there known to me.

Please note the enclosed material which has come from Prof. Joel Hildebrand, President of the American Chemical Society. Also I am sure you have read what Dr. Vannevar Bush has said, and probably count him as one of your friends. These are two top Olympians and they know.

The problems;

It costs a lot of money to carry through the necessary education for the sciences.
The need of the best brains, adequately trained, increases with tremendous rapidity.
The service of men of science in the government operations has been made less attractive by the careless inquisitors.
Many of the most important in the laboratory, the industry, the government, and the university would not be here if the McCarran Act had been a few years ago in operation! Fermi, Slizard, Einstein, -- for example.
The public -- the thoughtless public, the public influenced by the propaganda of evil ones, now looks on the men of science with suspicion.

The men of science, "seeking the truth and going where the truth leads" are suddenly confronted with the fact that they have released the energy of the universe and that it has been applied to destruction, and that in thehands of the careless, the fearful, the hating, the evil ones, it can obliterate humanity.
They now must be aware of political matters, -- which have been hitherto alien to them.
They must concern themselves with the moral responsibilities of their finding and their releasing.
All this must happen in a world in which there are those who are bent on the destruction of our free-wheeling, adventurous, and truly democratic society.
While the government and the schools for the preserving, protecting and advancing of that free society are not able to offer the compensation which industry offers, -- this in addition to the result of the careless inquisition, presents a very real problem.

And it is possible, -- here the great dream! -- that this power so released can make the deserts to blossom as a rose, can given health, security, opportunity to the areas of the world inadequately provisioned!

Now where do you come in?

Obvious, isn't it?

You have marshalled a great host of believers.
You work with Ed Murrow who sees this problem and this opportunity very clearly.
You represent many very powerful and rich industries.
You are what you are, able, smart, wise and imaginative.
You have increasing world influence.

And I remind you again of the words of Florence Nightingale.

REPORTS ARE NEVER SELF EXECUTIVE

Also "Knowledge is hard. It is harder than action! But knowledge must precede action, and action can produce tragic results unless it follows ~~action~~" KNOWLEDGE

I don't know why it is that I keep dinging away at you. Its a mystery to me!

Being a strong believer and on your list, I have a hunch, that I am myself driven by some unseen force, that propels me to such action! Could be!

Whether these letters do anything to you or not, they do to me, and they help me to get my own thoughts in order as I enter this year so potent for good or ill.

Please note the two addresses from John Jay Hopkins, an industrialist who applies the new power and who apparently sees beyond the hedges. He should say his piece. Jay is a son of my official household!

Coming back to the President's fine address, you will recall that he touched on this point himself, and said that in one of his statements giving more detail he intends to speak on the subject of federal aid to education. I hope he will have good advice on this point.

Something else, — As you know there is now this organization of the various corporations of this country for assistance to higher education. Persons like Messers Olds, Fairless, Abrams, etc. have led out in this and I believe the organization has now as its executive William Compton. Please look into this.

But the lure to the training for the exact sciences needs to be made more alluring.

And you, the stimulator of believers, can well give your thought to this matter.

What do you think of Jay's addresses?

I sent your itinerary to Rome. I hope you can be present for the "unveiling". It was in Rome that Dr. Fermi had his early training.

It was from Hungary that Dr. Slizard came.

It was from Germany that we received Dr. Einstein.

Affectionately

P02502
Carmel, California
January 6, 1954

Bird Remsen

July 10, 1951

Dear Remsen:

What a delightful sense of humor Clare Kummer must have. Thank you for sending me the two excerpts. What is the title of her book of Bible rhymes? I cherish the hope that I might be able to find one by advertising. Our best love to you and Helen. We speak of you often.

As ever yours,

Mr. Remsen Bird:
PO-2502
Carmel, California

19

Six weary days it took in all
To make the world and plan its fall!
The seventh Someone said, "Twas good,
and rested. Should you think he could?
Knowing what the result would be,
There would have been no rest for me!!

Clare Kummer
"Bible Rhymes for the not too young"

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Dear Ed:-

How you do keep up our spirits!

One of our neighbors and very dear friends is Clare Kummer, the playwright. As you doubtless know she is the grand niece of Henry Ward Beecher.

She has a very special whimsy in her humor and is a constant delight.

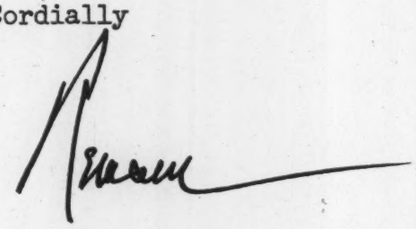
This book on Bible rhymes she allowed her friend Will Gillette to print some forty odd years ago! I found a copy -- she had none! and we read them with much profit to our souls. Helen thought this one would especially please you, --

The closing linesoof another are

"Creation was a great mistake,--
The kind beginners often make!"

Take care of yourself.

Cordially



P02502
Carmel, California
June 12, 1951

Bird, Remsen

July 9, 1951

Dear Remsen:

First of all my grateful appreciation for the notes and telegrams of encouragement I have received from you and Helen in the course of the last few weeks. This is written from our Log House in Duchess County on the first day of my vacation and somehow I could not feel at ease or restful without saying to you my best thanks. You know how much your encouragement means otherwise you would not indulge in it. This I think is a rare quality because so few people appreciate the potency of abuse or praise particularly when it is aimed at friends who love them.

Now for a few weeks I shall keep silent, read a few books and attempt to recharge the batteries. After that I shall be off to Yugoslavia or Iran or some-other place where what I suspect is wholly unimportant and transient news is being made. There is I expect, even in a suto interlectual life, something that could adequately be called an interlectual flywheel that I think you are to me, and I am grateful.

As ever yours,

Mr. Remsen Bird
PO 2502
Carmel, California

REMSEN BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:-

Along with many million inspired listeners we were with you on that hour broadcast and greatly thrilled. I can see where an idea you have entertained for a long time came into reality. It was very impressive and should prove in every way a success.

We got home pressing along just ahead of the blow and the blizzard and we have memories now of how it looks in every corner of the land.

I found a note from Nate Halpern which I am enclosing together with my answer. If you see him you might tell him of our talk about him. He looks like another one of these driving and believing young who will do what their elders declare is impossible.

Helen joins in expressing our appreciation of the hospitality of Janet and yourself. You were both weary of many demands and that you took time to visit with us was a supererogatory work for which we are most grateful.

Now that we are again in a national emergency we are thankful that we have your analysis.

With best wishes for you all,

Cordially

Remsen

P02502
Carmel, California
December 15, 1950

Dear Nate:-

Thank you for your letter. I wondered how it was with you. We were in the East for a few months and I tried to get in touch with you. In fact Ed Murrow said he would arrange it, but he got involved in so many basic responsibilities that I din't have the heart to urge him!

I want very much to keep in touch with you and know what you are doing.

Right now I am in the spell of this very important address of Governor Dewey and I am wondering what I can do to add to the practical power of what he has said.

I wish I had seen you. There are several persons in New York who are among my friends who would be delighted to know you and what you are doing.

I wish you would read especially the paragraph on the use of films and other audio visual edvices to make the world aware of whatvwe are really like. There are tremendous agencies for such a cause and yours is one of them.

We are planning, if the world doesn't crack up, to be in New York this coming Fall and will then, I hope, have better luck in seeing you and planning with you.

This copy of a letter to Francis Noel will indicate my interest.

I wish for you the best.

Cordially

Mr. Nathan L. Halpern,
1501 Broadway, The Fabian Theatres
New York 18, NY

PO2502
Carmel, California
December 14, 1950

Mr. Charles E. Wilson, President
The General Electric Co.,
570 Lexington Avenue, New York City

My dear Mr. Wilson:-

May I join with the millions in thanking you for your readiness to serve the country in this position of fundamental importance.

May I also put my name down on the list as one ready to be of any service where I may be of use.

You will be interested to know that I began my "career" as office boy for George Emmons, who later 25 years later! became a trustee of the college of which I was President, and when he died it was my responsibility to have the care of his funeral and give the eulogy, so richly deserved.

My story is in "Who's Who" and I am well known to Dr. Guy Snavely, Executive Secretary of the Association of American Colleges. I think I could be of help in the marshalling of the resources of "audio visual education" and in the work of organizing for Civilian Defense.

Gerard Swope, Jr., will know something of the work I did in the training of the V12 group and in the building of a group competent for civilian defense in Los Angeles. Occidental was chosen as the place of such training.

This is a time in which every effort must be made to clean the country of fear, suspicion unwarranted, and disunity and the strengthening not only of our resources for war but also the quickening of our faith. We shall get no place by picking a scape goat. Our hope is for all of us to ask the question "What is my job?" and "Let me be aware of our rich heritage and how it has come to us out of great tribulation."

God bless you and care for you in the work which you are about to do for the mobilization of out things and ourselves.

Sincerely

Ray Lyman Wilbur

PO2502
Carmel, California
December 15, 1950

Mr. Don A. Mullen, Executive Secretary
New York State Chamber of Commerce,
65 Liberty Street, New York City

My dear Mr. Mullen:-

In reading the Chronicle I thought of you and our conversations.

Suppose you were under the spell of Russian Propaganda what you would do with the enclosed page.

This waywardness of youth, this lack of moral integrity in many homes, this carelessness of our people represent our tragic vulnerability.

The way of American enterprise is not going to be saved by millions spent on soap operas and Hopalong Cassidy. It may be saved by marshalling the resources which are available to teach, to give understanding and wisdom, and to awaken our faith.

Its not going to besaved either by picking some scapegoat living or dead and blaming him for all that is wrong in the world.

The first job it seems to me is well outlined by the comment of the Christus about the beam in one's own eye.

I have read and re-read the prophecies of Habbakuk. Take your Bible and read them and substitute for Israel, USA and for the Chaldees, "Russia".

I note in Dewey's helpful diterrances a comment on the use and the distribution of documentary films. That's one place where I come in.

Please note the copy of my letter to Mr. Charles E. Wilson. You know both Howard Dunham and I got started in the low rungs of the GE ladded — I much the lowest. This old 19th Century chassis and outmoded engine belongs to the country. I hope it can be used.

Cordially

93502
Carmel, Cal.

I owe you 1 dog

NATHAN L. HALPERN
1501 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

December 7, 1950

Mr. Remsen D. Bird
P.O. 2502
Carmel, California

Dear Remsen:

I had hoped that you might call me if you got to New York within the last few months. Unfortunately, I did not have the pleasure of seeing you.

I hope that you are feeling well and are keeping active.

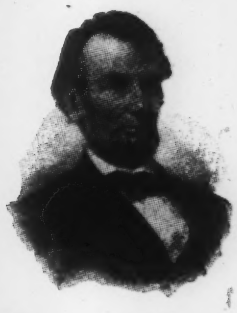
Things have been rather hectic for me. Progress in this new field of theatre television is slow but exciting.

Won't you please let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Nate

Bird, Ren



Hotel Abraham Lincoln

FIFTH STREET AT CAPITOL AVENUE

Springfield, Illinois

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
Madison Avenue, New York City

Dear Ed:-

Helen and I are spending a two weeks in Springfield, Ill. with her mother. We read in the Register that you were not able to fill your speaking engagement here because of Ill health and that Larry Lasseur was substituting for you.

We don't like to read such statements in the press.....

We are en route to New York via Kentucky. Adele Buckner has gotten me all wrought up concerning the family papers and the border heroes and their heavy hearts in the hour of great decision! So we want to take a look at some of the battlefields and to visit the home of the great General-Governor where he was born in 1823 and died in 1914. Buckner and Grant is a fascinating subject and I'm looking into that too.

Anyway we shall be in Greenwich about the 14th and will give you a ring and hope very much that we can see you and Janet and that the tale of illness is used wholly in a Pickwickian sense.

Helen joins in best wishes, anticipations and cordial regards and affection,

So

Mary Bird

October 7, 1950

OPERATING THE HOTEL LINCOLN-DOUGLAS, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Bird, Rem

to the account of CBS NEWS $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
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NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATIO

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MARCH 23, 1950

REMSEN BIRD
XXXX PO 2502
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

REGRET WILL BE ON COAST FOR JUST A WEEK AND WON'T BE ABLE MAKE CARMEL THIS TRIP REGARDS

ED MURROW

REMSEN BIRD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Ed:-

Thanks for your letter. We are delighted that you are coming out here at the end of this month. Of course we want to be on your time and have some talk.

Helen joins me in urging you to take off a day or two or more and make us a visit here in Carmel. We have ample accommodations and would love it. If you can bring Janet and Casey that would be very grand!

Carmel is at its best and I don't need to enumerate its various diversions.

Besides I'd like to talk with you on this subject of "harnessing Hollywood". There are great strides being made in the use of audio-video devices in the schools and they certainly now afford us the necessary means of informing everyman.

I have constituted myself a kind of liaison and have had a very good and encouraging experience. Certainly the whole effort is in the focus of your own understanding and leadership.

I want very much to have you talk with Commander Francis W. Noel, Chief of the Bureau of Audio Visual Education for this State and now President of the Department of Audio Visual Education for the National Education Association.

What's this careless inquisitor, McCarthy really trying to do. If he keeps calling people like Doris Kenyon, Philip Jessup, Albert Einstein, etc. "communists" and "communist fellow travelers", he'll make some of us anti-communists think there is something in it. He is the perfect dupe of the tough people who would promote our collapse. How they must laugh!

Let us know as soon as possible if you can come and when.

Affectionately

Remsen

PO2502
Carmel, California
March 17, 1950

March 10, 1950

Mr. Remsen Bird
P. O. 2502
Carmel, California

Dear Remsen:

Many thanks for your letter of the 12th.

If all goes well, I ought to be in Los Angeles on the 30th and 31st of March, and reachable through KNX. Hope to catch a glimpse of you.

As ever yours,

THE JOHN RANDOLPH HAYNES AND DORA HAYNES
FOUNDATION

2324 SOUTH FIGUEROA STREET, LOS ANGELES 7, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ed:-

Thanks for your letter and the booklet giving the pictures and the substance of the broadcast. What I wish I had was a record or better film of the occasion. It was so significant that it should be in every school library and heard by every thoughtful group in the country.

I wish I could talk to you. There is so much that bubbles up from somewhere inside me concerning the use of these new devices in the art of education. There is a focussing of the subject in Southern California. You see there are present camera experts, top drawer learned people at Cal-Tek, the Huntington, Occidental etc., artists like Agnes Moorehead and Charles Laughton, this new company with much energy and understanding (The Beaudette Enterprises), and school people who are way out ahead such as Commander Noel, chief at Sacramento, and Margarete Divizia in charge of LA Schools audio visual department, etc. etc.

Much time is wasted in the work of learning that can be cleared for advanced work by the use of film and record and such.

What is needed is a council of the users, the makers and the distributers.

But you are on your way to London. When you get back more of this if you wish.

I'm sorry Lyman is not to be with you. Morse Cartwright has bought a lot in our paradise. Why don't you?

Our love to Janet and Casey,

Affectionately

Renee

PO2502
Carmel, California
February 12, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
New York City, N. Y.

The John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation

PURPOSES AND PROGRAM

TRUSTEES:

Francis H. Lindley, *president*
Gordon S. Watkins, *first vice-president*
Reginald D. Johnson, *second vice-president*
Anne M. Mumford, *executive secretary*
Remsen D. Bird
Edwin A. Cottrell
Paul Fussell
John Henry Russell

2324 South Figueroa Street
Los Angeles 7, California
1950-1951

THE HAYNES FOUNDATION

THE HAYNES FOUNDATION is an organization which devotes itself to research and education. It was founded and endowed by Dr. John Randolph Haynes and his wife, Dora Haynes, who were active and progressive citizens of Los Angeles during one of the city's important developmental periods (1887-1937).

The Foundation attempts to reflect directly the interests of Dr. and Mrs. Haynes by focusing its resources on the fields which particularly concerned them:

1. Problems in economics, government, and sociology.
2. The specific application of these problems to the Los Angeles area.

Within this framework the Foundation has been active since its founding in 1926 in sponsoring research, publishing its findings in both academic and popular form, supporting pertinent research of others, developing a special library in its area of interest, and carrying on a program of community education.

Research

The following research projects, made possible by Haynes Foundation funds, indicate the kind of problems being explored by the organization:

- The economic resources of the area and the directions in which its future growth will occur.
- Comparative manufacturing production costs for major industries in six industrial areas—including Los Angeles.
- How the behavior of business cycles varies among the same six industrial areas.
- The effects of business cycles on the political and social problems of this area.
- How the populations of areas within Los Angeles differ from one another in terms of social rank, urbanization, and segregation.
- The history of the labor movement in Los Angeles, presented in a three-volume study which traces the movement's growth from its beginnings in the latter decades of the nineteenth century to the present time.
- The governmental structure of the Los Angeles region; the complex interrelationship between the city proper, the county, and other municipalities.
- The facilities of the Los Angeles community: its physical assets; how its people work and live; its problems and how they are being solved.
- What it costs a moderate-income family of four to live in Los Angeles, and what a typical budget for such a family would be.
- The city's need to rebuild its blighted areas—with a detailed plan for the redevelopment of one section of those areas, Chavez Ravine.
- What this state's experiences have been with the California Unemployment Insurance Act; what it means to the employee, the employer, the community.
- What problems have been presented by the changes in size and composition of California's population during the eventful 1940-1950 decade.
- The special interest of this area in the economic and sociological needs of the aged, as reflected in its experiences under the Old Age Assistance program.

Some of these studies have been completed and reports based on the findings have been published. Others are still in progress.

Fellowships and Grants-in-Aid

The Foundation is interested in helping graduate students and young faculty members in California colleges and universities who are undertaking studies which are closely related to the Foundation's own research program. To aid such studies, the Foundation annually awards several fellowships of $2,000 each to candidates for doctoral degrees and grants-in-aid of $2,500 each to faculty members.

Haynes Foundatio

Each year the F
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Library

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ar the Foundation brings to one of the
n California universities or colleges a
ished scholar in one of the social sci-
no gives a series of three lectures on some
nt problems of contemporary American
ch series of lectures is subsequently pub-
y the Foundation. Through its lecture-
gram the Foundation brings to the region
of the stature of Dr. Harold G. Moul-
sident of The Brookings Institution and
r Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., of Harvard
ty.

nes Foundation Library is a specialized
n of books, periodicals, reports, and
ts which relate to the specific fields in
ne Foundation's studies are made. The
of the library was the personal collection
Haynes; as it has grown, it has retained
nder's original emphasis on materials
with local and regional problems. The
f Franklin Hichborn have recently been
the collection of source materials. These
s fifty years as legislative reporter at
nto and include many rare documents.
ary is a reference, rather than a circulat-
ection. Its facilities are available for use
nts and interested members of the com-

Education

undation has enlarged the audience
through its work by participating in a
adio program, "The American Way,"
has been co-sponsoring with Station
e 1948. This is an open-forum program
authorities in their respective fields are
o discuss current issues.
organization's program of community
n is also carried out to be a continuing
etween its staff members and educational,
nal, and community organizations which
concern with building a better region.
oregoing program is administered by a
nine trustees. Through the program the
on attempts to interpret concretely the
rian principles of its founders in terms
nding, widespread education.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

of The Haynes Foundation

BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

- *Production Cost Trends in Selected Industrial Areas,* by Philip Neff, Lisette C. Baum, and Grace E. Heilman, 1948, 249 pp., $4.00 cloth.
- *Business Cycles in Selected Industrial Areas,* by Philip Neff and Annette Weifenbach, 1949, 274 pp., $4.00 cloth.
- *Social Areas of Los Angeles,* by Eshref Shevky and Marilyn Williams, 1949, 172 pp., $4.00 cloth.

Copies may be ordered from University of California Press, Berkeley 4, California.

BY THE HAYNES FOUNDATION

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

- *An Economic Survey of the Los Angeles Area,* by Frank L. Kidner and Philip Neff, 1945, 151 pp., $2.00.
- *Statistical Appendix to An Economic Survey of the Los Angeles Area,* by Frank L. Kidner and Philip Neff, 1945, 841 pp., $20.00.
- *Los Angeles County as An Agency of Municipal Government,* by George W. Bemis and Nancy Basché, 1947, 105 pp., $2.50.
- * *Metropolitan Los Angeles: Its Governments,* by Helen L. Jones and Robert F. Wilcox, 1949, 239 pp., maps, charts, and photographs, $5.00 cloth.
- * *Metropolitan Los Angeles: One Community,* by Mel Scott, 1949, 208 pp., maps, charts, and photographs, $5.00 cloth.
- *Your Neighborhood,* by Eshref Shevky and Molly Lewin, 1949, 38 pp., maps and photographs, $1.00.
- *Haynes Foundation Budget for Moderate Income Families,* by Gloria S. Goldberg, 1949, 51 pp., $1.00.
- *The State of the American Economy,* by Harold Glenn Moulton, 1949, 70 pp., cloth-bound, $1.50; paper-bound, $1.00.
- *Rebuilding the City,* by Robert Alexander and Drayton Bryant (in press).

* These two volumes ordered together, $9.00.

PAMPHLETS

- *Revenue Bonds,* by Frederick L. Bird, 1941, 43 pp., 15 cents.
- *The Initiative and Referendum in California,* by Winston W. Crouch, 1943, 32 pp., 10 cents (1949 edition in preparation).
- *Los Angeles—The Economic Outlook,* by Frank L. Kidner and Philip Neff, 1946, 32 pp., 10 cents.
- *From Rural to Urban—The Municipalized County of Los Angeles,* by George W. Bemis and Nancy Basché, 1947, 40 pp., 15 cents.
- *Favored Industries in Los Angeles—An Analysis of Production Costs,* by Philip Neff, Lisette C. Baum, and Grace E. Heilman, 1948, 32 pp., 15 cents.
- *Business Cycles in Los Angeles,* by Philip Neff and Annette Weifenbach, 1950, 32 pp., 25 cents.

Copies may be ordered from The Haynes Foundation, 2324 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles 7, California.

Bird, Remarks

Original forwarded to Mr. Halpern 1/9 Dn

Mr. Nathan L. Halpern,
care of Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Nate:-

I have received several interesting communications from you among them a very welcome Christmas card. I would like to write you at some length but am not sure where I may find you.

If this letter arrives, will you drop me a note. Please tell me what you are doing and what has happened to the brave idea which you sought to foster and enflame!

I know that the station was sold, but I feel sure the idea of a community communication system such as Ed Murrow envisioned is thoroughly sound.

When I hear a broadcast that has the imagination and meaning of that one in which he assembled his children from the ends of the earth, it makes me weep salty tears to think that after the broadcasting the story is ended.

That one broadcast alone should be done in book form and placed as a document in school and public libraries and fixed permanently in the library of congress and elsewhere.

We seem to be getting somewhere in this State in the drawing together of the various formal and informal agencies for sound learning and good living and I have written myself out on the subject in some recent letters to Mr. Paley and his henchmen. I have a "vocation" as you know in this matter and am in danger of becoming a fanatic!

Please write me and tell me how it is with you.

Cordially

Remember Bird

Bird

P02502
Carmel, California
January 4, 1950

Bird, Remsen

REMSEN BIRD

Dear Ed:-

We listened to the broadcast of the children in Brooklyn enrapt! Really to think of the inadequate teaching of geography in this time when geography should almost be the main theme and when there is available such marvelous supplementary aids in the audio visual devices -- is to make one weep!

As younknow this is a matter of great interest to me and one which I should like to discuss with you at considerable length. We seem to be getting some place.

I have just picked out of my file a letter which I wrote some time ago to a very able uncle of mine who looks after the personnel affairs for the American Surety Company. Sponsoring programs of television, radio, animated cartoons and such which can be used over the air and then made documents for school use is something which the great industrial organizations should give some thought.

The Beaudette-Roach Enterprises, a venture in the field I am describing, have invited me to be a kind of consultant and I certainly am a busy correspondent in the endeavor.

Commander Francis Noel, Director of the Bureau of Audio Visual Education for this State is now the President of the Department of Audio Visual Education for the National Education Association.

I could bombard you with a lot of documents but I won't this time!

I'm so glad that Kenneth Holland has been elevated to the direction of the International Education affair which you gave such warmth and color.

Please note the enclosed to Henry Dreyfuss. You can use the quotation from Plato over CBS, sponsored by that delicious spagghetti -- for nothing!

Affectionately

Rem

Best to Janet and Casey

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City PO2502 Carmel, Cal.

Mr. John O'Melvany,
Los Angeles, California

Dear John:-

Thanks for your letter. I have arranged with Mr. Beaudette for the luncheon at the California Club, Wednesday, December 7th, at 12:15 o'clock. We will be there waiting for you.

I am not sure if I sent you my "Needle in the Haystack" document. Please find enclosed a copy with comments penciled on the side by Commander Francis Noel Director of the Bureau of Audio Visual Education for the State and now President of the Department of Audio Visual Education for the National Education Association. I would appreciate it if you would give this document your consideration for I think it can be a focus for our conversation.

I had a very nice letter from President Marriner of the American Book Company, who tells me he will be out here after the turn of the year. He plans to have me on the docket. I am strongly convinced that the Book Companies are very important in this endeavor.

Did you hear Ed Murrow's broadcast of the children and the little girl speak of her geography book being so inadequate? What an opportunity there is right now for inspiring teaching of this subject by the use of these devices.

Bob Cleland has worked out for Mr. Beaudette a series of studies on the unfolding of the drama of Freedom. Please note what Mr. Beaudette says of him.

Dear Jack! We are, I think, arriving!

It will be very good tossee you and to introduce my friend who is in a position to do a cause good and incidentally himself!

Affectionately

Phil

P02502
Carmel, Cal.
November 23, 1949

Mr. Henry Dreyfuss,
Pasadena, California

My dear Henry:-

Thank you very much for including me in the preview of the new telephone. It looks like something that is practical and right for its purpose and that would please Socractes, no end!

Quotation from the Crito;

Crito; But you see, Socrates, that the opinion of the many must be regarded, for what is now happening shows that they can do the greatest evil to any one who has lost their good opinion.

Socrates; I only wish it were so, Crito; and that the many could do the greatest evil; for then they would also be able to do the greatest good, -- and what a fine thing this would be!

I am glad that we shall have an opportunity for talk with you and Bob. I am convinced that a moment is arriving when all these scattered forces dealing with the necessary effort for the improvement of structural education can be brought to gether and focus on the problem and its possibilities. Bob has specialized in school construction and you are the top designer.

I carry the conviction that I can help in this process and especially in the marshalling of the forces of wide communication. "Hollywood" can also be harnessed and thereby help the many to do the greatest good, and what a fine thing this would be!

We are to be in Pasadena from the 4th through the 9th.

I wish you could have been at the little conference which Dr. Cleland arranged at Cal-Tek on this urgent theme. You would have been much inspired.

More of this when I see you.

Affectionately

PO2502
Carmel, Cal.
November 23, 1949

Wilrain

Dear Jack; The enclosed correspondence with Col. Dunham of the American Surety Co will interest you. Col. Dunham can bevery helpful. Please return. Rem

You can send to Beardette if you wish - Paul Please return Rem

Mr. Marriner! Please return Rem

Col. Howard Potter Dunham,
Vice President, American Surety Co.,
100 Broadway, New York City

My dear Howard:-

Your visit, you and Joan, gave us very great delight. We are well aware that you went to no end of trouble to arrange your affairs so that you could be with us. Something happened that was good and lasting, didn't it?

I was very glad, furthermore, that the conversation bubbled up in reference to this exciting matter of the marshalling of the devices of audio visual education for the Cause of sound learning and good living. Pursuant to your urging, — and I would do it anyway — I shall now proceed to continue the effervescence!

This is destined to be an unrestrained outpouring so you had better lay it down at this point if you have a pile of work on the desk and take it home and read it in your comfortable bed. I want very much to have you read it very carefully.

To this letter I am attaching various copies and originals of letters which will illustrate what I am emphasizing.

The first point is why am I so worked up on this subject and who am I who am so worked up, — in addition to being your proud nephew?

I am a believer! I recognize as a believing historian that we have through the centuries won some very valuable rights and to have and to hold the same we must be everlastingly vigilant, informed and dedicated to the responsibilities, without which dedication, the rights will go out the window.

The basic right is the right of a free man to function in a free society! Further description of what is a free man and when is a society free, we won't take up here. One evidence of the same is that you, an ardent republican, and I a democrat, are at this moment, with mutual respect, engaged in a common task!

Now if we are to have and to hold, we must be worthy in character, we must be informed, we must sense that we belong, we must be educated!

The instruments for such a situation are now, really for the first time, technically, everywhere available. That is very wonderful to contemplate.

Dear Allen:-

This letter seems to have become somewhat of a power in this effort. I have considerable of a file on the subject. Howard Dunham can be very helpful and will be. Would you mind returning this to me, addressing me The Huntington Hotel, San Marino, Cal.

Rem

It is my faith that the mechanical contrivances which could mechanize us can be brought to discipline and serve our highest intentions. This is a statement which can be elaborated in many fields. Our interest in this letter focuses, however, in the use for sound learning and better living of the audio visual devices. Therefore, let me sum up at this point this opinion and the zeal back of it in a sentence of one of my friends, a very successful business man; "Let's stop hating Hollywood! Let's harness it!"

With the above conviction, for several years, while President of Occidental College, I had the good fortune to receive a generous subvention for workshops conducted at the college in which the attempt to accomplish this end was made. We learned a great deal. We brought together representatives of various groups who were aware of possibilities, bottlenecks, problems, the inadequacy of production, the difficulties of distribution, and the necessity of training for use.

Let me divert;

If records, radio programs, motion pictures, animated cartoons, maps, charts, television technics, etc. are to be effective in the process of education for good living and sound learning, there must be profit for the industry, profit for the agencies of distribution, value not otherwise provided for the schools, and the preparation of materials by the counsel of all concerned. That does not exist anywhere at this moment.

But Southern California offers a unique place for just such essential collaboration.

Let me itemize what is there.

A public school system well aware and well organized. The head of the Audio Visual Department is Commander Francis Noel, who had the rich and most important experience of serving his country in the Navy in the preparation and use of audio visual devices.

The assembly of necessary talent — studios, actors, writers, technicians, producers, — in Hollywood.

The assembly of well integrated and interdependent educational institutions, where there is exceptional awareness and readiness to cooperate, viz; The Universities of California and Southern California, The California Institute of Technology, The Huntington Library, the private colleges, the public schools, etc.

All of this, I can illustrate at considerable length. I am attaching some letters revealing how true these statements are.

Coming more precisely to our recent conversation, — what has all this to do with you?

Now you are representative of a great corporation which bets its money on character and efficiency.

Education for citizenship is not only the work of the home, church, school, and other obvious agencies. It is the work of the great corporations. It is the work of all sorts of associations of Americans, all across the board.

The great corporations are recognizing this. They make films presenting their business. They seek to build ideals, understanding, ambition, esprit de corps among those who are of their several households.

Note the annual report of the Union Oil Company made in television shorts!

Let me give a specific practical illustration of what I am driving at!

Mr. Skinner, President of Oldsmobile Corporation, invited Col. Warren Clear, that wonderful hero, to speak to the automotive industry. This he did. Mr. Skinner told him that he would like to have him give the address "all over America"and that he would give him, naming it, a very beautiful honorarium. Col. Clear is not well. I have the address. It is magnificent. It would be a very simple matter to have Col. Clear deliver this address before a camera, making a "television short" and it could be presented over the air, everywhere, by Oldsmobile and then made a document for use in the schools, to be preserved in the archives, to be made available through the libraries. Very easy.

A big corporation asked Charles Laughton to do a television reading. This he did, of Shakespeare and the Bible. None could do this sort of thing better. It was very well received. Charles Laughton, Agnes Moorehead, and many other Olympian artists would collaborate with complete cooperation in such an enterprise.

One could go on.

Let me state at this point, that I am not in any way saying some thing altogether new! Just the opposite. This is a force becoming marshalled, recognized and advancements are being made all along the line.

To support this statement just pick up any issue of the "Audio Visual Guide", or the journal of the Association of Education by Radio.

Note these facts:

Teachers are being trained for the use of these devices.
Appropriations are being made by departments of education for equipment.
Schools are being designed for efficient use.
Many universities and colleges are at work in the field — Chicago.
The industry is cooperating with increasing appreciation.

My point is that Southern California offers a very special field for cooperation and the great corporations would be wise to seek out ways and means more effectively for the good ends they desire to cooperate with the schools.

It is my further point that this is a matter in which the American Surety Company would well take a leading position.

In closing this first outpouring, I want to say to you, that your nephew has had rather special opportunity to know the people and the places and to this effort for these ends he is at this chapter of his life devoted.

And if there is anything he can do to help, that he wants to do!

Now you will find in this envelope some letters, taken somewhat at random, from the files.

If you would like to follow up, I'm your nephew and your man!

Our love to Jean and for you,

Affectionately

P02502 Carmel, California
July 9, 1949

Mr. Marsman
This my interest
Pat Bird

Mr. Palmer T. Beaudette,
Roach-Beaudette Enterprises,
Los Angeles, California

My dear Palmer:-

Welcome Home! I hope you were not weighed down with the sheaves or engulfed with my correspondence!

Here is a letter from his Excellency, George V. Allen. This is something I think typical. Here is a man about to be thrown to the lions. The Balkans is a tinder box. We "Voice of America" the world but I think a careful program of film and redord production and distribution pointed at the schools and school teachers will help perhaps even more in explaining what is what in these United States. What do you think? Will you please return Mr. Allen's letter for I intend to follow up on this.

This month's "Audio Visual Guide" on every page seemed to have material germane to our theme. I have chewed it up and enclose some of the bits.

Also some pages from the Saturday Review of Literature.

These together will indicate what is taking place. The school world is awakening to the very great possibilities of audio visual education. It is developing selectivity. It is training its people. It is redesigning its school rooms. It is presenting education through a medium in which American young people have through entertainment developed high interest and sophisticated discrimination.

I become very much aroused when I think of two — excuse me! young people! — like you and Hal Roach getting into this work and surrounded as you are with all kinds of experts very anxious to help!

Henry Dreyfuss is now in Pasadena. We must get him over to the studios soon.

Cordially

PO2502
Carmel, Cal.
November 8, 1949

Bird, Remsen

July 14, 1949

Mr. Remsen Bird
P. O. 2502
Carmel, Calif.

Dear Mr. Bird:

Your recent letter has been received here during Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. It will be brought to his attention upon his return at the end of August.

Sincerely yours,

If interested,-- read the enclosed!
Otherwise do not read the enclosed!

REMSEN BIRD

Dear Ed:-

I wish that I could talk with you.

As you know, I am interested in the marshalling of the forces of so-called audio vision for the cause of sound learning and good living. Much progress is being made in this direction, especially by CBS.

For a time I had a kind of consulting relation with Jack Kapp and many ideas floated about that did not come to earth. Some that did weren't anything to brag about.

In Southern California there is a combination of forces of expert quality which should be brought together in a kind of council. Viz; The Huntington, Cal Tek, The Western College Association, A top studio, Olympian artists like Laughton and Moorehead, CBS and Columbia Records.

In this State there is a very advanced group in the school world lead by Commander Noel of the State Department and Helen Divisia of the LA Schools etc.

Several years ago at Occidental we had a subvention for the doing of this sort of combination study looking to production, distribution and use. I rather imagine in the course of the years I have become rather especially alert and able myself to put in a word!

This was discussed a little with Donald Thornburgh. John O'Melvany is very much interested. There is an awakening of interest in "the spoken word" in the schools.

A tie-up with the publishers of text-books is a sine qua non. Mr. Alfred Harcourt is well aware of this and his man, Mr. Donald Meek. etc. etc.

I'd like very much to pour out my soul to the new man of CBS in LA. I am now completely free of any obligations to Decca and I am very zealous in this matter.

What do you council?

Affectionately

Rem

P02502
Carmel

Dear Donald:-

Jack O'Melvany writes that you are leaving the fair South and will live and work in Philadelphia. What a loss to the community.

I hope and am assured that this is — strange as it may seem to a Californiac, progress along the road!

You will recall that you and I had many conversations in the years of my incumbency -- nice word! at Occidental concerning the marshalling of the forces of audio visual potential education.

Jack Kapp of Decca generously tied me up with Decca and I had much hope that something great and good would come of that, — but it didn't. I learned a little more of the intricate problems of the world of production and that helped me to understand, but I did precious little of any use to the business.

I have had many opportunities to talk with and work with a group of people who feel as I do and who see Southern California as an ideal place for the development of a council covering preparation, production, distribution and use, with profit financial for the industries and profit educationally for the schools.

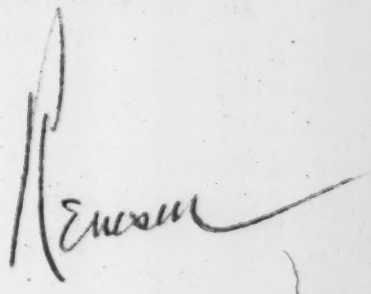
If we are to have a working democracy we must have a people who are informed, educated, trained, inspired and accepting social responsibility. Or else we will go down in our fear and inadequacy. Having much faith I do not believe we shall go down. Quite the contrary.

The agencies with which you have been connected and especially EBS have been outstanding in seeking to use the devices of entertainment for the cause of better living and clear thinking.

I felt obligated for a time to Jack Kapp but am no more so. I have therefore written to our mutual friend Ed Murrow as enclosed.

I want to keep in touch with you!

Cordially



P02502
Carmel, Cal
July 8, 1949

Dear Jack:-

Thanks for your letter enclosing the one from Mr. Rackmil.

I am glad that you had a few days of refreshment and wish that you could have had more than just those six meagre ones!

I feel sure that there is a combination of forces in Los Angeles that can be brought together in a real organism for the Cause. But I also realize that you are a man with tremendous responsibilities and I don't think that you should have this added to the point where it may become a burden and irksome.

Why not just relax until the successor to Donald is appointed at CBS. In the meantime I shall follow in the path of my inescapable vice of letter writing.

We are just back from San Francisco where we have had a most interesting time with old SF friends. Anna Scott Newhall has built for herself a new house on her son Scott's land above Berkeley and Scott has been made editor in chief of the Sunday edition of the Chronicle.

Perhaps you read "Happier for His Presence", the new book on Robert Louis Stevenson. In it there is a photograph of Dr. William Anderson Scott who married them. The photograph is owned by his granddaughter Anna Newhall.

Robert Schad, I find, is interested in the Scott lore and has awakened an enthusiasm which died!

Take care of yourself and don't let my zeal wear on you.

Affectionately

Ken

P. O. Box 2502
Carmel, California
July 8, 1949

Commander Francis Noel,
Department of Education,
Sacramento, California

My dear Francis:-

Thank you for your welcome and carefully wrought letter. I fear me that I must almost submerge you with my long and frequent communications on this matter which concerns so deeply both of us.

I should like very much to get your full ideas in discussion in reference to your reservation as to the practical working out of the sponsored television shorts. I have held a somewhat opposite opinion. This is to be a subject of discussion here presently with Mr. Skinner, President of Oldsmobile in reference to an address by Col. Warren Clear, the famous hero.

Also I think it would be possible to gather a group of counsellors of the top bracket in Southern California to work with Hal Roach studios, Paramount, or any other expert group in planning the making and the distribution and the use of the devices of audio visual education. However you are in all of this so far ahead of me that I use telescopic lens! We must discuss this point.

I have a letter here from Mr. Meek of the Harcourt Brace Publixhing Company. I think the book makers should give us the benefit of their technique and they should see the signs of the times.

I imagine I have had a somewhat unique opportunity to know who is who in L. A. and surroundings and I would be glad, — granting my liberty of judgment — to help anyone who wants to do constructive work in this field, either for profit or for the promotion of our hard won way of life.

Don't let my frequent appearance on your desk worry you.

Affectionately

P. O. Box 2502
Carmel, California
July 3, 1949

Commander Francis Noel
State Director
Audio-Visual Ed

Dear Francis:-

While in the South I saw a copy of a letter which your friend, Miss Grace Southwick, had written to you in reference to Mrs. H. B. Landreth. She is really a very remarkable woman with a combination of gifts and experiences which would fit her to be very useful in the field of our mutual interests. If you desire more information on this statement I will be glad to supply it.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a rather lengthy letter written to Mr. John O'Melvany. I feel sure you know how very important his interest and drive can be in this endeavor. I would be glad to elaborate this opinion also if you want it!

Will you be good enough to return the enclosed.

I strongly urge you to make an appointment with him. It will greatly help the cause. I wish I were in the South when you are to bring the two of you together for that would give me much pleasure.

Did you see the article in this week's Saturday Review of Literature entitled "Ideas on Films"? It is well worth reading and shows the trends.

Henry Dreyfuss is very eager to make a contribution in the line of his special talent which is designing. He wants to work out a group of "fluid" class rooms. He wants them to be in use and he wants to watch them in use. He thinks that class rooms haven't had much creative thought since Peter Abelard!

The Paul Whitman broadside is very clever, isn't it? I should think he could do a whole set of such, -- Bible characters, Shakespeare, Dickens, etc.

I wish Laughton and Moorehead would do some records of the Mother Goose poems. That would be something!

As you know Paramount is entering "Television". You'd better see O'Melvany on this, -- he is their lawyer, -- as well as Beaudette and Hal Roach.

Anyway

Cordially

Duncan

PO2502 Carmel, June 17, 1949

Moorehead

Dear Agnes:-

Mr. Rackmil has been out here, — perhaps you saw him. He talked with Mr. O'Melvany. He has written me a courteous letter but has made very clear that he does not think that an educational counsellor or council is needed for the promotion of the product of the recording company.

Decca has tied up with ABC for the sale of records and it is his opinion that is enough.

I agree that the book publisher connection is fundamental, but it is something different.

It is obvious to you, I am sure, that we have a unique combination of interests, educational, artistic and commercial, which joined together can produce and distribute to the advantage of all concerned.

Now I am completely free to say my piece where I will, and as your friend and "agent", I think the time has come when we should look into the possibility of "Master Records" made by Columbia and in fact the possibilities of every record and television producing company and that regardless of previous production and connection.

Do I have your green light?

Imra Buwalda reports that she is taking you up to Tehachapi and that she thanks me for the pleasure of knowing you. I should think this agent could have no satisfaction greater than arranging such proximities!

Keep me informed.

Affectionately

Kim

P02502
Carmel, Cal.
July 4, 1949

Laughton

Dear Charles:-

The enclosed copies of letters to Mr. O'Melvany and Miss Moorhead are self explanatory.

I seemed to be driven in this matter by some inner necessity. I realize that we have a remarkable and unique combination of forces in Southern California and it would be a shame not to hit while the iron is hot.

Apparently Rackmil did not get the idea at all.

I have been sorting out, throwing away and such and I have read over correspondence with you and Jack and others and it does seem as if we are losing time.

Miss Moorehead has asked me to be her "agent" in reference to all non-picture, non-stage performance. That I shall do and we have it all nicely set up. In some such relation I think I could be of use to you and the cause. This comes so frequently to you, you must be a bit irritated by now!

The financial side is of the least importance! If times are not too sweet for dollars, I don't care a particle. They go to the college ultimately anyway. But I want to have an official connection with you and Agnes and to be able to council, thereby, with some authority.

Let me know what you think about this "will" of Lounsbury. It may be old hat. It may not be as moving to the world as it seems to me. Your dry judgment is essential.

So.

Affectionately

Rem

PO2502
Carmel
July 4, 1949

Agnes Moorehead

May 5, 1949

Jack
Please return to me when Done with it

Dear Remsen:

Just a hasty letter to thank you for all your wonderful activity and to marvel at your unlimited energy. How do you accomplish so much?

My secretary is calling Miss Hutchison, secretary to Arthur G. Coons, tomorrow for the purpose of making an appointment as he suggested in his letter. This should prove very interesting.

I am returning at once the letters you allowed me to read. Found them tremendously exciting and stimulating.

Be sure to call me as soon as you return for I hope we can get together again before you go back to Carmel.

My love to Helen.

Always,

Agnes

Bird, Remsen

REMSEN BIRD

My dear Ed:-

Thanks for your letter. I am so very sorry the Halpern deal fell through. It sounded to me like a very fine idea. Maybe later.

Helen and I are leaving to-morrow for a week or so in Santa Barbara and Pasadena. We will be part of the time with Albert and Margaret. They will be interested in your plans.

We are going East as far as Springfield, Ill and may go on to New York the last of April.

Euclid McBride spoke of seeing you at a dinner in your honor and of your invitation to Pawling. We'll be there!

I had luncheon yesterday with a group of experts on audio visual education. Commander Noel in charge for this state for the department of education is as smart as they come on these matters.

Henry Dreyfuss has been asked to be consultant by the Pasadena School system in working out a group of experimental rooms for the more efficient use of these devices. What a chance!

When you think of the proximity of the Huntington, Cal Tek, the studios, the Group of Colleges, the western mind which is open on such matters, the artists, writers, etc., and with the State Department, about the only one, in fact the only one, requiring all its teachers to understand and to be able to use these technics, --- its sort of logical, isn't it?

How very sad it is to think that those fine "Invitations to Learning", end with the performance! They should be made into records. They should be deposited in the school libaries all over the land.

I wish you and Janet and Casey could spent sometime here in Carmel.

Helen joins in affectionate regards for you all.

Sincerely

Remsen

Education

PO2502 Carmel, California March 23, 1949

PS Remember us to Halpern please

Bird, Remsen

March 14, 1949

Dear Remsen:

It looks as though Halpern's deal in Los Angeles has fallen through. He is back in New York now, and I hope to receive some first-hand information from him.

If all goes well I shall be coming to the Coast during July or August and cherish the hope that we might meet again there.

As ever yours,

Mr. Remsen Bird
P. O. Box 2502
Carmel, California

REMSEN BIRD

Dear Ed:-

Helen and I are back in Carmel. We had several happy occasions with Nate Halpern of which you are doubtless fully informed.

On the way home we spent the week-end with Albert and Margaret Ruddock. I had occasion for further talk with Albert on the subjectbof a possible interest in a radio station. I was interested to discover that at one time he considered purchasing one himself!

He is completely open for any talk that may be desired by your emissary. He liked him very much. He has many questions concerning the contemporary chaos in the world of broadcasting and such. But is in no way fixed in his mind.

I see, myself, a wide door open for some kind of an institution which can draw together the amazing concentration of talent which exists in Southern California, viz, -- the California Institute, the Huntington Library, the Carnegie Astronomical Observatories, Hollywood, the well founded non-tradition encumbered colleges, the chaos of dynamism Los Angeles, the flood of new emigrants, and the need and the daring, --- everything except the Forest Lawn Cemetary!

Coming back to Mr. Halpern. If Albert becomes one of your group he can very easily gather the kind of local prestige givers you may wish.

I forgot in my summary above to mention the Greater Los Angeles Planning Association. You, I think, would find it worth while to discuss this matter with the Industrial Designer, Henry Dreyfuss and the architect Mr. Harrison, who is active in the local planning. I told Henry Dreyfuss I would suggest this.

Count on my help, if you think I can be helpful!

Affectionately Rem

P. O. Box 2502 Carmel, California January 12, 1949

Bird - Remsen

REMSEN BIRD
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANT
DECCA RECORDS, INC., NEW YORK

Dear Ed:-

Presuming me wrote to The White House on this subject and received this studiously non-commital letter. But that is the way it should be!

Duncan Miller was here last evening, of the British Information Service, and he was very enthusiastic seeing exactly as any intelligent person would that Ed Murrow has everything!

I am not sure that I want you to be an Ambassador if it will delay your becoming Our President, but I'd rather have you Ambassador than hidden away in some office directing people. That has to be done and I can see you are doing a most swellish job, but your voice is needed, dear Sweet God, how Ed Murrow's voice is needed!

I am writing to my friends in Washington whoare now the minority of the Minority but who still can speak and read and write!

I have about finished Eric Severeid's book with its perfect phrases praising thee! Every sentiment he utters I applaud. To think that he wrote it here and we never saw him.

Well that's enough for now.

Our love to lovely Janet, de facto Ambassador!

Affectionately

Rem

P. O. Box 2502 Carmel, California February 17, 1947

Just read the Eastern Mail!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1947

My dear Dr. Bird:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of February eighth in which you suggest Honorable Edward R. Murrow for appointment as United States Ambassador to Great Britain. He wishes me to assure you that he appreciates your thoughtfulness in writing.

Very sincerely yours,

William D. Hassett

WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Dr. Remsen Bird,
Post Office Box 2502,
Carmel,
California.

London, August 12, 1945

There is no doubt whatever that the British press and public regard the Allied reply to the Japanese offer of conditional surrender as a civilised, reasonable document. It does not in any way restrict the Allies in carrying out their plans for the control and demilitarisation of Japan. The speed with which the four Allied capitals agreed upon the formula is proof that there was never any great divergence of views between them. There have been no public expressions of doubt here as to the wisdom of using the Japanese Emperor - at least for the time being. The Emperor is not promised any permanent tenure of office, and the statement makes it perfectly clear that he can be flung out at any time by the Allied Supreme Commander. So far as I can judge from the British press and from private conversations, there is no feeling that an important principle has been sacrificed, or that this means a soft peace for Japan. If the Japanese refuse the terms offered, then British opinion will not be revolted by the catastrophic destruction that will be caused in Japan. The best opinion here is that the Japanese Government will accept, although they may make another effort to secure a clarification of the Emperor's position under the Allied Commander. Such an attempt, if it is made, is foredoomed to failure.

For the last couple of nights there have been premature victory celebrations in London, but the whole temper of the people has reflected a combination of relief and fear. No one is trying to assess the relative influence of the atomic bomb and the Russian declaration of war in bringing about the Japanese

offer of surrender. People are content to leave that argument to the historians. The editorial writers have been much more concerned about control of the bomb than about control of Japan. Secular history offers few if any parallels to the events of the past week. And seldom, if ever, has a war ended leaving the victors with such a sense of uncertainty and fear - with such a realisation that the future is obscure, and that survival is not assured. There is a widespread recognition that the agreement reached at San Francisco is as obsolete as the Gatling gun; and that the Big Few will have to think again if they are to devise any system which has even a reasonable chance of maintaining peace. President Truman's declaration that Britain and America will not reveal the secret of the bomb until means have been found for controlling it, brought no great reassurance. It does for the moment alter the balance of power, but such a solution is only temporary. Other nations by research and espionage are likely to solve the problem before we have mastered the counter-measures. The editorial writers who have been saying that we are faced with a choice between a new world or none at all do not feel that they are exaggerating. No one has expressed any confidence that an international agreement not to use this weapon would have any lasting effect. For it is impossible to ignore the fact that it has been used. Science has presented Statesmanship with a problem, and its successful solution implies a revolution in the relations between nations. It is not a new problem. Thoughtful writers have been presenting it for decades. It has merely gained an urgency. And it may be that fear, particularly on the part of those who have experienced

even old-fashioned bombing, may spur governments to a solution.

We ought to be aware of the state of the world that is going to attempt that solution. The United States, Russia and the British Commonwealth have won, or are about to win, the terrible war against powerful adversaries. They joined forces because they were attacked or in danger; not because they admired each other; not because they agreed about the citizen's relation to the State, or about free speech or economics. All being in danger they fought together. None sacrificed or was asked to sacrifice political, cultural or economic autonomy. The three nations plus China created a world organisation. It is based upon power. They established a body of law from which they themselves are exempt. Conferences and consultations did something to reduce mutual suspicion, but much remains. The material and moral damage done in Europe alone cannot be calculated. There are millions in Europe who will be economically worse off next winter than ever they were under the Axis. Every estimate, official and otherwise, indicates that this will be the coldest, hungriest winter that Europe has known.

But the kind of world that is going to have to try and solve this problem posed by the scientists cannot be expressed by maps or statistics, shipping, slogans or internal transport, coal or food. The position is more complex than is indicated by any of those things. There is one fact which overshadows all others - vast areas of the world have become a sort of political no-man's-land. They are ruled either by armies or by provisional governments. The allegiance of the people is in doubt. Between one-third and one-half of the total peoples of the world have

been promised solemnly and officially that their ultimate form of government shall be established by the freely expressed will of the people. That has been promised to Japan, India, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Poland. The question is not only will the promise be fulfilled, but if and when it is what form of government will they choose? They are confronted with alternatives. Many are hundry, near to desperation and disillusioned. There is cynicism and questioning in this political no-man's-land. Much of the territory has become an economic desert - old standards, old leaders have disappeared. The struggle for the bare essentials of existence is bitter. It seems probably at least that people will give their allegiance to the system of government that is able to hold out to them not only the greatest prospect of personal freedom, but also the fullest measure of hope for relief from their immediate difficulties. Some of them may choose Communism, others Socialism as Britain has done, while others may elect to follow the American pattern. All will undoubtedly be influenced by the examples set by Russia and by the United States. They will also be watching the middle-of-the-road course followed by Britain. The United States Government has given its pledge to many peoples that they shall have the right of free expression. It is a great obligation, and if it is not discharged the weight of the New World's influence will have to be measured in horse-power and machines rather than in ideas. I cannot see that there is any inevitable conflict between the United States and Russia. But there is conflict and uncertainty in the minds of millions in these devastated and liberated lands as to which system they should choose. That is a fact. I do not believe that their

decision will be greatly influenced by food and other measures of relief, or by propaganda. They will be greatly swayed by example, by the system which achieves the greatest degree of economic equality, personal freedom, racial tolerance and social stability. Having given them our promise that they shall have freedom to choose, it is of the utmost importance that we provide them with honest information upon which that choice can be based; and that our policy in these countries should be represented and expressed by men with sympathy and understanding, and especially with a knowledge of America and its policies. This would not involve competition with Russia for the affections of people in foreign lands of which we know little. But it would mean discharging our obligation in their interests, and ours, to provide them with information upon which the decision could be based. For whatever the Big Three may decide, the people, including those in the defeated and liberated territories, will be heard from and their decision will affect the course of world history. And the example set by America at peace may be decisive.

London, October 31, 1943

There is absolutely no reason to believe that the Moscow Conference altered in any way the planned and agreed Anglo-American strategy. The Russian successes on the lower Dnieper may have done so, but the Diplomats and their advisors were not empowered to alter the existing plans. Anyone who talks of a mid-winter invasion across the English Channel has probably never crossed that Channel in mid-winter in peacetime. The Germans, however, have recently been putting out stories about great concentrations of troops, aircraft and ships along the southeast coast of England. They profess to expect invasion and their reasons are obvious. When it does not come they can reassure their own people that the strength of their defences prevented it; and when the invasion doesn't materialise the people of the Continent will be further discouraged and depressed.

When the Moscow Conference was called, the Germans began at once to stress the divergence of views between Russia and her Allies. The measure of agreement reached has in fact been considerable, and it was hoped here in London that simultaneous announcement, together with any comments by the three governments involved, might be arranged. That would have been the most effective answer to the German claims. The British, the French, the Dutch...all the other nations, might then have explained the outcome to their own people in their own idioms. As it is, the Conference has been labelled a tremendous success, and few people here expect it to live up to the advance billing. This has nothing to do with who was first with the news, or whether "tremendous" is the proper adjective to use in describing the first step of a long and

difficult journey. But it has a great deal to do with creating expectations and arousing hope, and releasing a flood of rumour which will end in acute disappointment for many people in Europe. This reaction to the President's diagnosis isn't very easy to explain. Perhaps the best way to put it is to tell you that one European statesman who is no cynic said to me, not with bitterness but almost with envy: "Perhaps Europe's problems appear more simple when viewed from Washington." and he added: "In my country we are allowed to taste the wine before being told that it is magnificent." Nevertheless, the progress made in Moscow will comfort most people in this country, just as the continued Russian advances will, as the winter progresses, produce renewed demands for greater action by the Western Allies.

It is impossible to speculate as to where and when that action might occur. But one thing can be predicted with reasonable certainty, and that is that if our Continental campaign is confined to a winter of edging forward in Italy, there will arise in this country a great demand that something more be done in the way of planning for post-war Britain. The public interest in post-war planning is increasing, and it's interesting to note that most of it has to do with conditions in this country. The British have an Empire and world-wide responsibilities, but when you talk with them about the post-war world they generally discuss domestic conditions. I believe that in the public mind such matters as education, housing, public health, workmen's compensation, the future of agriculture - things like that occupy attention much more than do the frontiers of Poland, or the political constellation in the Balkans. Since his return from Quebec and Washington, Mr.

Churchill has been sensing the atmosphere of the country, and has been devoting a considerable part of his time to domestic affairs. The betting is that more Cabinet changes are in the offing. These changes will not affect the count after the war. They will be aimed at co-ordinating and centralising the scheme for post-war development. In other words, aimed at convincing people that something is being done about the many plans that have been put on paper.

There are plenty of cases in history where wars have been fought in part at least to make people's minds off domestic difficulties. During the coming winter a firm attack on domestic problems and on post-war planning may serve to maintain British unity, and reduce the amount of grousing that always accompanies a dark, cold winter when there is little spectacular military activity to divert people's minds from forebodings about the future.

The future of the House of Commons has been decided. The main Chamber, wrecked by boms more than two years ago, is to be restored in all essentials, and in the old form. That is the desire of Mr. Churchill who has spent more than forty years in the House - some of his critics maintain that that's what he wants to do with Europe....restore it in the old form, with a few minor alterations. But the decision to reconstruct the House of Commons reflects something that is an essential part of this country. It is the desire for continuity - the wish to preserve old and tried methods and procedure. One of Mr. Churchill's major conditions was that there should not be seats enough for all the Members. Only about two-thirds of the membership could find seats in the old House. It was small, ill-lit and ill-ventilated. The decision to restore the old Chamber will seem illogical to many people, but not

to the British. The old traditions and the old forms die hard in this country. Mr. Churchill pointed out that if the size of the House should be increased, most of the debates would be held in an almost empty room. He wanted to preserve the intimacy and the conversational tone of Debate that has distinguished the House of Commons from all other legislative assemblies. A few people disagreed - wanted a more modern building - but most Members want to go back to the little rectangular room with the green leather-covered benches where so many mistakes have been made, and where so many historical decisions have been taken. In the course of the Debate Mr. Churchill slipped in one important sentence. Someone had been talking about the availability of men and materials for the reconstruction of the House. The Prime Minister remarked that in a year's time Britain might be looking for jobs rather than for labor. That's as near as he has ever come to estimating the end of the war...that is, the end of the European war.

In this fifth winter of the war people are naturally thinking of November, 1913....wondering whether Germany's unexpected collapse can repeat itself. Those who expect this to happen reason from precedent, as did those who expected this war to follow the pattern of the last war. The conditions are totally different. In the last war, in Germany and in Austria opposition to war began in the Fall of 1914. As early as 1917 the German Reichstag debated a peace resolution. The German Government had to introduce equal and secret suffrage. The Labour Unions were active in politics. There were strikes against the war. During the whole period there was Democratic opposition to the Imperial regime. Germany collapsed as a result of a long and developing process. The Russian revolution